

South Cave C.E Primary School



Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling
KS1 Parent Workshop – 12th November 2015

Aims of the workshop

The main aims of this workshop are to:

- provide an overview of the expectations in the National Curriculum for Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (GPS) for Years 1 and 2
 - inform parents about the new assessment arrangements for testing Y2 children in GPS from May 2016
 - allow you to join your child in the classroom to work on various activities relating to their year group expectations
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What's changed in the new curriculum?

- A much stronger emphasis on **vocabulary development, grammar and punctuation**
 - Pupils are expected to recognise and use **grammatical terminology** appropriate to their year group
 - Many concepts are **taught much earlier** and **raised expectations** in coverage and understanding by end of key stage 1 *e.g. objectives which were in year 2 are now in year 1 etc.*
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National Curriculum expectations – Year 1

Year 1: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Word	<p>Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [for example, <i>dog, dogs; wish, wishes</i>], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun</p> <p>Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. <i>helping, helped, helper</i>)</p> <p>How the prefix un– changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, <i>unkind, or undoing: untie the boat</i>]</p>
Sentence	<p>How words can combine to make sentences</p> <p>Joining words and joining clauses using <i>and</i></p>
Text	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
Punctuation	<p>Separation of words with spaces</p> <p>Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</p> <p>Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun <i>I</i></p>
Terminology for pupils	<p>letter, capital letter</p> <p>word, singular, plural</p> <p>sentence</p> <p>punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark</p>

New curriculum expectations – Year 2

Year 2: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Word	<p>Formation of nouns using suffixes such as <i>-ness, -er</i> and by compounding [for example, <i>whiteboard, superman</i>]</p> <p>Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful, -less</i></p> <p>(A fuller list of suffixes can be found in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1)</p> <p>Use of the suffixes <i>-er, -est</i> in adjectives and the use of <i>-ly</i> in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs</p>
Sentence	<p>Subordination (using <i>when, if, that, because</i>) and co-ordination (using <i>or, and, but</i>)</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, <i>the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon</i>]</p> <p>How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command</p>

New curriculum expectations – Year 2

Year 2: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Text	<p>Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing</p> <p>Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, <i>she is drumming, he was shouting</i>]</p>
Punctuation	<p>Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</p> <p>Commas to separate items in a list</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, <i>the girl's name</i>]</p>
Terminology for pupils	<p>noun, noun phrase</p> <p>statement, question, exclamation, command,</p> <p>compound, adjective, verb,</p> <p>suffix</p> <p>adverb</p> <p>tense (past, present)</p> <p>apostrophe, comma</p>

Glossary of terms

<p>noun</p>	<p>The surest way to identify nouns is by the ways they can be used after <u>determiners</u> such as <i>the</i>: for example, most nouns will fit into the frame "The ___ matters/matter."</p> <p>Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things'; this is often true, but it doesn't help to distinguish nouns from other <u>word classes</u>. For example, <u>prepositions</u> can name places and <u>verbs</u> can name 'things' such as actions.</p> <p>Nouns may be classified as common (e.g. <i>boy, day</i>) or proper (e.g. <i>Ivan, Wednesday</i>), and also as countable (e.g. <i>thing, boy</i>) or non-countable (e.g. <i>stuff, money</i>). These classes can be recognised by the determiners they combine with.</p>	<p>Our <u>dog</u> bit the <u>burglar</u> on his <u>behind</u>!</p> <p>My big <u>brother</u> did an amazing <u>jump</u> on his <u>skateboard</u>.</p> <p><u>Actions</u> speak louder than <u>words</u>.</p> <p>Not nouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He's <u>behind</u> you! [this names a place, but is a preposition, not a noun] • She can <u>jump</u> so high! [this names an action, but is a verb, not a noun] <p>common, countable: a <u>book</u>, <u>books</u>, two <u>chocolates</u>, one <u>day</u>, fewer <u>ideas</u></p> <p>common, non-countable: <u>money</u>, some <u>chocolate</u>, less <u>imagination</u></p> <p>proper, countable: <u>Marilyn</u>, <u>London</u>, <u>Wednesday</u></p>
<p>noun phrase</p>	<p>A noun phrase is a <u>phrase</u> with a noun as its <u>head</u>, e.g. <i>some foxes, foxes with bushy tails</i>. Some grammarians recognise one-word phrases, so that <i>foxes</i> are <i>multiplying</i> would contain the noun <i>foxes</i> acting as the head of the noun phrase <i>foxes</i>.</p>	<p><u>Adult foxes</u> can jump. [<i>adult</i> modifies <i>foxes</i>, so <i>adult</i> belongs to the noun phrase]</p> <p><u>Almost all healthy adult foxes in this area</u> can jump. [all the other words help to modify <i>foxes</i>, so they all belong to the noun phrase]</p>

This includes all the technical grammatical terms used in the programmes of study for English (see school website)

Assessment changes - 2016

- GPS SATs paper was introduced in May 2013 for all children at the end of key stage 2 (Year 6), replacing the previous English writing test.
 - SATs have been overhauled in both Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 to reflect the changes and raised expectations in the national curriculum.
 - In the summer term 2016, **children at the end of Key Stage 1 (Year 2) will sit a new grammar, punctuation and spelling SATs papers.**
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GPS tests – part 1 & 2

Children taking the key stage 1 GPS test will sit two separate papers:

- **Paper 1:** a 20-word spelling test taking approximately 15 minutes and worth 10 marks.
 - **Paper 2:** a grammar, punctuation and vocabulary test, in two sections of around 10 minutes each (with a break between, if necessary), worth 20 marks. This will involve a mixture of selecting the right answers, e.g. through multiple choice, and writing short answers.
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Paper 1: spelling

Spelling

P. There was a big _____ in the garden.

1. Hannah ran _____ than Lee.

2. Yesterday it was very _____.

3. I had a big smile on my _____.

4. There was a large _____ of children at the party.

5. You pick things up with your _____.

Write the missing punctuation mark to complete the sentence below.

Can you play my favourite tune



Paper 2: questions

Tick the correct word to complete the sentence below.

I hope _____ we will play musical chairs at the party.

Tick **one**.

when

if

that


because



Draw lines to match the groups of words that have the same meaning.

One has been done for you.

I will	it's
you have	I'll
it is	didn't
did not	you've



What type of word is brave in the sentence below?

The brave mouse marched up to the lion.

Tick **one**.

an adverb

an adjective

a verb

a noun



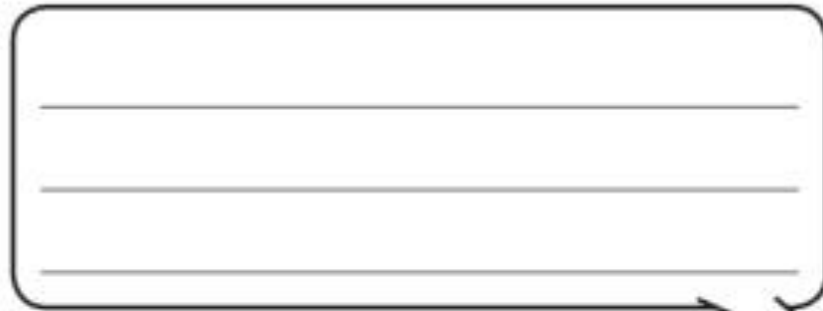
Why do the underlined words start with a capital letter?

King Fred had a party at Greystone Palace on Sunday afternoon.



Joe wanted to buy a present. He asked his mum if Gran would like flowers.

Write Joe's question to his mum in the speech bubble.
Remember to use correct punctuation.



2 marks

Award 2 marks for an appropriate question that starts with a capital letter and ends with a question mark, e.g.

- *Would Gran like some flowers?*
 - *Can I buy my granny some flowers?*
 - *Would she like flowers?*
 - *Mum, can I get some flowers?*
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How will the GPS test be marked?

- As part of the national curriculum review, levels have been abolished. Instead, each pupil registered for the tests will receive:
 - a raw score (the number of raw marks awarded)
 - a scaled score (a scaled score of 100 will always represent the ‘expected standard’) and
 - an overall result saying whether they have achieved the required standard in the tests.
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- The Department for Education aims for 85 per cent of children to reach the required standard.
- Although the tests are set externally, they will be marked by teachers within the school.
- Teacher assessments will also be used to build up a picture of your child's learning and achievements.

How will the GPS test be marked?

Are there any sample papers?

Yes - The Government produced sample papers with mark schemes in June 2015. You can have a look at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-curriculum-assessments-2016-sample-materials>

How can you help at home?

- See 'KS1 curriculum' section of school website for:
 - Parent workshop powerpoint
 - English glossary of terms
 - KS1 GPS programmes of study
 - When hearing your child read, discuss the grammar and punctuation of the text
 - Support with weekly English homework
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School website

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the website for South Cave CE Primary School. The browser's address bar shows the URL: www.southcaveprimary.co.uk/learning/south-cave-ce-school-curriculum/literacy. The website features a large background image of the school building and a sign that reads "Welcome to our school website!". The school's name, "South Cave CE Primary School", is prominently displayed in red text with a white outline. Below the name is a navigation menu with the following items: Home, About Us, Curriculum, Life with us, Parent, Children, News & Events, Contact Us, and Search. The main content area is titled "Literacy" and contains the following text: "Please click on the links below", "Grammar, punctuation and spelling workshop.", and "English Glossary". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 13:39 on 10/11/2015.

South Cave CE Primary School

Welcome to our school website!

South Cave CE Primary School

Home About Us Curriculum Life with us Parent Children News & Events Contact Us Search

Literacy

Please click on the links below

Grammar, punctuation and spelling workshop.

English Glossary

13:39
10/11/2015

Useful websites

- www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk - This is a fantastic website with a huge range of resources and games to make GPS and English learning fun.
 - www.oxfordowl.co.uk - This excellent website has loads of ideas for quick and easy ways to help your child with grammar, punctuation and spelling, plus games and activities you can play with your child to support their learning.
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