

**This session will:**

- **look at Yr3/4 grammar terminology;**
- **clarify what we mean by a sentence;**
- **define the different types of sentence.**

Look at the cards on your table. Can you match the terminology to the definitions?

<i>direct speech</i>	<i>preposition</i>	<i>conjunction</i>	<i>determiner</i>	<i>pronoun</i>
<i>possessive pronoun</i>	<i>adverbial</i>	<i>subordinate clauses</i>	<i>main clause</i>	

Now can you find an example of each?

### What we know about sentences:

- it's a group of words that creates a unit of meaning;
- it is built around a verb;
- it starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question or exclamation mark, or ellipsis;
- it consists of one or more clauses, one of which will be a main clause.

Children will come up from KS1 knowing about **simple and compound sentences**.

### **Simple sentences**

These are made up of one thing happening so they have one clause.

**The dog barked.**

### Compound Sentences

These are made up of **two clauses of equal weight**, both being main clauses and are linked together by co-ordinating conjunctions such as **and, but, or** and **so**:

The dog barked.      The bird sang.

The dog barked **and** the bird sang.

## **Year 3/4**

**Use a wider range of subordination to create complex sentences.**

### Complex sentences

These sentences have a **main clause** supported by one or more **subordinate clauses** and are linked together by subordinating conjunctions such as **when, because** and **until**.

The dog barked.

because a squirrel came into the garden.

The dog barked because a squirrel came into the garden.

Because a squirrel came into the garden, the dog barked.



The dog barked.

when the boy chased her

The dog barked when the boy chased her.

When the boy chased her, the dog barked.

The dog barked.  
until the girl fed it.

The dog barked until the girl fed it.

Until the girl fed it, the dog barked.



