

SPaG Workshop

Years 5 and 6

Workshop aims:

- **To explore the curriculum for SPaG in Years 5 and 6.**
- **To explore strategies that can support children in the learning of SPaG.**
- **To share practical methods for SPaG and support in the revision of key knowledge.**

What is SPaG?

SPaG is made up of three elements:

- Spelling
- Punctuation
- Grammar

Antonym

opposite words

- dark and light
- strong and weak

Word Families

group of words that can be built from the same root word

- friend, friendly, friendship

Singular & Plural Nouns

Singular nouns indicate there is one

- boat, house, cat

Plural nouns ends in vowel + o -> add s

- cat > cats

consonant + o/ ends in sh, ch, x, z, s -> add **es**

- church > churches

ends in consonant + y -> change y to i, add **es**

- baby > babies

ends vowel + y -> add **s**

- toy > toys

ends in f, fe -> change f to v, add **es**

- loaf > loaves

Prefix

add to the beginning of the word to make a new word

- trans- (means 'across', 'beyond') + form = transform

Synonym

words that mean the same

- dirty and unclean
- sad and unhappy

Homophones

words that sound the same, but don't mean the same thing

- to, too, two

Vowels

a, e, i, o, u
Consonants all other letters

Suffix

add to the end of the word to make a new word

- agree + -able (means 'capable of') = agreeable

, Commas, - Hyphens, : Bullet Points

used to show pauses, make lists, and add extra bits of information in the middle of the sentences

() Brackets, ... Ellipses, - Dashes

ways of adding and removing extra information in a sentence

- I had a bowl of soup (I usually have rice) for dinner.

Speech

Indirect repeating what someone said; do not need to use speech marks

- Peter said he did not want to go to school.

Direct write down exactly what the person is saying; use inverted commas ("speech marks")

- "I don't want to go to school," said Peter.

'Apostrophes

Possessive uses apostrophe (') to show possession (one thing belongs to another)

- The bone of the dog -> the dog's bone

Omission uses apostrophe (') to show you have omitted (left out) some letters in a word

- You have -> you've

Capital

uppercase letters

?! sentence endings

Command

when you are telling someone to do something; usually starts with a verb (doing word)

- Give the present to your friend.

? Question

uses question mark to ask a question

- How many friends do you have?

Statement

simply tells the reader something

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exclamations show surprise or emotion; they must begin with either 'what' or 'how' and end with an exclamation mark

- How huge that boat is!

Noun

names, person, place, or thing

Common - hand, table, dog
Proper - Sarah, London
Collective - team, family, herd
Abstract - love, peace, hate

Pronoun

takes the place of a noun

Personal - I, you, she, him, we, us, they, them
Relative - that, which, who, whom, whose,
Possessive - my, mine, you, his, her, their, theirs

Adverbs

adverbs give additional information about the time, place or manner of the verb or sentence

many adjectives can be turned into adverbs by adding -ly to the end

- proud -> proudly, kind -> kindly, slow -> slowly

Subject

the thing or person who is carrying out an action

Object

who is the action done to or for?

- Andrea (subject) spoke to (verb) Jorge (object).

Verb

a doing or action word

- play, work, study

Adjective

describes a noun

- a friendly tiny dog

Adverbial Phrase

an adverbial phrase is when more than one word does the adverb's job

- The hurricane struck the island whilst we were asleep.

Determiners

words that introduce nouns

Articles tells you whether noun is specific (the) or general (a or an)

- She took a small suitcase.
- She took the small suitcase.

Preposition

where or when something is in relation to something else

- after, above, on, under
- The dog was under the table.
- After the exam, Lucy was happy.

Present & Past Progressive

Present progressive

- She is reading the book.

Past Progressive

- He was reading the book when I arrived.

Active & Passive Verbs

Active verb where the subject does the action

- The boy hugged the teddy bear. The boy does the action.

Passive verb where the subject of the sentence has the action done to it

- The teddy bear was hugged by the boy. The bear receives the action.

Present & Past Perfect

Present perfect form use have/has

- I have read 'The Three Little Pigs'.

Past perfect form use had

- He had left the room.

Simple Present

something which happens regularly

- I walk to school.

Modal Verbs

verb used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation, give permission

will, may, must

- We will have a sandwich for lunch.
- You must take the test tomorrow.

Simple Past

something that's finished

- I walked to school this morning.

Types of Sentences

Simple has one clause

- Mrs Jones is a great teacher.

Compound has 2 clauses linked together with a conjunction

- Mrs Jones is a great teacher because she cares.

Complex has a main clause, conjunction and subordinate clause

- Mrs Jones, who is a great teacher, always has a smile on her face.

; Semicolons, : Colons

Semicolons used to divide complicated sentences

- It was very late; everyone was still not home

Colons used at the start of lists; used in between clauses in a sentence

- Bring these things to the picnic: cutlery, plates, and food.

Phrases

group of words which doesn't have a verb, subject or both

- The young man

Noun Phrases starts with noun

- London is the capital

Adjective Phrase starts with adjective

- happy at his results

Preposition Phrase starts with preposition

- under the weather

Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

- He likes dogs and she likes cats.

Subordinating conjunctions when, if, that, because

- I do not like dogs because they are loud.

Connective

word or phrase that links clauses or sentences

- also, besides, however

Subjunctive Forms

subjunctive shows something that isn't true also used in commands, wishes and requests

- If I were stronger, I would lift that box.

Vocabulary & Spelling

Standard English

Punctuation

Linking Words

Sentences

Grammar

Verb Forms & Tenses

Spelling

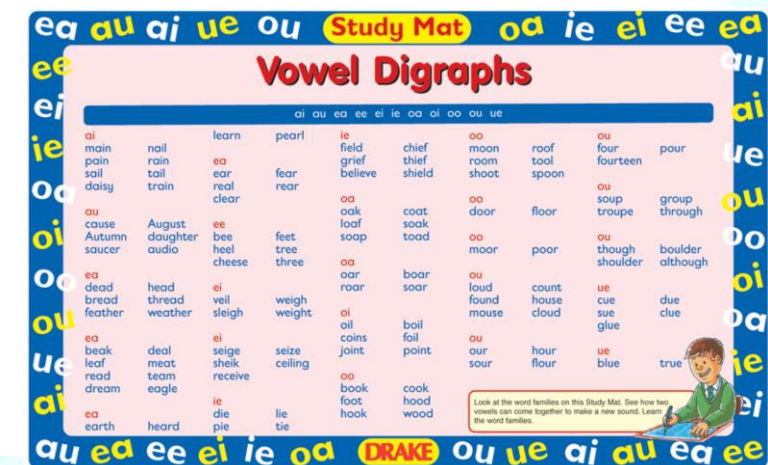
My spelling is wobbly.
It's good spelling but it wobbles
and the letters get in
the wrong places.



Spelling is
~~difficoult~~
~~ehalanging~~
hard.

What makes spelling difficult for some children (and adults)?

- 26 letters of the alphabet
- 44 sounds or 'phonemes'
- 19 – vowel sounds
- 25 – consonant sounds
- Sounds can be represented by more than one letter, e.g. sh-o-p
- One sound can be represented in a variety of different ways, e.g. shop, chef, sugar, tissue
- One spelling can represent a variety of sounds e.g. moon, book.



Strategies to support spelling...

“Children who struggle with spelling usually have no strategies up their sleeve when they get stuck on a word. Ask any weak spellers the question, ‘what do you do when you cannot spell a word’. They will have, at best, one strategy. But it is most likely that they guess. To help them become better spellers they need to acquire a range of different approaches to help them.”

Pie Corbett

Strategies to learn spellings...

Here are 6 spelling words, we are going to look at some key strategies to help us learn these words.

- Ingenious
- Minuscule
- Accommodate
- Conscientious
- Fuchsia
- Nauseous

Strategies to learn spellings...

Segmenting:

How many of you learn phone numbers by breaking them into sections? 01344-43-42-55

Breaking words into sections makes it easier to remember.

in-gen-ious

Have a go...

minuscule, accommodate, conscientious, fuchsia, nauseous

Strategies to learn spellings...

Mnemonics:

Who remembers the phrase...

Big Elephants Can't Always Use Small Exits

My Very Efficient Mother Just Served Up Nine Pies

Using silly sentences for tricky words can be useful.

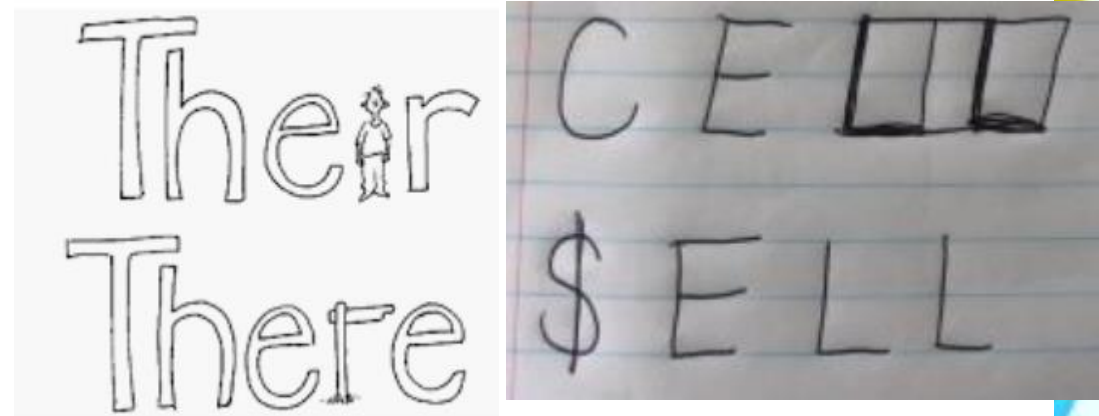
Have a go...

minuscule, accommodate, conscientious, fuchsia, nauseous

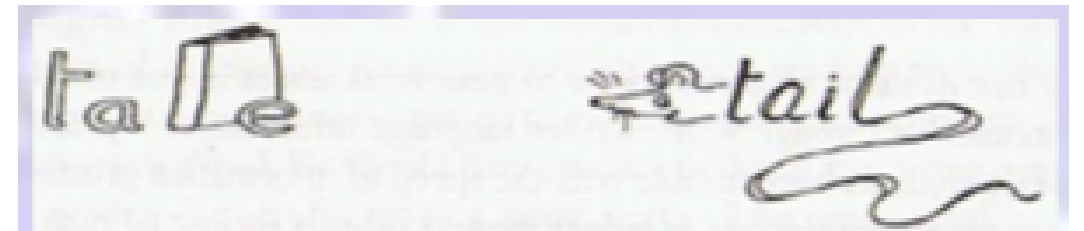
Strategies to learn spellings...

Visual Strategies:

Does anyone remember symbols and logos better than names?



Using images can help you to remember spelling words.



Have a go...

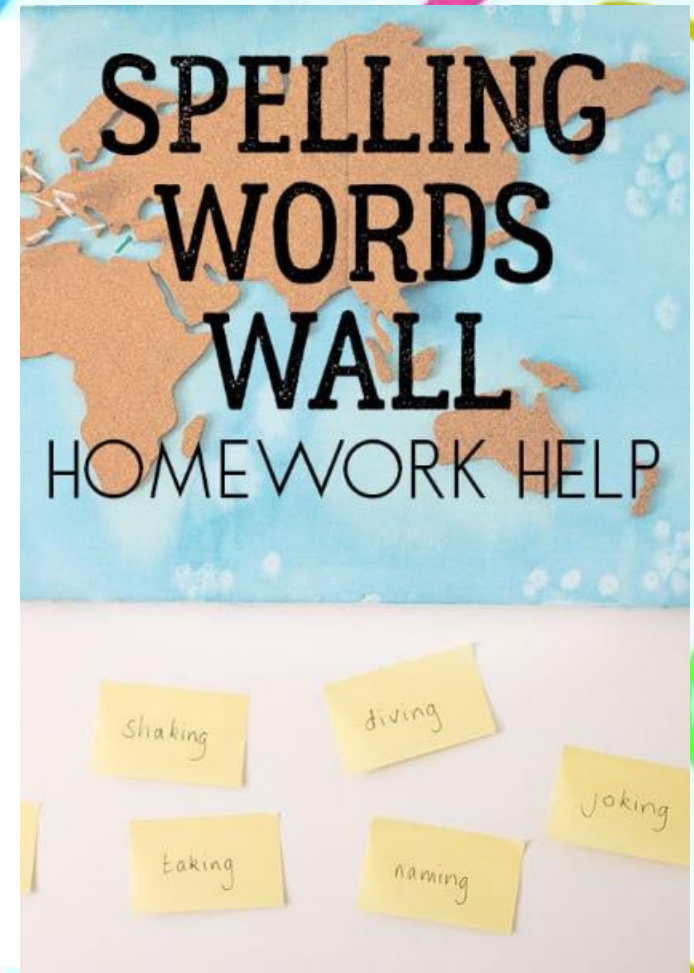
minuscule, accommodate, conscientious, fuchsia, nauseous

Strategies to learn spellings...

Look, cover, spell, check:

Tried and tested

Have you tried...a post-it-note strategy in a key place so that whenever your child walks past they complete the look cover spell activity.



Strategies to learn spellings...

Spelling Challenge

Rainbow Words

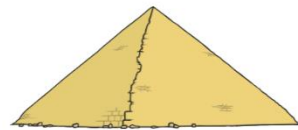
Write your words out in pencil.
Next, draw around each letter
five more times using a different
coloured pencil.

literacy

Spelling Challenge

Pyramid Writing

Write each of your words
like a pyramid:



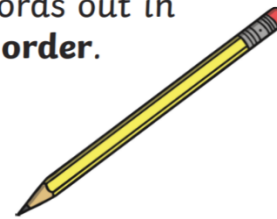
s
so
som
some

Spelling Challenge

ABC Order

Write your words out in
alphabetical order.

apple
carrot
tomato



Spelling Challenge

Air Writing

Write your words **in the air**
with your finger.
Ask someone to read your
words as you write.
Or, ask someone to air
write the letters you tell
them to spell your word.



Spelling Challenge

Fancy Letters

Write each of your words using **fancy**
writing. Your letters could be curly
or dotty... or whatever you decide!

happy

Spelling Challenge

Join the Dots

Write each of your words using **dots**.
Then, **join the dots** with a coloured
pencil to make your word.

HELLO

Spelling Challenge

Backwards Words

Write your words out **forwards**
then **backwards**.

backwards
sdrawkcab

Spelling Challenge

Blue Vowels

Write out each of your words.
Go over the vowels in each word
using **blue** pencil.

literacy

Punctuation

Why punctuation matters.
Some people find inspiration in
cooking their families and their
dogs.
Others find inspiration in
cooking, their families,
and their dogs.



som^{ee}cards
user card

www.writerswrite.co.za

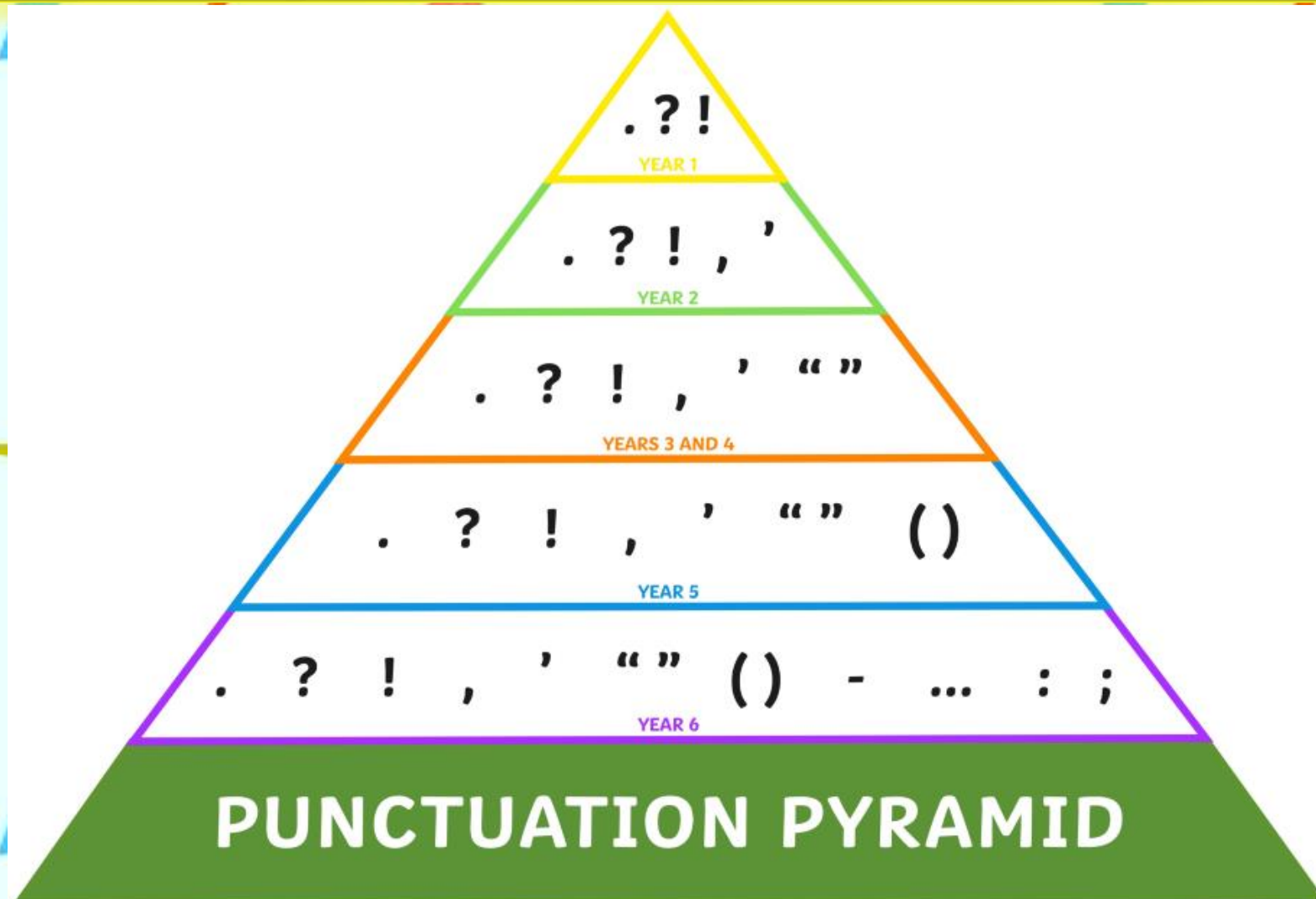
Let's eat grandma!



Let's eat, grandma!

**PUNCTUATION
SAVES LIVES!**

Punctuation



Punctuation

Children need to understand the purpose and use of each punctuation mark.

By the end of year 6, children should be confidently selecting advanced punctuation for meaning.

, ; : .

Explain why these have been placed in this order

Punctuation

Familiarising themselves with examples the purpose of each of the punctuation marks will support them when experimenting with punctuation in their own writing. They could also make up and add their own examples.

? question mark	' apostrophe	! exclamation mark	"speech marks" (inverted commas)
-----------------	--------------	--------------------	-------------------------------------

7. represents a short
pause

3. marks a stronger
pause than a semi-colon

Grammar

Grammar is to a writer what anatomy is to a sculptor, or the scales to a musician. You may loathe it, it may bore you, but nothing will replace it, and once mastered it will support you like a rock.

— *B. J. Chute* —

Grammar:

The Great Never-Heard-the-Word Grammar Quiz

Grammar content covered in the KS1 and KS2 Curriculum increased with the updated curriculum (2014).

Knowing and applying key grammatical terms become a focus.

	X Never heard before	??? Heard – not sure of meaning – don't want to stand up and explain	Know what it means: can stand up and explain its function giving an example within a sentence
1. subordinate clause			
2. possessive pronoun			
3. adverbial			
13. subjunctive			

Grammar:

The Great Never-Heard-the-Word Grammar Quiz

1. The old man jumped quickly over the rusty fence.
2. He jumped over it.

Where are the nouns – what is their job?

Where are the adjectives – what is their job?

Where is the verb – what is its job?

Where is the adverb – what is its job?

Where are the pronouns – what is their job?

Where is the preposition – what is its job?

And 'the' is a ...?

Grammar:

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Using discussion to build confidence
with understanding the terminology

What are determiners?

Determiners ...

For example, ...

1. I saw **his** dog eat **six** sandwiches.
2. I saw **your** dog eat **several** sandwiches.
3. **That** dog ate **those** sandwiches.
4. **Some** dogs like eating **a few** sandwiches.
5. I like **this** dog better than **that** one.

Grammar:

Games to revise and build confidence

Matching games: Match the high-lighted text with its technical term

e.g. Possessive pronoun Is that hers?

Playful Writing: Consequences

Determiner			
Adjective			

determiner – a, an, the, one, two, three, this, that, some, my
adjective – blue, tall, small, smelly,
noun – table, shoes, Mrs Long, London, cheese
adverbs – quickly, slowly, gradually, briskly
preposition – behind, between, next to, below

Matching activities (advanced)

possessive pronoun	Is that his ?
modal verb	I think I can explain what happened to the purse.
adverbial	The purse had fallen under the table .

A. Sentences that need an apostrophe of possession	B. Sentences that need an apostrophe of omission	C. Sentences that don't need any apostrophes	D. Wrongly punctuated/ written sentences
The children's playground is being rebuilt.	It's going to rain.	The cats never play with the dogs.	I could of told you that.

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Verb Forms & Tenses

Websites to support learning at home

Oxford Owl: Jargon Buster

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/education-jargon-buster/education-jargon-buster-adverbials-to-arrays/>

Primary Homework Help: Literacy Zone

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/literacy/index.htm>

BBC Bitesize: English

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zv48q6f>

Fun English Games

<http://www.funenglishgames.com/grammargames.html>

Spelling City

<https://www.spellingcity.com/>

The background is a light blue gradient decorated with various festive elements. At the top, there are purple question marks and grey percent signs. The central area features a large pink rounded rectangle with a yellow glow. The bottom of the image is scattered with colorful confetti, including red, blue, and yellow streamers, and pink exclamation marks.

Thank you for coming.

Any questions?