

Key Stage 2 Grammar Year 4– Year 6

This grammar course is split into 4 distinct sections;

- Grammar
- Sentence Grammar
- Punctuation
- Spelling

The course builds on and develops what student learnt on the Key Stage 1 course. Each lesson is standalone – if student have a particular topic they want to learn or review these lessons can be taught separately. Each lesson is one hour long – the full course is 33 lessons in total. At the end of each section we will do a review test lesson. We can also start each section with a review test lesson to identify areas of weakness, teach those areas and then complete the review/test lesson again to see the improvement.

As with all courses designed by Jinstar this course is benchmarked against the British National Curriculum for English Language

Section	Lesson Title	Introduction
Grammar	Nouns	Collective, Concrete, Proper Nouns
	Pronouns	Pronouns are words that we use to replace a noun
	Determiners	Determiners are words that come before nouns – e.g. some paper, that chair
	Verbs	Verbs are doing or being words
	Active and Passive Sentences	What is an active, passive sentence – what is the difference?
	Adjectives	Adjectives are words which tell us more about a noun
	Adverbs	Adverbs are words that describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs
	Prepositions	Prepositions tell you where things are and when things happen
	Mixed Questions – Section Test	Section test and review
	Sentence Grammar	Sentences
Phrases and Clauses		A clause is a part of a sentence that has a subject and a verb. A phrase doesn't have a subject or doesn't have a verb – or doesn't have either.
Conjunctions		Conjunctions are words or phrases that join two sentences or two parts of a sentence.
Standard and Non-Standard English		Standard English is the type of English you should use in your written work.
Formal and Informal Language		When should you use formal language and when should you use informal language?
Mixed Questions – Section Test		Section test and review

Punctuation	Sentence Punctuation	How to punctuate your sentence. What are the rules?
	Apostrophes for Missing Letters	Use an apostrophe to show where you've left letters out of a shortened word.
	Apostrophes for Possession	You can use apostrophes to show that something or someone owns something
	Inverted Commas	Speech always ends with a punctuation mark inside the inverted commas, wherever it comes in the sentence.
	Commas	Use commas to separate items in a list, to separate a subordinate clause or to separate extra information in a sentence.
	Bracket, Dashes and Hyphens	How and why would you use brackets, dashes and hyphens in a sentence.
	Colons	Colons are used to introduce a list or an explanation.
	Semi-Colons	Semi-colons can separate long phrases or clauses in a list.
	Mixed Questions – Section Test	Section test and review
Spelling	Plurals	A plural means more than one of something.
	Prefixes	A prefix is a letter or group of letters that can be added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.
	Suffixes	A suffix is a letter or group of letters that goes at the end of a root word.
	Homophones	Homophones are words which are pronounced the same but have different meanings.
	Silent and Unstressed Letters	Silent letters are letters you don't hear when you say a word – e.g. debt, knee, scene.
	Confusing Words	The ei and the ie rule
	Word Families	Words from the same word family all have the same root. They will always be about a similar topic or things.
	Synonyms and Antonyms	Synonyms are words that mean the same thing. Antonyms are words that mean the opposite of each other.
	Mixed Questions – Section Test	Section test and review