

## Grammar Conventions

	K-1	2-3	4-5	6-8
<b>Punctuation</b>				
<b>Periods</b>				
Use of periods to end sentences	E T	T	MO	M
Use of periods in initials	E	E	T	M
Use of periods in abbreviations	E	E	T	M
<b>Question Marks</b>				
Use questions marks at the end of sentences that ask for information	E T	T	M	M
<b>Exclamation Marks</b>				
Use of exclamation marks to show strong feeling	E T	T	T	M
<b>Commas</b>				
Use of commas to separate items in a series	E	E T	M	M
Used to separate a word/words used in a sentence for further explanation.		E	T	T
Use before conjunctions when they join two main clauses			E	T
Used to separate main and subordinate clauses		E	T	M
Used to separate the person spoken to from the rest of the sentence (in direct address)		E	T	M
Used after words like <i>yes</i> and <i>no</i> (interjections)		E	T	M
Used to separate the month and year in a date		E	T	M
Use to follow signal words at the beginning of a sentence			E	T
<b>Apostrophes</b>				
Use for contractions (Note: Apostrophes are not necessary when the noun is descriptive rather than possessive, e.g. mens shoes)	E	T	M	M
Use to show ownership		E	T	M
Use to indicate letters or numbers omitted		E	T	M
<b>Quotation Marks</b>				
Use quotation marks when using direct speech	E	T	T	M
Use of quotation marks show quotations within quotations				E
Use quotation marks before and after titles or words used in an unorthodox manner			E	T

	K-1	2-3	4-5	6-8
<b>Colon</b>				
Use colons to introduce a list				E T
Use colons to introduce a quotation				E T
Use colons to introduce an explanation, summary or elaboration of the first half of a sentence				E T
<b>Semi-colon</b>				
Use semi-colons to join sentences with two or more main clauses			E	E
Use semi-colons to separate clauses containing commas			E	E
<b>Hyphen</b>				
Use hyphens to join some parts of compound words			E	T
Use hyphens to join a group of words to form an expression			E	T
Use hyphens to write numbers and fractions that consist of more than one word			E	T
<b>Dash</b>				
Use a dash to introduce a list			E	T
Use a dash to create surprise			E	T
<b>Use of Sentences</b>				
<b>Write Sentences</b>				
Write sentences containing a main verb	E T	M	M	M
<b>Join sentences</b>				
Join sentences using conjunctions	E	T	M	M
<b>Modification of sentences</b>				
Use of adjectives to enhance the meaning of sentences	E	T	M	M
Use of adverbs to enhance the meaning of sentences		E	T	M
Demonstrate understanding of function of adjectives		E	T	M
Define the term adjective		E	T	M
Demonstrate understanding of function of adverbs		E	T	M
Define the term adverb		E	T	M

	K-1	2-3	4-5	6-8
Identify and use adjectival phrases			E	T
Identify and use adverbial phrases			E	T
Identify and use adjectival clauses			E	E
				T
Identify and use adverbial clauses				E
				T
<b>Isolate subject and predicate</b>				
Isolate subject and predicate in a sentence			E	T
Write sentences in which the subject and verb agree in number				E
				T
<b>Parts of Speech</b>				
<b>Use of pronouns</b>				
Write pronouns which are consistent with the number and case of the subject or object to which these pronouns refer		E	T	M
Write an appropriate pronoun for a previously stated subject or object in order to avoid repetition	E	T	M	M
<b>Adverbs in sentences</b>				
Explain functions of adjectives, nouns, verbs and adverbs in sentences	E	T	M	M
<b>Avoid repetition</b>				
Write vivid adjectives and explicit nouns to avoid unnecessary repetition of pronouns	E	T	M	M
<b>Avoid redundancies</b>				
e.g. My dad he..., The train was more bigger...	E	T	M	M
<b>Structure of Text</b>				
Add words to enhance meaning	T	M	M	M
Change words to achieve exact description	E	T	M	M
Delete words to tighten sentences	E	T	M	M
Re-arrange words to produce more convincing order		E	T	M
Add phrases to enhance meaning of sentences	E	T	M	M
Re-arrange sentences to produce a more convincing sequence		E	T	M
Write paragraphs appropriate to the structure of the form		E	T	M
Re-arrange paragraphs to produce a more convincing order				E