

# What can you retrieve from Autumn 1?



**Bredon Hill Academy**  
— LEARNING TOGETHER FOR SUCCESS —

- verbs
- adverbs
- coordinating conjunctions
- subordinating conjunctions
  - end punctuation

1. Can you write two sentences using all of the above?
2. Can you name the seven coordinating conjunctions?
3. How does an adverb work in a sentence?

# Weeks 9 and 10 commas

What do you already know?

How do you use commas in maths, history, geography, religious education, science, art, food science, design and technology, PSHE and in English? How have I used commas in the last sentence?

There are four basic ways we can use a comma.

Comma to mark a list.

[Year 6 Video](#)

[KS3 Video](#)

I have a bag of sweets for Mark, Charles, Edward, Charlotte and Emma.

Can you write a list using commas?

In year 6 you are not allowed to use an Oxford comma but you will see it in texts. For example,

“I bought apples and pears on Tuesday, bananas and peaches on Wednesday, and on Thursday I bought mangoes and oranges.”

Comma: Connecting two independent clauses with a coordinating conjunction.

*Cleo is a good singer, but she's an even better dancer.*

*We were out of milk, so I went to the store.*

Comma: to mark opening words, phrases and clauses to clarify meaning.

### Subordinate clause

When Albert saw the food, his tummy started to rumble.

### Prepositional phrase

Amid the confusion, the group of thieves took advantage and gained much.

### Word (Adverb)

Quickly, the teacher ran to the injured child.

Comma: Marking extra information (called parenthesis).

*Relative clause*

Posey's Cafe ,which Chester recommended, is a fantastic restaurant.

James ,who was terrified of heights, was taking part in a charity skydive at the weekend.

# Other ways to consider:

## Commas with dates

When writing a date in month-day-year format, set off the year with commas.

*July 4, 1776, was an important day in American history.*

*I was born on Sunday, May 12, 1968.*

## Speech and quotes:

An attributive tag is a phrase, like “they said” or “she claimed,” that identifies the speaker or writer of a quote or piece of dialogue.

*The professor remarked, “How attentive you have been today!”*  
*“Once you know the solution,” Tiffany said, “the whole problem seems very simple.”*

When multiple adjectives modify a noun to an equal degree, they are said to be coordinate and should be separated by commas.

*That man is a pompous, self-righteous, annoying idiot.*

*That man is a self-righteous, annoying, pompous idiot.*

*The sweet, scintillating aroma of cinnamon buns filled the kitchen.*