



Stepping up the SPaG – Issue 2



Word	Definition	Examples	In the classroom
cohesive device	Cohesive devices are words used to show how the different parts of a text fit together.	<p>*determiners: <i>Julia's dad bought her a football. <u>The</u> football was expensive!</i> (refers us back to a particular football)</p> <p>*pronouns: <i>Joe was given a bike for Christmas. <u>He</u> liked it very much.</i> [the pronouns refer back to Joe and the bike]</p> <p>*conjunctions: <i>We'll be going shopping <u>before</u> we go to the park.</i> [conjunction; makes a relationship of time clear]</p>	Classify use of different cohesive devices and evaluate their effectiveness in different circumstances.
continuous (also known as progressive) verb form	The 'continuous' form of a verb generally describes events in progress.	<p><i>Michael is singing in the store room.</i> [present progressive]</p> <p><i>Amanda was making a patchwork quilt.</i> [past progressive]</p> <p><i>Usha had been practising for an hour when I called.</i> [past perfect progressive]</p>	Use as part of an investigation into verb forms and have a go at writing them in different forms. Play charades and change forms and tense.
determiner	A determiner specifies a noun as known or unknown, and it goes before any modifiers (e.g. adjectives or other nouns).	<p>Some examples of determiners are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -articles (the, a or an) <i>the home team; a home team</i> -demonstratives (e.g. this, those) -possessives (e.g. my, your) eg <i>my happy home; your home</i> - quantifiers (e.g. some, every) eg <i>some children; every child</i> 	Change the determiners and discuss the effect. What can we learn about the noun by changing the determiner? Why might we want to know which specific object? '<i>the stranger</i>' Or not? '<i>a stranger</i>' What effect does this have?