

Nouns

KS1

	Examples
Use nouns or noun phrases to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• identify people, animals, events and objects• indicate time, days and dates• show possession	He is <u>a teacher</u> . I like <u>dogs</u> . Today is <u>my birthday</u> . This is <u>a beautiful bag</u> . It is <u>half past ten</u> now. Today is <u>Monday</u> . It is <u>2nd July</u> today. It is <u>Peter's toy car</u> .
Use singular forms of countable nouns to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• refer to one person, animal, event and object	I have a <u>bicycle</u> .
Use plural forms of countable nouns to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• refer to more than one person, animal, event and object	Jo has two <u>brothers</u> . She has four <u>balloons</u> .
Use plural nouns to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• refer to some clothes and other things that people wear	Where are my <u>shorts</u> ? Miss Lee wears <u>glasses</u> .
Use uncountable nouns to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• refer to uncountable objects• refer to general things which are not used with numbers	I have <u>milk</u> for breakfast. This is good <u>work</u> .
Use proper nouns to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• refer to people and places	<u>Ann</u> is a taxi-driver. Mr. Wu lives in <u>Kowloon</u> .

Determiners

KS1

	Examples
Use the indefinite articles "a, an" to <ul style="list-style-type: none">refer to a person, animal, event, time or object in general*	Hong Kong is <u>a</u> big city. Wait <u>a</u> minute. Lily eats <u>an</u> apple every day.
Use the definite article "the" to <ul style="list-style-type: none">refer to a specific person, animal, event, time or objectrefer to people or things that are unique	<u>The</u> baby smiled. <u>The</u> kitten is naughty. My friends came to <u>the</u> party. <u>The</u> King was kind. <u>The</u> moon is very bright.
Use the demonstratives "this, that, these, those" to <ul style="list-style-type: none">refer to people or objects	<u>This</u> boy is polite. <u>Those</u> pictures are beautiful.
Use the general determiners "a lot of, all, any, every, many, more, most, much, no, some" to <ul style="list-style-type: none">show quantities	<u>All</u> balloons in the shop are red. Is there <u>any</u> bread in the box? I can see <u>many</u> people. One <u>more</u> song, please. There is not <u>much</u> water in the glass. Put <u>some</u> pictures on the wall.

* No article is used with plural and uncountable nouns to refer to people, animals, events, time or objects in general, e.g. _ Milk is good for you.

Types of Sentences

The nine structural patterns for Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 generate the following three types of sentences necessary for the achievement of the various communicative functions and Learning Targets in the two key stages.

KS1

	Examples
Use declarative sentences to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• make statements	Ben is singing. Susan loves dogs. My brother is strong. The children like reading. There are many flowers. Mary came at two o'clock.
Use interrogative sentences to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ask questions	Is Mr. Wong cooking? May I close the door? Are you hungry? Do you like swimming? Are there many books? Is the dog playing in the garden?
Use imperative sentences to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• give commands	Don't shout. Draw a cat. Be quiet. Stop talking.



Structural Patterns

The following nine structural patterns for the main clauses are for teachers' reference. Familiarity with these patterns helps learners in primary schools construct sentences by analogy and edit their own writing. With enough exposure, they will master the patterns for use in appropriate contexts. It must be emphasized that the use of grammar rules and terms should be kept to a minimum, especially in teaching Key Stage 1 learners. Teachers should refer to the grammar items and introduce compound and complex sentences at appropriate stages of learning. Please refer to Section 4.5 for further discussion on the learning and teaching of grammar rules and terms.

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	Examples
• Subject + Verb	The baby is sleeping. Sit down*.
• Subject + Verb + Object	I am brushing my teeth.
• Subject + Verb + Complement (Be) (Noun or Adjective)	Jo is a nurse. He is tall.
• Subject + Verb + Complement (Gerund)	I like swimming.
• It/There/This + Verb + Subject (Be)	It is a monster. There are ten balloons. This is a hamster.
• Subject + Verb + Adverb phrase	The children are playing in the park.

* The subject of an imperative sentence is "you" which is usually omitted.

