

LIFE/work balance



**#LIFE**workbalance

We have started a #LIFEworkbalance campaign and we need your help to complete our LIFE/work balance survey.

We hope to publish the results soon, so please give 15 minutes of your time to help us get a true picture of school life.

Want to be a part of this campaign? Take the [survey](#) on our website and share it with your colleagues!

## Year 1 – Spring Block 1 – Conjunctions – Using ‘But’

### About This Resource:

This PowerPoint has been designed to support your teaching of this small step. It includes a starter activity and an example of each question from the Varied Fluency and Application and Reasoning resources also provided in this pack. You can choose to work through all examples provided or a selection of them depending on the needs of your class.

### National Curriculum Objectives:

English Year 1: (1G3.1) [How words can combine to make sentences](#)

English Year 2: (2G3.3) [Co-ordination \(using or, and, or but\)](#)

Terminology for pupils:

- (1G6) [word](#)
- (1G3.1) [sentence](#)

[More resources](#) from our Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling scheme of work.

Did you like this resource? Don't forget to [review](#) it on our website.

## Year 1 – Spring Block 1 – Conjunctions – Using ‘But’

### Notes and Guidance:

- In the previous step, children have learned that a sentence can be made longer by adding the word ‘but’. It can be used in a sentence to add information that generally contradicts the previous information in the sentence.
- This step focuses on using ‘but’ in a sentence and how it can be used to indicate contradictory information.
- Now that the children can recognise the word ‘but’ in a sentence they can begin to start using the word in their sentences.
- They should know that ‘but’ is a conjunction that means except for, unless or on the contrary. Its use indicates that the next clause will contradict the previous clause.
- Children should be able to use ‘but’ in a sentence and decide when it has been correctly used.

### Focused Questions:

- Where does ‘but’ fit best in this sentence?
- Join the two short sentences together using ‘but’.
- Explain why the word ‘but’ has been used in the sentence?

# Step 5: Using 'But'

## Introduction

Use 'and' or 'but' to complete these sentences:

I like sugar \_\_\_\_\_ honey.

You are kind \_\_\_\_\_ helpful.

I can't go to the party \_\_\_\_\_ I want to.



## Introduction

Use 'and' or 'but' to complete these sentences:

I like sugar and honey.

You are kind and helpful.

I can't go to the party but I want to.

## Varied Fluency 1

**True or false? Ellie has used 'but' correctly in the following sentence.**

**I like cheese my friend but likes jam.**

## Varied Fluency 1

True or false? Ellie has used 'but' correctly in the following sentence.

**I like cheese my friend but likes jam.**

**False. It should be:**

**I like cheese but my friend likes jam.**



## Varied Fluency 2

Join two of these sentences using 'but'.

**Sam is happy.**

**My dog is old.**

**He likes to run.**

## Varied Fluency 2

Join two of these sentences using 'but'.

**Sam is happy.**

**My dog is old.**

**He likes to run.**

**My dog is old but he likes to run.**

### Varied Fluency 3

Tick where 'but' should go in the following sentence.

It is raining ☐ I am still ☐ going to  
☐ play outside.

### Varied Fluency 3

Tick where 'but' should go in the following sentence.

It is raining I am still going to  
play outside.



It is raining but I am still going to play outside.

## Varied Fluency 4

Which clause will complete the sentence below?

**I was watching TV but...**

1. now I am reading a book.

☐

2. it was raining outside.

☐



## Varied Fluency 4

Which clause will complete the sentence below?

**I was watching TV but...**

**1. now I am reading a book.**



2. it was raining outside.



## Application 1

Write a sentence including all of the words below.

**The**

**dog**

**is**

**looks**

**he**

**fierce**

**friendly**

**but**

## Application 1

Write a sentence including all of the words below.

The

dog

is

looks

he

fierce

friendly

but

**Possible answers:**

**The dog looks friendly but he is fierce.**

**The dog looks fierce but he is friendly.**

## Application 2

Finish the sentence below.

Our room is messy but \_\_\_\_\_

## Application 2

Finish the sentence below.

Our room is messy but \_\_\_\_\_

Various answers, for example:

Our room is messy but we do not want to tidy it up.



## Reasoning 1

Who has used 'but' correctly? Explain how you know.



**Arlo**

I do not like playing football  
but my friends do.



**Daniela**

I want some peace but quiet  
to read my book.

## Reasoning 1

Who has used 'but' correctly? Explain how you know.



**Arlo**

**I do not like playing football  
but my friends do.**

**I want some peace but quiet  
to read my book.**



**Daniela**

**Arlo is correct because...**

## Reasoning 1

Who has used 'but' correctly? Explain how you know.



**Arlo**

I do not like playing football  
but my friends do.



**Daniela**

I want some peace but quiet  
to read my book.

**Arlo is correct because he is using 'but' to join together two clauses that are opposite to one another. 'But' does not make sense in Daniela's sentence.**