

Grammar	Definition	Example
<b>Conjunction</b>	Used to join two ideas together within one sentence	He needed his coat <b>because</b> it was cold.  The curtains danced in the wind <b>while</b> the windows crashed.
<b>Preposition</b>	A word that shows the position of a noun	The box was <b>under</b> the table. I was <b>inside</b> the house. The clouds <b>above</b> ...
<b>Clause</b>	Clause contains a subject and a verb. There are two types of clauses: Independent – makes sense by itself  Dependent- works only as part of a whole sentence. It could begin with after, although, because, if, when, while	Independent: She can leave the room now.  Dependent clause: because she finished all her work.
<b>Paragraph</b>	A section of a piece of writing. A new paragraph marks a change of focus, change of time, change of place or change of speaker.	
<b>Collective noun</b>  <b>Abstract Noun</b>	The name of a person, place or thing. Four types of nouns: Common- table, cat Proper- John, Sarah, England Collective- pride, gaggle, flock Abstract- love, bravery	
<b>Subordinate clause</b>	A clause with a subject and a verb but does not make sense by itself, it is in addition to the main clause. Can come before or after the main clause.	<b>Although I was scared</b> , I crept inside. I crept inside <b>although I was scared</b> . <i>'I crept inside' is the main clause because it makes sense by itself.</i>

Grammar	Definition	Example
<b>Relative clause</b>	A clause using who, whom, which, whose to relate back to the subject. Clause does not make sense by itself.	Polly's hair, <b>which was long and brown</b> , hung loosely around her head. The boy was funny, <b>which made me smile</b> .
<b>Possessive pronoun</b>	Tells who owns something.	<b>My</b> pen. That pen is <b>mine</b> . <b>Toby's</b> pen.
<b>Adverbial</b>	A word or phrase that is used to give more detail to a verb or a clause. Adverbials of manner- how Adverbials of place- where Adverbials of time- when, how often Adverbials of probability- how certain we are	Tom shouted <b>loudly</b> . He cycled <b>as fast as possible</b> . I saw him <b>over there</b> . <b>In a minute</b> I will start. <b>Perhaps</b> we should go. He will <b>certainly</b> say yes.
<b>Fronted adverbial</b>	The use of an adverb to begin a sentence to make the sentence more interesting.	On the table stood a vase of flowers. Next to the window was a bookcase. At the end of the lane, Bob paused.
<b>Article</b>	A, an, the	<b>An</b> elephant <b>A</b> bear <b>The</b> teddy
<b>Determiner</b>	Words used with nouns- this book, my friend, a book, the book	This book <b>is</b> yours. I've got <b>some</b> sweets. I will have <b>an</b> apple. <b>Which</b> colour do you prefer?
<b>Present Perfect Tense</b>	A tense formed using the verb 'have' and a participle to indicate that an action has taken place at an unspecified time.	The girl <b>has</b> eaten her ice-cream as opposed to The girl ate her ice-cream.

## Punctuation that your child will be using in their writing:

<b>Inverted commas (speech marks)</b> ' '	Used to mark the beginning and end of direct speech (the speaker's words written down exactly as they were spoken)	The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"
<b>Comma</b> ,	Using commas after fronted adverbials	Later that day, I heard the bad news.
<b>Apostrophe</b> '	Possessive apostrophe	We met at Ben's party.  The dog's tail wagged rapidly.  Yesterday's weather was dreadful.  The girl's name.  The girls' names.
This is in addition to being expected to use all KS1 punctuation correctly.		



## Help Your Child with Grammar



## Lower KS2 (Years 3 and 4)

*Grammar is the way in which words are put together to form proper sentences*