



CLARE COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL

GRAMMATICAL TERMS USED IN THE KS2 CURRICULUM

<u>TERM</u>	<u>MEANING</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
Noun	Used after a determiner such as 'the' Often an object or used to name something.	<p>Common noun - cat, dog</p> <p>Proper noun - William, Paris</p> <p>Abstract noun - love, hate</p> <p>Concrete noun - table, chair</p> <p>Countable noun - apple, book</p> <p>Uncountable noun - water, equipment</p>
Verb	Gives a sentence its tense (i.e. past, present or future) Often called 'doing words' because they are often actions. Verbs can indicate (physical or mental) actions, occurrences, and states of being.	<p>walk</p> <p>be</p> <p>run</p> <p>eat</p> <p>drive</p>
Adjective	A word to describe a noun.	<p>Color: Purple, red, yellow</p> <p>Quality: Huge, angry, unique, rare</p> <p>Quantity: Many, few, millions, eleven</p> <p>Opinion: Wonderful, disgusting</p>

		<p>Origin: Italian, French</p> <p>Purpose: Sleeping bag</p> <p>Material: Leather, plastic</p>
Conjunction	<p>Expresses a time, a place or a cause. Used to link clauses in a sentence. Can be coordinating - there are only 7 coordinating conjunctions: For And Nor But Or Yet So - subordinating conjunctions: because, however, although, despite etc.</p>	<p>When, before, after, while, so, because.</p>
Pronoun	<p>A word used to replace a noun.</p>	<p>It</p> <p>He</p> <p>She</p> <p>We</p> <p>They</p> <p>Us</p> <p>That</p>
Adverb	<p>A word to describe a verb.</p>	<p>Walked quickly</p> <p>Ate messily</p> <p>Sitting patiently</p> <p>Arriving soon</p>
Preposition	<p>Expresses time, place or cause within a sentence. Shows an object's position.</p>	<p>In, under, over, next to, behind, before, between, on.</p>

Determiner	Is the word before a noun. Can be an article (A, AN or THE) a quantifier (TWO, SEVEN, TWELVE) a possessive (THEIR, HIS, MY) or a demonstrative (THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE)	A good teacher motivates her pupils. An angry dog barked. Those cakes are delicious.
Subject and Object	The subject is what the sentence is about, the object appears in the sentence but is not the main subject. The subject 'does' the verb.	The boy (subject) kicked the football (object).
Statement	A sentence which states a fact.	The capital of France is Paris. There is my ball. It's sunny today.
Question	A sentence which uses a question starter(for example who, which, why) followed by a question mark (?) to ask for a response. Can include a question tag on a statement to turn it into a question such as: It's sunny today, isn't it?	Where is my brother? Do you like football? Why did you enjoy that novel?
Command	A sentence which commands an action or follow up.	Put that book down! Please switch on the radio.
Exclamation	A sentence which is often followed by an exclamation mark (!). An exclamation mark is used to express strong	BANG! Ouch! Look out!

	feelings, such as anger or joy, in a written text.	
Relative Clause	Part of a sentence beginning with a relative pronoun such as: who, which, where, when, whose or that	Mark is my friend who likes pizza. Oxford Street, which is very busy around Christmas time, is a popular shopping destination.
Noun Phrase	A collection of words which act as a single noun.	The boy with the blonde hair My handwriting pen The old lady across the street
Coordinating conjunction	A word to add more information to a simple sentence. See conjunction.	And For So But Nor Or Yet
Subordinating conjunction	A word to add a subordinate clause to a sentence. See conjunction.	When If That Because
Subordinate clause	A clause adding additional information to a main clause. Can go before or after a main clause.	We had to come inside in order to continue the game, because it was raining. When it is warm again, we can continue outside.
Modal verb	A verb indicating possibility but not certainty.	Would Should Could Ought

		Might May
Simple past / simple present tense	Verbs in the past or present tense in its simplest form referring to an action which happens, or that has happened once.	I play the piano (simple present) I played the piano (simple past)
Past progressive / present progressive	Verbs referring to actions in progress.	I am playing the guitar (present progressive) I was playing the guitar (past progressive)
Subjunctive verb forms	A formal tone of speaking or writing often using a modal verb in a sentence to express possibility or uncertainty. Used in Standard English.	If I were to win the lottery. (Instead of 'I was') He ought to be happy. (Instead of 'he is') It is important that they be organised. (Instead of 'they are')
Passive and active voice	Sentences written in the active voice begin with a subject and are commonly used. They follow the Subject, Verb, Object sequence. In the passive voice, the subject follows the verb or may not even appear at all. They are written as Object, Verb, Subject.	Active voice: Mr Bareham ate the chocolate cake. Passive voice: The chocolate cake was eaten by Mr Bareham. The chocolate cake was eaten.

Synonym	A word meaning the same as another word.	Big/large Happy/joyful
Antonym	A word meaning the opposite as another word.	Big/small Happy/sad
Prefix	A letter or group of letters which when added to the beginning of the root word changes the meaning.	Un interesting Re do Anti bacterial Super food Sub marine
Suffix	A letter or group of letters which when added to the end of the root word changes the meaning.	Enjoyment Sadness cheerfully