

## Grammatical Terms used in the KS2 English Curriculum

Term	Meaning	Example
Noun	Used after a determiner such as 'the' Often an object or used to name something	Common noun – cat Proper noun – Hexham Abstract noun – love Countable noun – eight geese Uncountable noun - children
Verb	Gives a sentence its tense (i.e. past, present or future) Often called 'doing words' because they are often actions	To walk, to be, to run, to eat, to drive
Adjective	A word to describe a noun	Happy, grand, silly, unbelievable, terrifying
Conjunction	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 (FANBOYS!) or subordinating conjunctions – because, however, although, despite etc.	When, before, after, while, so, because.
Pronoun	A word used to replace a noun	It He She We They Us That
Adverb	A word to describe a verb	Walked <b>quickly</b> Ate <b>messily</b> Sitting <b>patiently</b> Arriving <b>soon</b>
Preposition	Expresses time, place or cause within a sentence. Shows an object's position.	Under, over, next to, behind, before, between
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)	<b>A</b> good teacher motivates her pupils. <b>An</b> angry dog barked. <b>Those</b> 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 <b>boy (subject)</b> kicked the <b>football (object)</b> .
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, <b>isn't it?</b>	Where is my brother? Do you like cheese? Why did you enjoy that novel?
Command	A sentence which commands an action or	Put that book down!

	follow up.	Please switch on the radio.
Exclamation	A sentence which is often followed by an exclamation mark (!) because it may be surprising, loud or amusing.	Help! BANG! Ouch! Look out!
Relative Clause	Part of a sentence beginning with a relative pronoun such as: who, which, where, when, whose or that	Mark is my friend <b>who likes pizza</b> . Oxford Street, <b>which is very busy around Christmas time</b> , is a popular shopping destination.
Noun phrase	A collection of words which act as a single noun.	The boy with the blonde hair My purple pen The old lady across the street
Coordinating Conjunction	A word to add more information to a simple sentence See conjunction above	And For So But Nor Or Yet (FANBOYS!)
Subordinating Conjunction	A word to add a subordinate clause to a sentence See conjunction above	When If That Because
Subordinate Clause	A clause adding additional information to a main clause. Can go before or after a main clause.	Unfortunately we had to come inside in order to continue the game, <b>because it was raining</b> . <b>When it's warm again</b> , 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 <b>play</b> the piano (simple present) I <b>played</b> the piano (simple past)
Past progressive/present progressive	Verbs referring to actions in progress.	I <b>am playing</b> the guitar (present progressive)  I <b>was playing</b> 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 <b>I were</b> to win the lottery. (Instead of 'I was') He <b>ought to be</b> happy. (Instead of 'he is') It's important that <b>they be</b> organised. (Instead of 'they are')
Passive and active voice	Sentences written in the active voice begin with a subject and are commonly used. They	<b>Active voice:</b> Mrs Roff ate the chocolate

	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.	cake. <b>Passive voice:</b> The chocolate cake was eaten by Mrs Roff. The chocolate cake was eaten.
Synonym	A word meaning the same as another word.	<b>Big/large</b> <b>Happy/joyful</b>
Antonym	A word meaning the opposite as another word.	<b>Big/small</b> <b>Happy/sad</b>
Prefix	A letter or group of letters which when added to the beginning of the root word changes the meaning.	<b>Un</b> interesting <b>Redo</b> <b>Anti</b> bacterial <b>Super</b> food
Suffix	A letter or group of letters which when added to the end of the root word changes the meaning.	Enjoy <b>ment</b> Sadness cheerful <b>ly</b>
Word family	Common words sharing a spelling pattern or a meaning	<b>Bicycle</b> <b>Bi</b> annual <b>Bi</b> oculars <b>Bi</b> sect <b>bi</b> focals
Standard English	Use of standard verb forms, pronouns and adverbs in order to form correct sentences.	<b>I did</b> /I done my homework. I like them/ <b>those</b> sweets. I ran quick/ <b>quickly</b> .
Ellipsis	Makes up for missing text or allows for a pause in writing	...
Punctuation for Parenthesis	Marks an embedded clause or gives extra information. Can be in the form of commas, brackets or hyphens.	<b>( )</b> <b>-</b> <b>,</b>
Semi colon	Joins two clauses in a sentence or separates items in an extended list.	<b>;</b>
Colon	Introduces a list or an idea in a sentence.	<b>:</b>
Full stop	Ends a sentence. Also used to show abbreviation.	<b>.</b>
Comma	Separates clauses or items in a list.	<b>,</b>
Question Mark	Used at the end of all direct or rhetorical questions.	<b>?</b>
Exclamation Mark	Used at the end of an exclamation, such as something amusing or loud.	<b>!</b>
Inverted commas	Used to mark direct speech in narrative.	<b>“ ”</b>
Apostrophe	Can be used to mark possession or a contraction of two words.	<b>Clare's</b> bag <b>Don't</b> walk on the grass.