

Grammar terminology (KS2)

Word level vocabulary		
Noun	A person, place or thing	tree, Bill, London
Proper noun	The name of a person or place (needs a capital letter)	India, Tom
Verb	A doing or a being word	Was, swimming, slept
Adjective	A word used to describe a noun	Dilapidated, ramshackled, privileged
Adverb	A word used to describe a verb	Rapidly, gracefully
Preposition	A word that tells us when or where something is	At, on, above, under, after
Determiner	A word used before a noun to identify the noun, the quantity or the possession	Her book An apple Some chairs
Pronoun	Used to replace the noun name	He, she, they, it
Modal verb	A verb to express necessity or possibility	We might go to the shop We should do our homework
Sentence level vocabulary		
Main clause	A group of words (containing a verb) that make sense by themselves.	The girl swam.
Subordinate clause	A group of words that does not make sense by themselves. They need to be attached to a main clause.	after our swimming lesson
Relative clause	Gives additional information to a noun starting with a relative pronoun (who, which, that)	Timmy, who was exceptionally sporty , won the 100m sprint. I just finished reading my book, which was about elephants .
Compound sentence	Two main clauses joined together with a coordinating conjunction. (and, but, or, yet, so)	We went to the park on the weekend and we went on the swings.
Complex sentence	A main clause and a subordinate clause.	We couldn't play outside today because it was raining .

	(if, since, although, after, while, because)	
Grammatical features		
Embedded clause	Extra information added to the middle of a clause.	The house, where I grew up , looks very different now.
Expanded noun phrase	Adds extra detail to a noun	The scrumptious, mouth-watering cake delighted the children after lunch.
Fronted adverbial	An adverbial phrase used at the beginning of a sentence. It could tell us when, where, how or how often something happened.	As the sun rose, Behind the clouds, Softly , Sometimes,
Parenthesis	Adding extra information to a sentence using brackets, dashes or commas.	James (who was terrified of heights) was doing a charity sky-dive.
Simile	A figure of speech comparing one thing to another	Like a raging bull ... As fast as lightning
Alliteration	The same letter or sound used to start words that are adjacent or close in a sentence	beautiful, black bunny
Personification	Giving human qualities to an object, animal or idea	The rain punched the roof
Metaphor	A comparison in which one thing is said to be another	She is a walking encyclopaedia
Onomatopoeia	A word that sounds like what it means	Sizzle, crash, buzz
Punctuation		
Comma	1. Used to separate adjectives 2. Used to separate items in a list 3. Used after a fronted adverbial 4. Use for parenthesis 5. To separate clauses	1. Ancient, antique vase 2. Oranges, apples, pears and bananas 3. Suddenly, the door swung open. 4. I sat on the sofa, which was covered in pillows, to read the newspaper.

		5. Because it was my birthday, I was allowed to wear my own clothes.
Apostrophe	1. To show possession 2. To show contraction	1. Bethany's book The eagle's razor sharp claws Can not = can't It is = it's I will = I'll
Hyphen	Join two words together when describing a noun	Emerald-green Strong-minded Man-eating
Dash	Used to add extra information to a sentence	The crocodile - who was fast - got away.
Colon	Introduce an explanation	Life is like a box of chocolate: you never know what you are going to get
Semi-colon	Link two related phrases	He picked the strawberry sweet: his favourite.
Inverted commas	Used to mark direct speech	"Come and get your ice-cream!" bellowed the ice-cream man.
Ellipsis	Used to create suspense	Robert opened the cupboard door. A shiver ran down his spine...