

Lower Key Stage 2



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

'It should be clear... that the purpose of teaching grammar is not simply the naming of parts of speech, nor is it to provide arbitrary rules for 'correct' English. It is about making children aware of key grammatical principles and their effects, to increase the range of choices open to them when they write.'

-Grammar for Writing

Helping Your Child With Grammar

Grammatical features your child will learn about.

Grammar	Definition	Example
Conjunction Year 3	Used to join two ideas together within one sentence	He needed his coat because it was cold. The curtains danced in the wind while the windows crashed.
Preposition Year 3	A word that shows the position of a noun	The box was under the table. I was inside the house. The clouds above ...
Clause Year 3	Cause 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.
Paragraph Year 3	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.	
Collective noun Abstract Noun	The name of a person, place or thing. Four types: Common- table, cat Proper- John, Sarah, England Collective- pride, gaggle, flock Abstract- love, bravery	

Subordinate clause	A clause with a subject and a verb but does not make sense by itself, it is in addition to the main clause.	Although I was scared , I crept inside. <i>'I crept inside' is the main clause because it makes sense by itself.</i>
Relative clause	A clause using who, whom, which, whose to relate back to the subject. Clause does not make sense by itself.	Polly's hair, which was long and brown , hung loosely around her head. The boy was funny, which made me smile .
Possessive pronoun Year 4	Tells who owns something.	My pen. That pen is mine . Toby's pen.
Adverbial Year 4	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 loudly . He cycled as fast as possible . I saw him over there . In minute I will start. Perhaps we should go. He will certainly say yes.
Fronted adverbial Year 4	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.
Article	A, an, the	An elephant A bear The teddy

Determiner Year 4	Words used with nouns- this book, my friend, a book, the book	This book is yours. I've got some sweets. I will have an apple. Which colour do you prefer?
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Punctuation that your child will be using in their writing:

Inverted commas (speech marks) ' '	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!'
Comma ,	Using commas after fronted adverbials	Later that day, I heard the bad news.
Apostrophe '	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.