



## G is for Grammar

### For Year 1

<b>Singular</b>	When we are talking about one thing. Eg. cat, dog, boy, pencil.
<b>Plural</b>	When we are talking about more than one. Eg. cats, dogs, boys, pencils.
<b>Adjective</b>	A word to describe a noun. Eg. <u>beautiful</u> flower, <u>red</u> bag, <u>small</u> mouse.
<b>Conjunction</b>	A word that joins 2 sentences into one longer sentence. Eg. I went to the shops <u>and</u> I bought some apples. I wanted to play outside <u>but</u> it was raining.
<b>Prefix</b>	A letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>dis</u> agree, <u>im</u> possible, <u>un</u> happy.
<b>Question mark</b>	A punctuation mark used after a question. Eg. What is your name?
<b>Exclamation mark</b>	A punctuation mark used when a sentence starts off rather like a question, but a question is not being asked. Eg. <u>What</u> a surprise! <u>How</u> wonderful!
<b>Compound word</b>	A word that is made up of two smaller words. Eg. pancake = pan + cake, saucepan = sauce + pan.



## G is for Grammar

**For Year 2** (*Terms in italics have been taught in previous year groups.*)

<b>Singular</b>	<i>When we are talking about one thing. Eg. cat, dog, boy, pencil.</i>
<b>Plural</b>	<i>When we are talking about more than one. Eg. cats dogs, boys, pens.</i>
<b>Adjective</b>	<i>A word used to describe a noun. Eg. <u>beautiful</u> flower, <u>red</u> bag, <u>small</u> mouse.</i>
<b>Conjunction</b>	<i>A word that joins 2 sentences into one longer sentence. Eg. I went to the shops <u>and</u> I bought some apples. I wanted to play outside <u>but</u> it was raining.</i>
<b>Prefix</b>	<i>A letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>dis</u>agree, <u>im</u>possible, <u>un</u>happy.</i>
<b>Question mark</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used after a question. Eg. What is your name?</i>
<b>Exclamation mark</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used when a sentence starts off rather like a question, but a question is not being asked. Eg. <u>What</u> a surprise! <u>How</u> wonderful!</i>
<b>Compound word</b>	<i>A word that is made up of two smaller words. Eg. pancake = pan + cake, saucepan = sauce + pan.</i>
<b>Noun</b>	<i>Names of people, places or things. Proper nouns need a capital letter: Mickleover, Robert.</i>
<b>Noun Phrase</b>	<i>A group of words used to tell us about the noun. Eg. The tall, clean-shaven man. Two sweet, fluffy kittens.</i>
<b>Verb</b>	<i>A 'doing' or an 'action' word. Eg. play, sing, was/were, am/are.</i>
<b>Tense</b>	<i>To tell when something is happening. Present tense = I am walking to school. Past tense: I walked to school.</i>
<b>Apostrophe</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used in place of missing letters when 2 words become 1 word. Eg. do not becomes don't, I am becomes I'm.</i>
<b>Comma</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used to: separate items in a list. Eg I like tea, coffee and hot chocolate; and to show pauses. Eg. After I brushed my teeth, I went to bed.</i>
<b>Suffix</b>	<i>A letter or group of letters added to the end of the word to change the meaning. Eg. happi<u>ness</u>, quick<u>ly</u>, colour<u>ful</u>.</i>
<b>Simple Sentence</b>	<i>When one thing is being written. Eg. My cat is called Biff.</i>
<b>Compound Sentence</b>	<i>When 2 simple sentences are joined together by adding a conjunction. Eg. Mrs Jones is a good teacher because she cares.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	<i>A sentence which provides information to the reader.</i>
<b>Command</b>	<i>When a sentence tells the reader to do something (bossy). Eg. Close the door. Mix the sugar and butter.</i>
<b>Adverb</b>	<i>A word used to describe a verb. It tells us how (when or where) something is done. Eg. He walked <u>quickly</u>. She talked <u>softly</u>.</i>



## G is for Grammar

For Year 3 (*Terms in italics have been taught in previous year groups.*)

<b>Singular</b>	<i>When we are talking about one thing. Eg. cat, dog, boy, pencil.</i>
<b>Plural</b>	<i>When we are talking about more than one. Eg. cats, dogs, boys, pens.</i>
<b>Adjective</b>	<i>A word used to describe a noun. Eg. <u>beautiful</u> flower, <u>red</u> bag, <u>small</u> mouse.</i>
<b>Conjunction</b>	<i>A word that joins 2 sentences into one longer sentence. Eg. I went to the shops <u>and</u> I bought some apples. I wanted to play outside <u>but</u> it was raining.</i>
<b>Prefix</b>	<i>A letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>dis</u>agree, <u>im</u>possible, <u>un</u>happy.</i>
<b>Question mark</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used after a question. Eg. What is your name?</i>
<b>Exclamation mark</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used when a sentence starts off rather like a question, but a question is not being asked. Eg. <u>What</u> a surprise! <u>How</u> wonderful!</i>
<b>Compound word</b>	<i>A word that is made up of two smaller words. Eg. pancake = pan + cake, saucepan = sauce + pan.</i>
<b>Noun</b>	<i>Names of people, places or things. Proper nouns need a capital letter: Mickleover, Robert.</i>
<b>Noun Phrase</b>	<i>A group of words used to tell us about the noun. Eg. The tall, clean-shaven man. Two sweet, fluffy kittens.</i>
<b>Verb</b>	<i>A 'doing' or an 'action' word. Eg. play, sing, was/were, am/are.</i>
<b>Tense</b>	<i>To tell when something is happening. Present tense = I am walking to school. Past tense: I walked to school.</i>
<b>Apostrophe</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used in place of missing letters when 2 words become 1 word. Eg. do not becomes don't, I am becomes I'm.</i>
<b>Comma</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used to: separate items in a list. Eg I like tea, coffee and hot chocolate; and to show pauses. Eg. After I brushed my teeth, I went to bed.</i>
<b>Suffix</b>	<i>A letter or group of letters added to the end of the word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>happi</u>ness, <u>quickl</u>y, <u>colourf</u>ul.</i>
<b>Simple Sentence</b>	<i>When one thing is being written. Eg. My cat is called Biff.</i>
<b>Compound Sentence</b>	<i>When 2 simple sentences are joined together by adding a conjunction. Eg. Mrs Jones is a good teacher because she cares.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	<i>A sentence which provides information to the reader.</i>
<b>Command</b>	<i>When a sentence tells the reader to do something (bossy). Eg. Close the door. Mix the sugar and butter.</i>
<b>Adverb</b>	<i>A word used to describe a verb. It tells us how (when or where) something is done. Eg. He walked <u>quickly</u>. She talked <u>softly</u>.</i>

<b>Word family</b>	Groups of words that can be built from the same root word. Eg. friend, friendly, friendship.
<b>Pronoun</b>	A word used instead of a noun. Eg. It, he, she, me, I, we.
<b>Inverted Commas</b>	Sometimes called speech marks. They are used around the words that are spoken.
<b>Direct Speech</b>	The actual words spoken by someone. Eg. "How are you?" he asked.
<b>Clause</b>	A group of words containing a verb and a subject. A main clause makes sense on its own. Eg. I like dogs.
<b>Subordinate Clause</b>	A group of words containing a verb and a subject that does not make sense on its own. Eg. because they are cute and fluffy.
<b>Preposition</b>	Tells us where something is in relation to something else. Eg. The book is <u>on</u> the table. The cat is <u>under</u> the bed. (Near, behind, next to etc.)
<b>Paragraph</b>	A series of related sentences around a central theme.
<b>Adverbial Phrase</b>	When more than 1 word tells us how, when or where something is done. Eg. Whilst I was a sleep.... At the end of the day...
<b>Present Perfect Tense</b>	When has or have are used before a verb. Eg. I <u>have read</u> a book today. She <u>has given</u> me a note.



## G is for Grammar

For Year 4 (*Terms in italics have been taught in previous year groups.*)

<b>Singular</b>	<i>When we are talking about one thing. Eg. cat, dog, boy, pencil.</i>
<b>Plural</b>	<i>When we are talking about more than one. Eg. cats, dogs, boys, pens.</i>
<b>Adjective</b>	<i>A word used to describe a noun. Eg. <u>beautiful</u> flower, <u>red</u> bag, <u>small</u> mouse.</i>
<b>Conjunction</b>	<i>A word that joins 2 sentences into one longer sentence. Eg. I went to the shops <u>and</u> I bought some apples. I wanted to play outside <u>but</u> it was raining.</i>
<b>Prefix</b>	<i>A letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>dis</u>agree, <u>im</u>possible, <u>un</u>happy.</i>
<b>Question mark</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used after a question. Eg. What is your name?</i>
<b>Exclamation mark</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used when a sentence starts off rather like a question, but a question is not being asked. Eg. <u>What</u> a surprise! <u>How</u> wonderful!</i>
<b>Compound word</b>	<i>A word that is made up of two smaller words. Eg. pancake = pan + cake, saucepan = sauce + pan.</i>
<b>Noun</b>	<i>Names of people, places or things. Proper nouns need a capital letter: Mickleover, Robert.</i>
<b>Noun Phrase</b>	<i>A group of words used to tell us about the noun. Eg. The tall, clean-shaven man. Two sweet, fluffy kittens.</i>
<b>Verb</b>	<i>A 'doing' or an 'action' word. Eg. play, sing, was/were, am/are.</i>
<b>Tense</b>	<i>To tell when something is happening. Present tense = I am walking to school. Past tense: I walked to school.</i>
<b>Apostrophe</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used in place of missing letters when 2 words become 1 word. Eg. do not becomes don't, I am becomes I'm.</i>
<b>Comma</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used to: separate items in a list. Eg I like tea, coffee and hot chocolate; and to show pauses. Eg. After I brushed my teeth, I went to bed.</i>
<b>Suffix</b>	<i>A letter or group of letters added to the end of the word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>happi</u>ness, <u>quickl</u>y, <u>colourf</u>ul.</i>
<b>Simple Sentence</b>	<i>When one thing is being written. Eg. My cat is called Biff.</i>
<b>Compound Sentence</b>	<i>When 2 simple sentences are joined together by adding a conjunction. Eg. Mrs Jones is a good teacher because she cares.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	<i>A sentence which provides information to the reader.</i>
<b>Command</b>	<i>When a sentence tells the reader to do something (bossy). Eg. Close the door. Mix the sugar and butter.</i>
<b>Adverb</b>	<i>A word used to describe a verb. It tells us how (when or where) something is done. Eg. He walked <u>quickly</u>. She talked <u>softly</u>.</i>

<b>Word family</b>	Groups of words that can be built from the same root word. Eg. friend, friendly, friendship.
<b>Pronoun</b>	A word used instead of a noun. Eg. It, he, she, me, I, we.
<b>Inverted Commas</b>	Sometimes called speech marks. They are used around the words that are spoken.
<b>Direct Speech</b>	The actual words spoken by someone. Eg. "How are you?" he asked.
<b>Clause</b>	A group of words containing a verb and a subject. A main clause makes sense on its own. Eg. I like dogs.
<b>Subordinate Clause</b>	A group of words containing a verb and a subject that does not make sense on its own. Eg. because they are cute and fluffy.
<b>Preposition</b>	Tells us where something is in relation to something else. Eg. The book is <u>on</u> the table. The cat is <u>under</u> the bed. (Near, behind, next to etc.)
<b>Paragraph</b>	A series of related sentences around a central theme.
<b>Adverbial Phrase</b>	When more than 1 word tells us how, when or where something is done. Eg. Whilst I was a sleep.... At the end of the day..
<b>Present Perfect Tense</b>	When has or have are used before a verb. Eg. I <u>have read</u> a book today. She <u>has given</u> me a note.
<b>Determiner</b>	A word (or words) that introduce the noun. Eg. <u>A</u> dog. <u>An</u> apple. <u>The</u> cat. <u>Some</u> trees. <u>Two</u> girls.
<b>Possessive Pronoun</b>	Used instead of a name to show what something belongs to. Eg. It is <u>his</u> . This is <u>mine</u> . We went to <u>their</u> house.
<b>Relative pronoun</b>	A word used to refer back to nouns that have already been mentioned. Eg. The dog <u>who</u> is called Jip... The shoes <u>which</u> were blue.... (Also: that, which, whose and whom.)
<b>Embedded Clause</b>	A clause used in the middle of the main clause, to separate it. When the embedded clause is removed, the sentence still makes sense. Eg. The rain, <u>although it was easing</u> , lasted all day.
<b>Complex Sentence</b>	Has a main clause, conjunction and a subordinate clause. Eg. I took my umbrella with me although it wasn't raining. (The conjunction can go at the start of the sentence. Eg. Although it wasn't raining, I took my umbrella with me.)
<b>Apostrophes for Possession</b>	A punctuation mark used to show that a noun belongs to someone or something. Eg. The <u>dog's</u> lead. The <u>children's</u> teacher.
<b>Fronted Adverbials</b>	An adverbial phrase used at the start of the sentence. Eg. Later that day.... During the concert.....



## G is for Grammar

For Year 5 (*Terms in italics have been taught in previous year groups.*)

<b>Singular</b>	<i>When we are talking about one thing. Eg. cat, dog, boy, pencil.</i>
<b>Plural</b>	<i>When we are talking about more than one. Eg. cats, dogs, boys, pencils.</i>
<b>Adjective</b>	<i>A word used to describe a noun. Eg. <u>beautiful</u> flower, <u>red</u> bag, <u>small</u> mouse.</i>
<b>Conjunction</b>	<i>A word that joins 2 sentences into one longer sentence. Eg. I went to the shops <u>and</u> I bought some apples. I wanted to play outside <u>but</u> it was raining.</i>
<b>Prefix</b>	<i>A letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>dis</u>agree, <u>im</u>possible, <u>un</u>happy.</i>
<b>Question mark</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used after a question. Eg. What is your name?</i>
<b>Exclamation mark</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used when a sentence starts off rather like a question, but a question is not being asked. Eg. <u>What</u> a surprise! <u>How</u> wonderful!</i>
<b>Compound word</b>	<i>A word that is made up of two smaller words. Eg. pancake = pan + cake, saucepan = sauce + pan.</i>
<b>Noun</b>	<i>Names of people, places or things. Proper nouns need a capital letter: Mickleover, Robert.</i>
<b>Noun Phrase</b>	<i>A group of words used to tell us about the noun. Eg. The tall, clean-shaven man. Two sweet, fluffy kittens.</i>
<b>Verb</b>	<i>A 'doing' or an 'action' word. Eg. play, sing, was/were, am/are.</i>
<b>Tense</b>	<i>To tell when something is happening. Present tense = I am walking to school. Past tense: I walked to school.</i>
<b>Apostrophe</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used in place of missing letters when 2 words become 1 word. Eg. do not becomes don't, I am becomes I'm.</i>
<b>Comma</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used to: separate items in a list. Eg I like tea, coffee and hot chocolate; and to show pauses. Eg. After I brushed my teeth, I went to bed.</i>
<b>Suffix</b>	<i>A letter or group of letters added to the end of the word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>happi</u>ness, <u>quick</u>ly, <u>colour</u>ful</i>
<b>Simple Sentence</b>	<i>When one thing is being written. Eg. My cat is called Biff.</i>
<b>Compound Sentence</b>	<i>When 2 simple sentences are joined together by adding a conjunction. Eg. Mrs Jones is a good teacher because she cares.</i>
<b>Statement</b>	<i>A sentence which provides information to the reader.</i>
<b>Command</b>	<i>When a sentence tells the reader to do something (bossy). Eg. Close the door. Mix the sugar and butter.</i>
<b>Adverb</b>	<i>A word used to describe a verb. It tells us how (when or where) something is done. Eg. He walked <u>quickly</u>. She talked <u>softly</u>.</i>
<b>Word family</b>	<i>Groups of words that can be built from the same root word. Eg. friend, friendly, friendship.</i>
<b>Pronoun</b>	<i>A word used instead of a noun. Eg. It, he, she, me, I, we.</i>
<b>Inverted Commas</b>	<i>Sometimes called speech marks. They are used around the words that are</i>

	<i>spoken.</i>
<b>Direct Speech</b>	<i>The actual words spoken by someone. Eg. "How are you?" he asked.</i>
<b>Clause</b>	<i>A group of words containing a verb and a subject. A main clause makes sense on its own. Eg. I like dogs.</i>
<b>Subordinate Clause</b>	<i>A group of words containing a verb and a subject that does not make sense on its own. Eg. because they are cute and fluffy.</i>
<b>Preposition</b>	<i>Tells us where something is in relation to something else. Eg. The book is <u>on</u> the table. The cat is <u>under</u> the bed. (Near, behind, next to etc.)</i>
<b>Paragraph</b>	<i>A series of related sentences around a central theme.</i>
<b>Adverbial Phrase</b>	<i>When more than 1 word tells us how, when or where something is done. Eg. Whilst I was a sleep.... At the end of the day...</i>
<b>Present Perfect Tense</b>	<i>When has or have are used before a verb. Eg. I <u>have read</u> a book today. She <u>has given</u> me a note.</i>
<b>Determiner</b>	<i>A word (or words) that introduce the noun. Eg. <u>A</u> dog. <u>An</u> apple. <u>The</u> cat. <u>Some</u> trees. <u>Two</u> girls.</i>
<b>Possessive Pronoun</b>	<i>Used instead of a name to show what something belongs to. Eg. It is <u>his</u>. This is <u>mine</u>. We went to <u>their</u> house.</i>
<b>Relative pronoun</b>	<i>A word used to refer back to nouns that have already been mentioned. Eg. The dog <u>who</u> is called Jip... The shoes <u>which</u> were blue.... (Also: that, which, whose and whom.)</i>
<b>Embedded Clause</b>	<i>A clause used in the middle of the main clause, to separate it. When the embedded clause is removed, the sentence still makes sense. Eg. The rain, <u>although it was easing</u>, lasted all day.</i>
<b>Complex Sentence</b>	<i>Has a main clause, conjunction and a subordinate clause. Eg. I took my umbrella with me although it wasn't raining. (The conjunction can go at the start of the sentence. Eg. Although it wasn't raining, I took my umbrella with me.)</i>
<b>Apostrophes for Possession</b>	<i>A punctuation mark used to show that a noun belongs to someone or something. Eg. The <u>dog's</u> lead. The <u>children's</u> teacher.</i>
<b>Fronted Adverbials</b>	<i>An adverbial phrase used at the start of the sentence. Eg. Later that day.... During the concert....</i>
<b>Relative Clause</b>	<i>A subordinate clause that tells us more about the noun. (They begin with who, whose, whom, which, that.)</i>
<b>Modal Verb</b>	<i>A word used to show possibility. Eg. must, might, will, should, could, would.</i>
<b>Parenthesis</b>	<i>Extra information given in a sentence. This could be an embedded clause (see above) or just a word or two. Eg. My dog (<u>Eddie</u>) is very good. Parenthesis can be added using commas, <b>brackets or dashes</b>.</i>
<b>Cohesion</b>	<i>Year 5/6 need to use a range of devices to build cohesion within and between paragraphs. It shows an attempt to link clauses, sentences and paragraphs so that the writing flows.</i>
<b>Ambiguity</b>	<i>Using punctuation so the meaning is clear. Eg. A <u>man eating</u> shark                      A <u>man-eating</u> shark. After they <u>left</u>, Sam, Ben and Jim went to the park. After they <u>left</u> Sam, Ben and Jim went to the park.</i>