

Grammar	Definition	Example
Conjunction	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	A word that shows the position of a noun	The box was under the table. I was inside the house. The clouds above ...
Clause	Clause 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	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.	
Abstract Noun	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 crept in although I was scared . <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	Tells who owns something.	My pen. That pen is mine . Toby's pen.
Adverbial	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 a minute I will start. Perhaps we should go. He will certainly say yes.
Fronted adverbial	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	Words used with nouns- this book, my friend, a book, the book	I've got some sweets. I will have an apple.
Antonym	A word opposite in meaning to another.	E.g. good and bad.
Synonym	A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word	E.g. said and uttered.

Greater Depth (working above)		
Spelling and Vocabulary focus	Definition	Example
Apply prefix knowledge to new/ambitious vocabulary.	un – not pre – before mis – wrong super – above re – again sub – under inter – between anti – against	unaware prehistory misidentify superimpose regenerate submerge interact antibacterial

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	<p>We met at Ben's party.</p> <p>The dog's tail wagged rapidly.</p> <p>Yesterday's weather was dreadful.</p> <p>The girl's name.</p> <p>The girls' names.</p>



Helping Your Child With Grammar and Punctuation

Lower Key Stage 2

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