

Word Classes



Verbs



Words that express the actions of a person or thing

run, breathe, grow, have, be

'Doing' words



Using Verbs to Describe...

Actions: She is **laughing**

Events: It **rained** for days

Situations: We **had** a lovely time.

Change: Children **grow** up quickly.



Nouns



Words that identify a person, idea or thing.

woman, tree, love, city, computer

'Naming' words



Types of noun

Common: refers to things in general *friendship, dog, night, road, education*

Proper: a specific person/place/thing *Edinburgh, Asia, Clare, Tuesday*

Abstract: intangible idea *love, friendship, education, time*

Collective: groups of people or things *audience, team, family, class*



Adjectives



Words that are used to modify nouns

small, quick, annoying, beautiful

'Modifying' words

Using Adjectives:

Placed before a noun:

I have **brown** hair.

It was an **interesting** book.

Placed after a **link verb**:

This cake **is delicious**.

The snow **feels cold**.





Adverbs



Gives information about a verb, adjective or another adverb

clearly, soon, hopefully, there, really



Using Adverbs to Describe:

How something happens: We watched the match **hopefully**.

When something happens: The film will be starting **soon**.

Where something happens: We will set up the stage over **there**.



Pronouns



Used in place of a noun that is already known.

I, you, we, her, mine, them, ours

Types of Pronoun:

Subjective: subjects of verbs *I, you, we, he, she, it, they*

Objective: objects of verbs/prepositions *me, you, us, him, her, it, them*

Possessive: refer to something owned *mine, yours, hers, his, ours, theirs*

Reflexive: refer back to subject of clause

myself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves



Connectives



Used to connect phrases, clauses and sentences.

and, because, if, but, or, until

'Joining' words

Using connectives

Coordinating conjunctions: *join items of equal importance*

You can have coffee **or** tea.

Subordinating conjunctions: *connect a subordinate clause to a main clause.*

I made a sandwich **because** I was hungry.





Prepositions



Used to show relationships between nouns and the other words in a sentence.

under, over, between, on, in, with

Using Prepositions:

Positioning: Your shoes are **under** the table.

Timing: The party is **on** Saturday.

A way of doing things: We had to go **without** them.

Determiners

Used to introduce nouns or phrases.

a, the, those, this, every



Types of Determiner

Definite article: **the**

The indefinite article: **a/an**

Possessive determiners: (show ownership)

my, your, his, her, our, their, its

This slide includes many (but not all) of the features of the KS2 grammar curriculum. The colour coding below will guide you through the slides which can be used at home to consolidate your child's grammatical understanding and improve the content of their written work.

Grammar features

Description

Examples.

Try: suggested examples of Alan Peat sentences. These can be found on the school website: parents> helpful downloads> Alan Peat's sentence structures.

Can you write your own examples?

**Year group this is originally taught all.
All will be included in SATs testing.**

Progressive

Year 6

Describes events that are in progress, and still happening.

Stephanie is singing.

Colin is walking the dogs at the moment.

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Active voice

Year 6

When the verb is committed by the subject. Most sentences are written like this.

The dog ate the cake.

The man threw the ball.

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Passive voice

Year 6

When the verb is not committed by the subject. Often (but not always) the word *by* is included.

The cake was eaten by the dog.

The visit was arranged by the school.

The school arranged a visit.

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Antonym

Year 6

A word that has the opposite meaning.

Big----> little

Kind----> mean

Try: a thesaurus will give you these (beneath the synonyms) for some words.

Can you write your own examples?

Synonym

Year 6

A word that has the same or very similar meaning.

Large ----> big, great, huge

Small -----> minor, unimportant, short

Try: using a thesaurus. Pick a synonym carefully as the meaning needs adapting to the context.

Can you write your own examples?

Subject/ object

Year 6

The **subject** is usually the thing or object carrying out an action; the object is usually the thing involved but does not carry out the action.

The **man** ate a cream cake.

Mesut struck the football high into the roof of the net.

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Subjunctive voice

Year 6

A verb form to express hopes, wishes or commands for the future (formal).

If I were you I'd reconsider that decision.

It is vital that she attend the meeting.

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Try these verbs:

ask

wish

command

suggest

demand

recommend

insist

order

Hyphen

Year 6

Required when two or more adjectives work together to describe a noun.

Attach prefixes to root words in specific instances, for example when vowels double up or before proper nouns.

Man eating shark; man-eating shark

~~Coordinate~~; co-ordinate

pro-Britain

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Semicolons

Year 5

Link closely related ideas, and separate detailed items in a list.

He checked the barrel of his gun; it was empty.

Some people like hunting birds; others think it's a cruel and vicious hobby.

His favourite meals were: fried breakfast with sausages, egg and bacon;
pizza topped with chicken, bacon and extra cheese and salmon fishcakes.

Try: Some; others

Can you write your own examples?

Colons

Year 5

Introduce a list, or introduce an idea that follows (including speech).

Alex shouted: "Get down!"

He packed his bag: pen knife, map and compass.

I was frustrated: the ball wouldn't find the back of the net.

Try: De:de

Can you write your own examples?

Brackets

Year 5

Add an idea to a sentence. The information is usually less important than the main clause.

The shoes (made from leather) pattered on the wet ground.

The boy enjoyed the pumpkin's flickering light. (Inside, he wondered how the flame moved in the absence of wind.)

Try: O. (I.) - beware, use this carefully and pay close attention to punctuation placement.

Can you write your own examples?

Dashes

Year 5

Add an idea to a sentence. The information is usually as important as the main clause, and the author wants the information to stand out.

The shoes- made from leather- pattered on the wet ground.

The boy enjoyed the pumpkin's flickering light- although he wondered how the flame moved in the absence of wind.

Try: 3 bad- dash

Can you write your own examples?

Commas (parenthesis)

Year 5

Add an idea to a sentence. The information is usually as important as the main clause, and the author wants the information in the sentence.

The shoes, made from leather, pattered on the wet ground.

The boy, whose feet were clad in leather shoes, ran quickly across the ground.

Try: -ing, -ed; noun, who, which, where; emotion word, comma; verb, person; 2 pairs

Can you write your own examples?

Modal verbs

Year 5

Show the likelihood or possibility of something happening.

I will go to the ball.

I could go and visit Grandmother this weekend, but I may polish my glasses instead.

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Relative pronoun

Year 5

Introduce a relative clause. (Who, which, where, when, whom, that.)

The dog, **who** had not enjoyed the cat's presence, chased it up a tree.

The barren mountain face, **which** was impenetrable to most climbers, was climbed by Bear Grylls.

Try: Noun, who, which, where

Can you write your own examples?

What is an omitted relative pronoun?

Relative clause

Year 5

A type of subordinate clause that is introduced by a relative pronoun and adds detail to or changes our understanding of the noun.

The man, who had slipped in unnoticed, drew a gun silently from his holster.

The shipwreck, which could only be reached when the sea was calm, was located in the middle of the Pacific ocean.

Try: Noun, who, which, where

Can you write your own examples?

Perfect tense

Year 5

Draws attention to what happened before.

She had eaten before you arrived. (She is therefore no longer hungry.)

He has downloaded some songs. (Now he has some songs.)

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Expanded noun phrases

Year 5

Words or phrases added to a noun that show it more clearly or in more detail.

The antiquated front door opened as Stephan pushed it open with a wobbly, trembling hand.

Try: list sentence; simile; 2Ad

Can you write your own examples?

Cohesion

Year 5

Skills used to help a piece of writing flow, and keep the meaning clear.

Can you write your own examples?

Ambiguity

Year 5

When writing becomes over-complicated or confusing to the audience.

Can you write your own examples?

Fronted adverbials

Year 4

A word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence that adds detail to the time, place or action that follows. Always followed by a comma.

Nervously, the warrior stepped forward.

Like a coiled spring, the leopard propelled itself forward onto its prey.

Try: 3 _ ed; 2 pairs; verb, person; if, if, if, then; emotion word, (comma); -ing, -ed

Can you write your own examples?

Determiner

Year 4

Specifies the noun you are talking about.

Let's go to the swimming pool.

Let's go to your swimming pool.

Let's go to Chris' swimming pool.

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Articles are the most common determiners.

They are:

-a

-an

Possessive pronoun

Year 4

Pronouns that indicate possession of something.

The man ate his cake.

The girl enjoyed riding her bike.

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Main clause

Year 3

A part of a sentence or completed sentence that requires no other information to make sense.

The boy avoided the falling tree.

The boy avoided the falling tree by running quickly.

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

Subordinate clause

Year 3

A part of a sentence that does not make sense of its own. It needs a main clause.

Running quickly, the boy avoided the falling tree.

The boy avoided the falling tree by running quickly.

Try: Noun, who, which, where; B.O.Y.S; 3_ed; 2 pairs; verb, person; if, if, if, then; emotion word, (comma); ad, same ad; 3 bad- dash; -ing, -ed;
imagine 3 examples

Can you write your own examples?

Preposition

Year 3

Links a noun, pronoun or proper noun to another word in the sentence.

Chris will be back from Australia in two weeks.

I've not seen Father Christmas since last December.

Try:

Can you write your own examples?

