

Knowledge Organiser for KS2 English-Grammar

Grammar	
Key Terms	
Adjective	Used before a noun to make the noun's meaning more specific ie. <i>yellow, quick</i>
Noun	These are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things', such as a chair or a flower
Verb	A doing or being word such as <i>jump, walk, was</i> etc
Adverb	These describe the verb, ie. <i>slowly or confidently</i>
Auxiliary Verb	A verb that helps the sentence make sense, ie. <i>They have been running</i>
Modal Verb	An auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility ie. <i>might, should, will</i> etc
Adverbial	Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (ie <i>later</i>), place (ie. <i>nearby</i>) and number (ie. <i>secondly</i>) or tense choices (ie, <i>he had seen her before</i>)
Fronted Adverbials	Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows, ie. <i>Later that day, I heard the bad news.</i>
Question	Asks something - common starting words such as... 'why', 'when', 'what', 'who', 'where' or 'how', ie. <i>When are you coming home?</i>
Statement	States a fact or something that has happened, ie. <i>You are very tall.</i>
Command	Something you have to do, ie. <i>Put it down.</i>
Exclamation	When something is exclaimed - usually starting with 'what' or 'how', ie. <i>What a horrible noise!</i>
Noun Phrase	A phrase where an adjective is used before a noun to describe it, ie. <i>yellow flower, lazy cat</i>
Tense	This shows whether you are writing about the past, present or future
Clause	A group of words which contains a verb
Relative Clauses	Clauses that begin with <i>who, which, where, whose, that</i> or <i>an omitted relative pronoun</i>
Subordinate Clause	Typically introduced by a conjunction, that forms part of and is dependent on a main clause, ie. <i>She answered the phone when it rang.</i>
Direct Speech	Writing down the part being spoken ie. <i>Andrew screamed frantically, "Be careful!"</i>
Speech Marks	Punctuation used around the part being spoken ie. <i>Andrew screamed frantically, "Be careful!"</i>
Indirect/reported speech	Summarising what has been said ie. <i>He said they'd already eaten when he'd arrived.</i>
Determiner	A modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has ie. <i>a, the, every</i>

Synonym	Words meaning the same <i>ie. beautiful + pretty</i>
Antonym	Words meaning the opposite <i>ie. awful + wonderful</i>
Subjective forms	Used in formal writing and speech <i>ie. 'If I were' or 'Were they to come'</i>
Conjunctions	A word used to connect clauses or sentences <i>ie. when, before, after, while, so, because</i>
Parenthesis or brackets, dashes or commas	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation <i>ie He finally answered (after taking five minutes to think) the question.</i>
Preposition	A word which shows the relationship between 2 nouns in a sentence <i>ie. The book <u>under</u> the table</i>
Semi-colon	To mark the boundary between independent clauses <i>ie. It's raining; I'm fed up.</i>
Colon	Used to introduce a list, a quotation or an expansion or explanation <i>ie. The role of the colon is simple: to introduce</i>
Cohesion	Term used to describe the grammatical means by which sentences and paragraphs are linked and relationships between them established.
Passive/active	To affect the presentation of information in a sentence <i>ie</i> ACTIVE: <i>I broke the window in the greenhouse</i> PASSIVE: <i>The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)</i>
Ellipsis	Indicates an intentional omission of a word, sentence or whole section from a text to create suspense <i>ie. The door opened...</i>
Hyphens	How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity <i>ie. man eating shark versus man-eating shark OR recover versus re-cover</i>
Subject, object	The <u>subject</u> is the person or thing doing something and the <u>object</u> is having something done to it.
Apostrophes for possession	To show ownership <i>ie. the cat's mother the mother of the cat)</i>
Apostrophes for Contraction	To show that a letter or group of letters have been omitted to contract a word <i>ie. does not becomes doesn't</i>
Present perfect form of verbs	Instead of the simple past tense <i>He <u>went</u> out to play, we get instead, He <u>has gone</u> out to play</i>

How to help	Useful Links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gently remind your child to speak in grammatically accurate sentences, by repeating how it should be back to them so they can hear how it would sound when correct (rather than highlighting the error and making a 'grammar lesson' out of it) Discuss some of these terms with your child if it arises when they are writing or reading and look for other examples of the same item. 	<p>National Curriculum https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-curriculum</p>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage your child to spot punctuation in their reading books and occasionally discuss its use and effects | |
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