

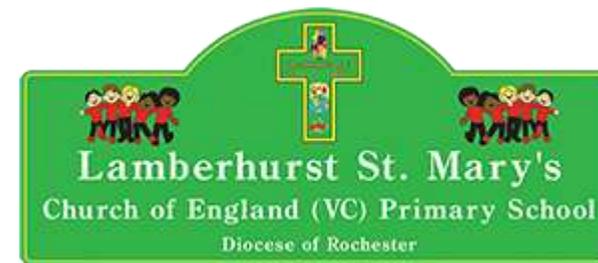
| Grammar | Definition | Example |
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| Conjunction Year 3 | Used to join two ideas together within one sentence | He needed his coat because it was cold. The curtains danced in the wind while the windows crashed. |
| Preposition Year 3 | A word that 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</i> |

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| | | <i>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? |

Punctuation that your child will be using in their writing:

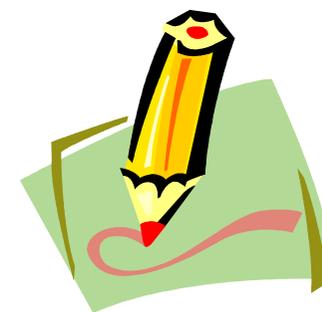
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| Inverted commas (speech marks) ' ' | Used to mark the beginning and end of direct speech (the speaker's words written down exactly as they were spoken) | The conductor shouted, 'Sit down!' |
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| <p>Comma ,</p> | <p>Using commas after fronted adverbials</p> | <p>Later that day, I heard the bad news.</p> |
| <p>Apostrophe '</p> | <p>Possessive apostrophe</p> | <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> |



Help Your Child With Grammar

Lower Key Stage 2



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