

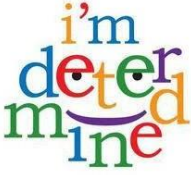



















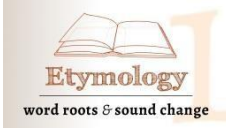

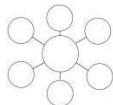
Grammar Progression in Key Stage 2 – Parents' Guide

Year Group	Grammar	Picture clue	Definition	Example
Year 3/4	preposition		A word that shows the position of a noun.	The box was under the table. I was inside the house. The clouds above ...
Year 3/4	pronoun		A word in place of a noun. Avoids repetition.	They were on the bus. He sat down quietly.
Year 3/4	determiner		Words used with nouns – this book, my friend, a book, the book. They limit the reference to the noun. They include articles (a / an, the), possessive pronouns , demonstratives (this / that, those / these) and quantifiers (some, many, no etc) and numbers .	This book is yours. I've got some sweets. I will have an apple. Which colour do you prefer?
Year 3/4	phrase		A small group of closely related words with no verb	If you can At the museum propositional phrases: In the house Under water Out of here

Year 3/4	paragraph	P	<p>A section of a piece of writing.</p> <p>A new paragraph marks a change of focus, change of time, change of place or change of speaker.</p> <p>Should be marked by a new line and a clear indent.</p>	
Year 3/4	adverbial		<p>Adverbials of manner – how</p> <p>Adverbials of place – where</p> <p>Adverbials of time – when/how often</p> <p>Adverbials of probability – how certain we are</p>	<p>Shouted loudly. Drove fast.</p> <p>I saw him over there.</p> <p>They started work at six thirty. In a minute, I will start.</p> <p>Perhaps we should go. He will certainly say yes.</p>
Year 3/4	Fronted adverbial		<p>The use of an adverb to begin a sentence to make the sentence more interesting.</p>	<p>On the table stood a vase of flowers.</p> <p>Next to the window was a bookcase.</p> <p>At the end of the lane, Bob paused.</p>
Year 3/4	article		<p>A, an or the!!</p> <p>A sub-category of determiners.</p>	<p>an elephant</p> <p>a bear</p> <p>the teddy</p>
Year 3/4	present perfect tense	has have	<p>Something that has happened in the past but cannot be measured, so still continuing now.</p>	<p>I have seen that movie twenty times.</p> <p>I think I have met him once before.</p> <p>There have been many earthquakes in California.</p>
Year 3/4	pronoun		<p>Can replace a noun within a noun phrase and refers to a person or object.</p>	<p>The cat is becoming rather large.</p> <p>It is becoming rather large.</p>

Year 3/4	direct speech	“ ”	The reporting of speech by repeating the actual words of a speaker.	'I'm going,' she said. 'Where are you going?' replied Bob anxiously.
Year 3/4	word family		Word families are groups of words that have a common feature or pattern - they have some of the same combinations of letters in them and a similar sound.	Solve, solving, solved, solution.
Year 3/4	1 st person	1 st	A type of narrative in which the writer/narrator relates their story using the first person.	I went to the park. Yesterday, my friends were extra kind to me.
Year 3/4	3 rd person	3 rd	Writing from the point of view of someone else.	He walked slowly down the stairs. His jumper was on the table behind him.
Year 3/4	simile		Figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, using like or as.	Julia was as good as gold. He roared like a lion.
Year 3/4	metaphor		A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.	Sam was the apple of his mother's eye. The pudding was rock hard by the time it was served to the guests.
Year 3/4	genre		A style or category (of writing).	Non chronological report, recount, historical fiction, adventure story.
Year 5/6	relative clause		A clause (with verb) using who, whom, which, whose to relate it back to the subject but that cannot stand alone.	Poly's hair, which was long and brown, hung loosely around her head. The boy was funny, which made me smile.

Year 5/6	Modal verb		To show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible – or not! can/could, may/might, shall/should, will/would, must/ought	Perhaps I should stay behind. Can I get you a drink? Sam will be here soon. I must go now.
Year 5/6	cohesion		The structure rules that allow ideas to be compiled together. If you start writing in the past tense you would stay writing in the past tense to keep the writing in cohesion.	I went to the market this morning and bought a soda; then, I went to the store a few hours later and purchased another root beer.
Year 5/6	ambiguity		The presence of two or more possible meanings within a single word	The Rabbi married my sister. The fisherman went to the bank . "You know, somebody actually complimented me on my driving today. They left a little note on the windscreen; it said, ' Parking Fine .'" So that was nice."
Year 5/6	active voice		Verbs can be active or passive. In an active sentence the subject performs the action.	Active - The dog bit Ben. The subject is performing the action.
Year 5/6	passive voice		In a passive sentence the subject is on the receiving end of the action.	Passive - Ben was bitten by the dog. The subject is on the receiving end of the action.
Year 5/6	subjunctive form	be join run	Uses the simple form of the verb. The simple form is the infinitive without the "to."	I suggest that he study . Is it essential that we be there? Don recommended that you join the committee.

Year 5/6	passive verb		See passive voice.	
Year 5/6	morphology		The study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language.	Unhappy, happy, happily
Year 5/6	etymology		The study of the origin of words and the way in which their meanings have changed throughout history.	<p>Origin</p> 
Year 5/6	relative pronoun	who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, that	Used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun.	<i>She lives in Worcester, which is a cathedral city.</i> <i>That's the girl who lives near school.</i> <i>I don't like the clown that has a bright red nose.</i> <i>I am cross with the cat, which has pooped in the garden.</i> <i>Rachel liked the new chair, which was very comfortable.</i>
Year 5/6	characterisation		A description of qualities or peculiarities of a character or setting.	<p>Direct - Bill was short and fat, and his bald spot was widening with every passing year.</p> <p>Indirect - Bill sighed as he looked at the offer of a gym membership. He really should join. But just thinking about it made beads of sweat collect at the top of his bald spot.</p>