


KS2 Grammar (Year 6)

Concept	Definition	Example
Types of Sentence	A sentence needs a verb in it and it must make complete sense all on its own. A sentence needs a capital letter at the beginning and an 'endmark' at the end, like a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!).	Statement (fact) – I like trains. Question – Do you like trains? Command – Buy the train tickets.
subject & object	The subject is who or what the sentence is about. The object is the person or thing having something done to it. All sentences need a subject and a verb.	The cat sat on the mat. S V O
active & passive	Active Voice: the subject performs the action (the verb), often to an object. Passive Voice: the word order is reversed. The subject has the action (verb) done to it, and the object is doing it.	The boy ate the broccoli. The broccoli was eaten by the boy.
synonym & antonym	A synonym is a word that means the same or similar, often in a more formal or precise way. An antonym has the opposite meaning.	<i>find out - discover; ask for – request; go in – enter; massive - vast</i> <i>find – lose; vast – tiny; different – same;</i>
Adverb	If they answer the questions: How? When? Where? or Why? a verb is done, they are adverbs. Some words can be either adverbs or adjectives depending on what they do, e.g. <i>fast, hard, late</i> .	Adverb – rapidly, curiously, often, sometimes, desperately <i>Kim works hard.</i> <i>The train arrived early.</i>
adverbials	A group of words that acts as an adverb adverbials of <u>time</u> (<i>later</i>), <u>place</u> (<i>nearby</i>) and <u>number</u> (<i>secondly</i>) fronted adverbials are adverbial phrases at the front of a sentence.	Adverbial phrase – <i>as quick as a flash, yesterday morning,</i> Fronted adverbial - <i>Later that day, I heard the bad news.</i>
Preposition	These adverbs are words which show the relationship of one thing to another in space and time. They tell you where one thing is in relation to something else.	up, across, into, past, under, below, above ... <i>Prepositional phrase – under the chair; round the corner; in the sky</i>
the use of subjunctive	Forms such as <i>If I were</i> or <i>Were they to come</i> in some very formal writing and speech.	If I were you , I would think again. Would that I could. It is important that our veterans be remembered . It is vital that she attend the meeting. I demand that they be counted again!
parenthesis	A word, phrase or sentence that is put into a sentence as extra information, or an afterthought. If the parenthesis is taken away, the passage would still be complete without it.	Brackets: The dog (<i>happily carrying a stick</i>) growled. Dashes: The dog – <i>teeth huge and yellow</i> – growled. Commas: The dog, <i>which had chocolate-brown fur</i> , growled.
Question tags	A short clause at the end of a statement which changes the statement into a question.	Don't you? Shouldn't we?
modal verbs	a type of verb that joins up with another verb and is used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission.	Would, should, could, can, might, must, may We can also use adverbs [for example, <i>perhaps, surely</i>] to show possibility.
relative pronouns	These pronouns start a relative clause.	who, which, where, when, whose, that
relative clause	A clause beginning with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i> , or an omitted relative pronoun.	The boy who had a red football ran home. The cat was wearing a red collar with a bell that jangled loudly .
noun	A person, place, idea, feeling or thing. Proper noun – a name – must always start with a capital. Common noun – the general name for a thing. Collective noun – the name given to a specific group of nouns. Abstract noun – a concept, idea or feeling (a noun you can't point at or touch).	Proper noun – Paris, Hoover, Fiona Common noun – table, cat, sky Collective noun – a murder of crows, a herd of cows Abstract noun – anger, joy, sarcasm
Singular & Plural	Singular means just one noun. Plural means more than one noun. <i>Most nouns are made into plurals by adding –s:</i>	<i>Words ending in a vowel +y, add –s: 1 turkey, 7 turkeys</i> <i>Words ending in a consonant +y, change -y to -i and + –es: 1 fly, 23 flies</i> <i>Words ending in -f or -fe change to -ves: 1 knife, 3 knives</i> <i>Some words ending in –o add –es: 1 mango, 2 mangoes</i> <i>Words ending in adding –es:</i>
noun phrases	A group of words around a noun. Noun phrases are expanded by the addition of adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases etc.	<i>The teacher → the strict maths teacher with curly hair</i>

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Suffix	A unit of meaning at the end of a root word. We can convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (<i>-ate; -ise; -ify</i>)	Active → activate Begin → beginning Scare → scared
prefix	A group of letters put at the front of a root word to change the meaning. (<i>dis-, de-, mis-, over-, re-, un-</i>)	like → dislike, view → review
conjunctions	A word or group of words that joins together words or clauses . <i>Coordinating ('FANBOYS') – link simple sentences/clauses to make a compound sentence.</i> <i>Subordinating – begins a subordinate clause</i>	Subordinating – Although she was scared, she opened the door. Coordinating – It was freezing, yet she wore no coat.
articles	Articles are words which are always used with and give some information about a noun - they tell us whether a noun is general (any noun) or specific: 1. the (specific or definite) 2. a (general or indefinite) 3. an (general or indefinite). <i>The sound of a word's first letter helps us to know which to use: If a word begins with a vowel sound, you should use an; if a word begins with a consonant sound, you should use a.</i>	the rock, the open box, the caterpillar a cat, a rock, a caterpillar an open box, an elephant, an apple
determiner	A determiner is a word that goes before a noun and identifies the noun in further detail.	Her cat, that rock, this elephant, two apples, whose box, some rice
plural Vs. possessive 's'	Plural = more than 1 Possessive Apostrophe = shows that something belongs to it/them.	Plural – I have 6 cats. Possessive apostrophe – That is the cat's bed. Those are the cats' toys.
pronoun	Singular pronouns are used to refer to one person or thing. Plural pronouns are used to refer to more than one person or thing. possessive pronoun	I, you, me, he, she, it, you, him, her we, they, us, them, they ours, yours, theirs, mine, his, hers
paragraph	A paragraph is a group of text that is about the same topic. You show a new paragraph by leaving a line or 'indenting' the next paragraph (writing the first word 2cm to the right of the margin)	
Standard English adjective	More formal, correct English, instead of local spoken forms An adjective is a 'describing' word: it is a word used to describe (or tell you more about) a noun. An adjective usually comes before a noun but sometimes it can be separated from its noun and come afterwards (e.g.: Ben looked frightened ; the dog was very fierce). If they answer the question: "What is it like?" - they are adjectives, and will be telling you more about a specific noun.	<i>we were</i> instead of <i>we was</i> , or <i>I did</i> instead of <i>I done</i> Life is hard . I took an early train. The enormous, sparkling, blue gem shone brightly.
Auxiliary verb	A verb is often made up of more than one word. The actual verb-word is helped out by parts of the special verbs: the verb to be and the verb to have . These 'helping' verbs are called auxiliary verbs and can help us to form tenses. Auxiliary verbs for 'to be' include: am, are, is, was, were, Auxiliary verbs for 'to have' include: have, had, hasn't, has, will have, will not have.	<i>I have</i> arrived ('arrived' is the main verb and 'have' is the auxiliary verb) <i>We are</i> waiting ('waiting' is the main verb and 'are' is the auxiliary verb)
Phrase	A phrase is a group of words which does not make complete sense on its own. It contains a verb or a noun but not both.	Noun Phrase: a large jug of water; the tiny, helpless kitten Verb Phrase: have been going; can't eat; should wait; has woken up Adverbial Phrase: every single day Prepositional Phrase: from under the floorboards
Clause	A group of words which does contain a verb; it is part of a sentence, or a sentence by itself. A main clause (makes sense on its own) A subordinate clause (doesn't make sense on its own, but depends on the main clause for sense).	Despite the rain, we all went to the beach. Sue bought a new dress when she went shopping.
Cohesive devices	Different ways of linking ideas within and between sentences and paragraphs. They make written work flow.	repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of adverbials such as <i>on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence</i>], and ellipsis .