

Grammar Knowledge Organiser for KS2 – Grammar Matters!

Word Classes	Phrases	Clauses	Sentence Types														
<p>Nouns – names of people, places, things – <i>table, Mrs Tuxworth, France</i></p> <p>Adjectives – describe nouns – <i>red</i></p> <p>Verbs - doing or being words – <i>talked</i></p> <p>Adverbs – describe verbs – <i>quickly</i></p> <p>Pronoun – a word that can replace a noun to avoid repetition – <i>he, I, we, their, my, our</i></p> <p>Preposition – shows where or when something happens – <i>under, on, in, behind</i></p> <p>Conjunction – word that joins clauses – <i>and, but</i></p> <p>Determiner – comes before a noun phrase – <i>the, some, this, a, one</i></p> <p>Article – <i>a, an, the</i></p>	<p>Phrase - a phrase is a group of words which is not centred on a verb -<i>the happy child by the climbing frame</i></p> <p>Noun Phrase – (determiner + noun) <i>the boy, a window</i></p> <p>Expanded Noun Phrase – (determiner + adjective(s) + noun - <i>the tall boy, the tinted window</i></p> <p>Prepositional Phrase – a phrase that explains where or when - <i>on the table, in the evening, under the chair, during the film.</i></p> <p>Adverbial Phrase - a phrase built around an adverb - <i>very slowly, as fast as possible</i></p>	<p>clause is a group of words which can be used as a sentence or as part of a sentence. A clause must <u>always</u> have a verb in it. The small child laughed ...</p> <p>Main Clause – a group of words that could stand alone as a sentence – <u>The small child was crying,</u></p> <p>Subordinate Clause – a clause that adds extra information to a main clause. It could not stand alone as a sentence – <i>because he had hurt his knee</i></p> <p>Embedded Clause – a clause that is dropped into a sentence, between commas, to provide more detail - The small child, hurrying out of school, fell over.</p> <p>Relative Clause – a subordinate clause that starts with a Relative Pronoun The teacher, who was always patient, smiled kindly. (Relative Pronouns – <i>who, which, that, whose, whom, where, when</i>)</p>	<p>Statement – states a fact or gives an opinion</p> <p>Question – A sentence that requires an answer and a ?</p> <p>Exclamation – a sentence that starts with How or What without being a question – <i>How fascinating! What a surprise!</i></p> <p>Command – A sentence that uses an imperative (bossy) verb – Stop that! Sit down!</p> <p>Active and Passive Voice</p> <p>Active Voice - A sentence in which the subject is actively doing the action. <i>The lady washed her car.</i></p> <p>Passive Voice – The noun that the sentence is about, is having something done to it – it is not active in the sentence - <i>The car was washed by the lady.</i></p> <p>Subject/Object</p> <p>Subject - The thing or person in the sentence performing/doing the action – The lady washed the car.</p> <p>Object – The thing or person in the sentence that is not carrying out an action – The lady washed the car.</p>														
Subordinating Conjunctions	Co-ordinating Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions and Prepositions															
<p>Subordinating Conjunctions are used to introduce an adverbial clause or cause or reason</p> <p>If, since, as, when, although, while, after, before, until, because</p>	<p>Co-ordinating Conjunctions join clauses of equal importance:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">N</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">O</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> <td style="text-align: center;">S</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">for</td> <td style="text-align: center;">and</td> <td style="text-align: center;">nor</td> <td style="text-align: center;">but</td> <td style="text-align: center;">or</td> <td style="text-align: center;">yet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">so</td> </tr> </table>	F	A	N	B	O	Y	S	for	and	nor	but	or	yet	so	<p style="text-align: center;">Before/After/Until</p> <p>Before/After/Until – are subordinating conjunctions when followed by a clause – Wash your hands before you eat your lunch.</p>	<p>Before/After/Until – are conjunctions when followed by an object – Wash your hands before lunch.</p>
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Tenses	Modal Verbs	Subjunctive Form	Punctuation										
Present – happening now – <i>I learn</i>	Modal Verbs express degrees of certainty or possibility Would, could, should, may, might, must, can, will, ought to, shall Remember in the past tense they are followed by HAVE - <i>I would have liked to go to the party but I wasn't invited!</i>	Subjunctive A verb form or mood used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions <i>If I were you, I would...</i> <i>Sam wished that he were able to ...</i> <i>I suggest you take an umbrella...</i>	Full stop. Comma, Question Mark? Exclamation Mark! Hyphen – Elipses ... Parentheses (Brackets, dashes, commas) Colon: semi-colon ; apostrophes of omission - can't apostrophes of possession – Sam's hat										
Past (Simple past)– happened in the past – <i>I learned</i>													
Future – will happen in the future – <i>I will learn</i>													
Present Progressive/Continuous – <i>We are learning</i>	Other Terms Synonym – alternative /similar word Antonym – opposite word Homonym – words that look and sound the same but have different meanings Homophone – words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings	Narrative Voice <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Singular</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Plural</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(one)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(more than one)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1st I</td> <td style="text-align: center;">We</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2nd You</td> <td style="text-align: center;">You</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3rd He/she/it</td> <td style="text-align: center;">They</td> </tr> </table>	Singular	Plural	(one)	(more than one)	1 st I	We	2 nd You	You	3 rd He/she/it	They	Other Terms Cohesion /Cohesive Devices - Conjunctions, connectives and pronouns used to link the parts of a piece of writing. Using consistent verb tenses throughout a piece of writing also provides 'cohesion' Ambiguity – language that is unclear/could have more than one meaning
Singular			Plural										
(one)			(more than one)										
1 st I			We										
2 nd You	You												
3 rd He/she/it	They												
Past Progressive/Continuous – We were learning													
Present Perfect – We have been learning for over an hour													
Past Perfect – We had learnt about the past perfect tense before we were in year 6.													

Types of Noun	Types of Adjective	Types of Adverb (5)
Common Noun – <i>table, pencil, car</i>	Adjective – <i>green, kind, happy</i>	Adverb of Manner – how something is done – <i>loudly, quickly, excitedly</i>
Proper Noun – <i>Mrs Tuxworth, Paris, Friday</i>	Comparative – <i>greener, kinder, happier</i>	Adverb of time – when something is done – <i>today, later, yesterday</i>
Collective Noun – <i>herd, flock, swarm, band</i>	Superlative – <i>greenest, kindest, happiest</i>	Adverb of Place – where something is done – <i>here, outside, everywhere</i>
Abstract Noun – <i>kindness, jealousy, anger</i>		Adverb of Degree - <i>extremely, quite, very, hardly,</i>
Compound Noun – <i>rainbow, bedroom</i>		Adverb of Frequency – <i>sometimes, always, often, occasionally</i>
Uncountable Noun – <i>electricity, ilk, air</i>		