

Grammar Glossary KS1

Adjective	A describing word before a noun to make the noun's meaning more specific e.g. tall, blue
Noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things' e.g. table, hotel
Verb	Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does e.g. run, cook
Adverb	These modifying (describe how the verb is being done) the verb e.g. quickly, happily
Main Clause	A group of words (it can be a simple sentence) which has a subject and a verb and makes sense on its own e.g. the cat sat on the mat
Pronoun	Word that takes the place of a noun to avoid repetition of the noun e.g. it, he, she
Question	Asks something Why aren't you my friend? [question]
Statement	States a fact or something that has happened e.g., You are my friend. [statement]
Command	Something you have to do E.g. Be my friend! [command]
Exclamation	When something is exclaimed- start with 'what' or 'how' E.g. What a good friend you are! [exclamation]
Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)	Words which join together two main clauses: FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but or, yet, so)
Subordinating conjunctions (AWHITEBUS)	Words which connect two complete ideas by making one of the ideas subordinate or less important than the other e.g. AWHITEBUS (Although, after, as, when, if that, even though, because, until, unless, since) The tree will fall over unless we replace the top soil.
Comma	Used to separate items in a list
Noun phrase	A phrase where an adjective is used before a noun to describe it e.g. blue table, fierce fox
Tense	Shows whether you are writing about the past, present or future
How to help?	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Remind your child to speak in grammatically accurate sentences ❖ Work together on your child's grammar homework ❖ Encourage your child to spot punctuation in their reading books 	National Curriculum/ Development Matters- both available on the School Website