Year 2
Grammar Terminology

Noun Phrase

An noun phrase includes a noun and the modifiers which distinguish it.

e.g. dog-> that dog, the dog, the dog on the sofa, Aunty Mable's dog.

A noun phrase can be **expanded** with an adjective e.g. the lazy dog, a playful dog

Tense

The aspect of verbs that shows when an action takes place. Verbs can be in past, present or future tense: e.g. played (past) playing (present) and will play (future).

Adverb

A word that describes or modifies a verb, adjective or other adverb. Adverbs are also used to modify a whole sentence.

Unfortunately, she spoke so **slowly** that most of the audience was **very** bored.

Sentence Types

Statement
Something stated in words.
E.g. Peterborough is the city we live in.

Command
To order or instruct
E.g. Put the rubbish in the bin.

Question
A sentence that asks for a reply.
E.g. What time is it?

Exclamation
An exclamation is a sentence beginning with 'What' or 'How'. It is a full sentence, including a verb, which ends with an exclamation mark.
E.g. What a fantastic story you have written!
How beautiful Cinderella looks in that dress!

Conjunctions

A conjunction links two clauses together in a sentence.

Co-ordinating

A conjunction which joins two equal clauses e.g. FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

Subordinating

A conjunction which starts a subordinate clause e.g. while, until, if, because

Apostrophe

An apostrophe is used to show where one or more letters or numbers have been left out. e.g. wouldn't = would not; '87– 1987.

An apostrophe is also used to show possession, e.g. Susan's clothes.

Comma

A comma is used to separate words, phrases or other parts of a sentence or list, or to show a pause in speech.