





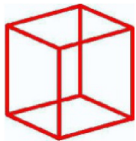






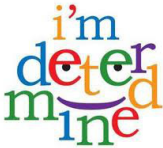

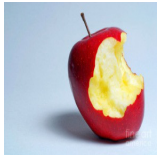









## Grammar Progression – Parents’ Guide






Year group	Grammar	Picture clue	Definition	Example
<b>R</b>	<b>sentence</b>		A group of words that are put together to mean something – must include a verb.	<u>The sky is blue.</u> <u>Today is Monday.</u> <u>Her dress looked beautiful.</u>
<b>1</b>	<b>noun</b>		Name of a person, place or thing.  4 types  Common – table, cat (1) Proper – John, England (1) Collective – pride, gaggle, flock (3) Abstract – love, bravery (4)	The <b>cat</b> sat on the <b>table</b> .  <b>John</b> lives in <b>England</b> .  <b>Lions</b> live together in a <b>pride</b> .  Can you feel the <b>love</b> ?
<b>1</b>	<b>adjective</b>	<b>big</b> <b>little</b> <b>short</b> <b>long</b> <b>thin</b> <b>thick</b>	A word that describes a noun.	The dog was <b>enormous</b> and very <b>fierce</b> .
<b>1</b>	<b>verb</b>		An action or doing word.  Some verbs are irregular – see – saw / seen catch - caught	She <b>waited</b> patiently.  She <b>has been waiting</b> ...  She <b>waits</b> ..
<b>1</b>	<b>singular</b>		Singular forms refer to one thing - noun.	<b>Cat</b> <b>Church</b> <b>Child</b> <b>Tooth</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>plural</b>		Plural forms refer to more than one – noun.  Plural usually marked by addition of - s, es  Some plurals are irregular.  Some nouns are mass nouns and do not change in the plural.	<b>cats</b> <b>churches</b>  <b>teeth / feet</b>  <b>fish, sheep</b>

1	conjunction		Used to join two ideas together within one sentence.	He needed his coat <b>because</b> it was cold.  The curtains danced in the wind <b>while</b> the windows crashed.
1	preposition		A word that shows the <b>position</b> of a noun.	The box was <b>under</b> the table.  I was <b>inside</b> the house.  The clouds <b>above</b> ...
2	pronoun		A word in place of a noun. Avoids repetition.	<b>They</b> were on the bus.  <b>He</b> sat down quietly.
2	adverb		Adverbs give extra meaning to a verb, an adjective or a whole sentence.	I <b>really</b> enjoyed the party. (adverb + verb)  She's <b>really</b> nice. (adverb + adjective)  He works <b>really</b> slowly. (adverb + adverb)  <b>Really</b> , he should know better. (adverb + sentence)
2	connectives		Used to join a new sentence to the previous.	We went to the park and played on the swings. <b>Then</b> we had an ice cream.
2	imperative		To express the action of the subject	He <b>sat</b> quietly on the chair.  Next, slowly <b>turn</b> the tap on.
2	present tense		Writing which expresses events happening now	Joyce is <b>skipping</b> and <b>singing</b> a song.  Rex <b>is looking</b> out of the car window.  Rosie <b>looks</b> confused!
2	past tense		Writing which expresses events that have already occurred.	Joyce <b>skipped</b> and <b>sang</b> a song.  Rex <b>looked</b> out of the car window.

2	suffix	<b>SLOW</b>	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its grammatical use.	<u>assessment</u> <u>quickly</u> <u>beautiful</u>
2	prefix	<b>DONE</b>	A group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its grammatical use.	<u>dismiss</u> <u>untidy</u> <u>inedible</u>

3	determiner		<p>Words used with nouns – <b>this</b> book, <b>my</b> friend, <b>a</b> book, <b>the</b> book.</p> <p>They limit the reference to the noun.</p> <p>They include <b>articles</b> (a / an, the), <b>possessive pronouns</b>, <b>demonstratives</b> (this / that, those / these) and <b>quantifiers</b> (some, many, no etc) and <b>numbers</b>.</p>	<p><b>This</b> book is yours.</p> <p>I've got <b>some</b> sweets.</p> <p>I will have <b>an</b> apple.</p> <p><b>Which</b> colour do you prefer?</p>
3	clause		<p>Contains a <b>subject</b> and a <b>verb</b>.</p> <p>There are two types of clauses</p> <p>1) Independent- this can stand alone.</p> <p>2) dependent-works only as a whole sentence. It could begin with <b>after, although, because, if, when, while</b>.</p>	<p><u>Independent</u></p> <p><b>She</b> can <b>leave</b> the office now</p> <p><u>Dependent clause</u></p> <p>because <b>she finished</b> work early.</p>
3	phrase		<p>A small group of closely related words with <u>no verb</u>.</p>	<p><b>If you can</b></p> <p><b>At the museum</b></p> <p>propositional phrases:</p> <p><b>In the house</b></p> <p><b>Under water</b></p> <p><b>Out of here</b></p>
3	paragraph	<p><b>P</b></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 <u>clear</u> indent.</p>	
3	Collective noun		<p>Name of a person, place or thing.</p> <p>4 types</p> <p>Common – table, cat (1)  Proper – John, England (1)  Collective – pride, gaggle, flock (3)  Abstract – love, bravery (4)</p>	<p>The <b>cat</b> sat on the <b>table</b>.</p> <p><b>John</b> lives in <b>England</b>.</p> <p><b>Lions</b> live together in a <b>pride</b>.</p> <p>Can you feel the <b>love</b>?</p>

3	relative pronoun	W	Introduce a relative clause – who, whom, which, that,	The train was late, <b>which</b> annoyed me greatly.  This is Sam, <b>who</b> can play the piano.
3	subject		The noun or pronoun that is carrying out the action in the sentence.	<b>The dog</b> broke the window.  <b>The children</b> ripped the paper.
3	object		The object in the sentence that is having the action done to it.	The dog broke <b>the window</b> .  The children ripped <b>the paper</b> .
4	subordinate clause		A clause with a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone, so is in addition to the main clause.	<b>Although I was scared</b> , I crept inside.  I crept inside is the main clause as it can stand alone and still make sense.
4	relative clause		A clause (with verb) using <b>who, whom, which, whose</b> to relate it back to the subject but that cannot stand alone.	Polly's hair, <b>which was long and brown</b> , hung loosely around her head.  The boy was funny, <b>which made me smile</b> .
4	possessive pronoun		Tell who owns something	They can be in front of a noun or after:  <b>my</b> pen / That pen is <b>mine</b> .
4	adverbial		Adverbials of manner – <b>how</b>  Adverbial of place – <b>where</b>  Adverbials of time – <b>When / how often</b>  Adverbials of probability – <b>How certain we are</b>	Shouted <b>loudly</b> He drove <b>as fast as possible</b> .  I saw him <b>over there</b> .  They start work <b>at six thirty</b> . <b>In a minute</b> , I will start.  <b>Perhaps</b> we should go. He will <b>certainly</b> say yes.
4	Abstract noun		Name of a person, place or thing.  4 types  Common – table, cat (1) Proper – John, England (1) Collective – pride, gaggle, flock (3) Abstract – love, bravery (4)	The <b>cat</b> sat on the <b>table</b> .  <b>John</b> lives in <b>England</b> .  <b>Lions</b> live together in a <b>pride</b> .  Can you feel the <b>love</b> ?

4	fronted adverbial		<p>The use of an adverb to begin a sentence to make the sentence more interesting.</p>	<p><b>On the table stood</b> a vase of flowers.</p> <p><b>Next to the window was</b> a bookcase.</p> <p><b>At the end of the lane,</b> Bob paused.</p>
4	article		<p>A, an or the!! A sub-category of determiners.</p>	<p><b>an</b> elephant <b>a</b> bear <b>the</b> teddy</p>
5	modal verb		<p>To show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible – or not! <b>can/could, may/might, shall/should, will/would, must/ought</b></p>	<p>Perhaps I <b>should</b> stay behind.</p> <p><b>Can</b> I get you a drink?</p> <p>Sam <b>will</b> be here soon.</p> <p>I <b>must</b> go now.</p>
5	cohesion		<p>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.</p>	<p>I <b>went</b> to the market this morning and bought a soda; then, I <b>went</b> to the store a few hours later and purchased another root beer.</p>
5	ambiguity		<p>The presence of two or more possible meanings within a single word.</p>	<p>The Rabbi <b>married</b> my sister.</p> <p>The fisherman went to the <b>bank</b>.</p> <p>"You know, somebody actually complimented me on my driving today. They left a little note on the windscreen; it said, '<b>Parking Fine</b>.'" So that was nice."</p>
6	active voice		<p>Verbs can be active or passive.</p> <p>In an active sentence the subject performs the action. In a passive sentence the subject is on the receiving end of the action.</p>	<p><u>Active -</u> <b>The dog bit Ben.</b> The subject is performing the action.</p> <p><u>Passive -</u> <b>Ben was bitten by the dog.</b> The subject is on the receiving end of the action.</p>
6	passive voice	See above	See above	See above