



Scawsby Saltersgate Infant School
Windsor Walk
Scawsby
Doncaster
DN5 8NQ

Interim Headteacher: Mrs R Wolfe

Telephone: 01302 784429

E-mail: admin@saltersgate-inf.doncaster.sch.uk

Dear Parents/carers,

Please find attached some grammatical definitions for you to refer to should you need them.

I am sure many of you are like me and were not taught isolated grammar lessons at school and so therefore have a limited knowledge on many of the key elements within the Key Stage One curriculum for grammar. Therefore I have put these together as many parents have stated they would like to know more in order to help their child.

I hope you find these useful. Please feel free to ask myself or another teacher in Year Two if you have further queries.

Kind regards

Mrs J Farmer

Year Two leader

Year Two Grammatical terms

Adjective

An adjective is a word used to describe and give more information about a noun, which could be a person, place or object.

Eg: The **shiny, black** car.

The bus was **red**.

Adverb

An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, which means that it tells you how, when, where or why something is being done. It usually has an 'ly' on the end.

Eg: The boy ran **quickly**.

Wash your hands **carefully**.

Conjunction

A **conjunction** is a type of connective ('connective' is an umbrella term for any word that connects bits of text). Co-ordinating connectives include the words and, but and so; subordinating connectives include the words because, if and until.

Eg: I went to the park **because** the sun was shining.

I went to the park **and** had an ice cream.

Digraph

This is two letters which, when put together, make one sound. They can be made up of consonants or vowels.

Eg: **sh** in shop

Ch in cheese

ai in rain

A **trigraph** is three letters put together to make one sound.

Eg: **ear** in fear

Air in hair

igh in night

Homophone

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings. Some homophones are pronounced the same way and spelled the same way but have different meanings;

Eg: "I **saw** a little boy." Or "I used the **saw** to cut the wood".

Others are pronounced the same way but are spelled differently and have different meanings (near homophones).

Eg: "I **would** like to go out now." Or "This toy is made from **wood**."

Noun

A noun is a naming word. It is a thing, a person, an animal or a place. Nouns can be;

Common (these refer to general things rather than a specific thing) Eg: University, people, dog.

Proper (a name used for an individual person/place with a capital letter) Eg: Jane, London, Oxfam.

Abstract (are words that name things that are not concrete. Your five physical senses cannot detect an **abstract noun** - you can't see it, smell it, taste it, hear it, or touch it. In essence, an **abstract noun** is a quality, a concept, an idea, or maybe even an event) Eg: Trust, honesty, peace.

Collective (names for a collection or a number of people or things) Eg: group, herd.

Eg: I went out with my **Mum**.

The **house** was beautiful.

London is the capital city.

Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is where an adjective is used to describe a noun.

Eg: A **black chair**

The **big boys** played in the **warm swimming pool**.

Compound word

A compound word contains at least two root words and when put together their meaning can change.

Eg: suit and case = **suitcase**

Tooth and brush = toothbrush

Contraction

A word produced by putting two or more words together and leaving out some of the letters.

Eg: '**isn't**' is a contraction of 'is' and 'not'.

'**I'm**' is a contraction of 'I' and 'am'.