

Year 2 Grammar Glossary

| Grammar term | What does it mean? |
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| Verb | A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It has a verb as the key word. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>It's raining.</u> • <u>Samira has four pets</u> because <u>she likes animals.</u> |
| Conjunction | A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together as part of a sentence. There are two main types of conjunction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Words such as and, but and so link two words or phrases which are equally important. I got a bike <u>and</u> a football for my birthday. • Words such as because, if or when introduce a subordinate clause you like, we can have chips for tea. • There's no tennis today <u>because</u> it's raining. |
| Consonant letter | A consonant is a letter sound made when you use your teeth, lips and/or tongue to change how the air comes through your mouth. Most letters are consonants, like these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sounds /p/ and /b/ are made when you close your lips then opening them quickly. • The sound /t/ is made when you press your tongue behind your top teeth. |
| Noun | A word (other than a pronoun) used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I went to <u>Manchester</u> • The <u>car</u> was on the <u>road</u> • <u>John</u> was running |
| Pronoun | A pronoun is used to replace a noun in a sentence. Instead of repeating the name throughout pronouns are substituted. He, she, his, hers, they, we, I, you, them, us, him, her etc... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adam went to pick up <u>his</u> bag and then <u>he</u> met <u>his</u> friends. |
| Suffix | A suffix is added to the end of a word to turn it into a different word. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wonderful<u>ful</u>, asked<u>ed</u>, happily<u>ly</u>, amazement<u>ment</u> |
| Preposition | A preposition links a noun or noun phrase to another word. They often mark direction or locations, but can also make time links. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cat hid <u>under</u> the car. • I haven't seen her <u>since</u> playtime. |
| Adjective | An adjective is that it is a word that describes or clarifies a noun. Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, colour, origin or material. The <u>huge, round</u> balloon A <u>beautiful, spotted</u> cat |
| Contraction | Contractions are short words made by putting two words together. Letters are omitted in the contraction and replaced by an apostrophe. did not – <u>didn't</u> I am – <u>I'm</u> would not – <u>wouldn't</u> |
| Vowel letter | A vowel letter is one that you make by just changing the shape of your open mouth. You don't use your teeth, tongue or lips. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The letters a, e, i, o and u are vowels. They can be spoken or written. • Letter y can also be used to represent a vowel sound. |

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| Statement | Describes an event, a sentence that tells the reader something e.g. Daniel watched the television. |
| Command | Gives an instruction or tells someone to do something. Commands usually begin with an imperative verb e.g. Go and brush your teeth! |
| Question | A question is used to find out information e.g. Why is your bedroom so messy? |
| Exclamation | A sudden cry or remark to show surprise, strong emotion, or pain. It must start with 'what' or 'how' and should include a subject and a verb. |
| Tense | A tense is the form of a verb that shows the time when an action takes place, e.g. past, present or future. |