

Noun

Nouns are called ‘naming words’ because they name people, places and things. A noun can almost always be used after determiners such as the.

E.g. “The ____ matters/matter.”

Nouns may be classified as common (e.g. boy, day) or proper (e.g. Ivan, Monday)

Noun phrase

A noun phrase is a phrase that plays the role of a noun. The head word in a noun phrase will be a noun or a pronoun. Noun phrases are most often used for description and specification.

e.g. foxes with bushy tails



Elstow School
Abbeyfields Road
ELSTOW
Bedford
MK42 9GP

TEL: 01234 302 300

Fax: 01234 307 300

Email: enquiries@elstowschool.co.uk

literacyhelp@elstowschool.co.uk

Adjective

A “describing word”. The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used:  before a noun, to make the noun’s meaning more specific



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Suffix

A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.

success – successful

teach – teacher

Tense

Verbs in the past tense are commonly used to talk about the past, talk about imagined situations and make a request sound more polite.

Most verbs take a suffix **–ed** to form their past tense, but many commonly used verbs are irregular.

Verbs in the present tense are commonly used to talk about the present.

To talk about the future. They may take a suffix **–s** (depending on the subject).

Compound

A compound word contains at least two root words in its make-up; e.g. whiteboard, superman.

Compounding is very important in English.

Statement

A statement is an **information** sentence. It tells the reader something.

You are my friend.

Command

A command is an **order**.

Be my friend!

Adverb

Adverbs describe manner or time. The surest way to identify adverbs is by the ways they can be used: they can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause.

Question

A question **asks** the reader something. It begins with a question word.

Who is your friend?

Verb

Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does;

Comma

A punctuation mark (,) indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list. In KS1 we focus on commas to separate items in a list.

Apostrophe

Apostrophes have two completely different uses: showing the place of missing letters (e.g. I'm for I am) and marking possessives

The dog's bone.