

Grammar at MPS

At Mickleover Primary School, we take a step-by-step approach to teaching grammar, helping children build their knowledge gradually over time. We regularly revisit important grammar concepts through quick activities and reminders to keep them fresh in their minds. Grammar is taught in a practical, engaging way—not only in specific grammar lessons but also through exciting writing projects based on high-quality texts. This helps children see how grammar works in real writing, making it easier for them to use it confidently in their own work. Our aim is to make grammar a natural and enjoyable part of their learning.

Here is a glossary of key grammar that is taught in each year group:

Year 1 Grammar



Singular	When we are talking about one thing. Eg. cat, dog, boy, pencil.
Plural	When we are talking about more than one. Eg. cats, dogs, boys, pencils.
Adjective	A word to describe a noun. Eg. <u>beautiful</u> flower, <u>red</u> bag, <u>small</u> mouse.
Conjunction	A word that joins 2 clauses together. Eg. I went to the shops <u>and</u> I bought some apples. I wanted to play outside <u>but</u> it was raining.
Prefix	A letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>dis</u> agree, <u>im</u> possible, <u>un</u> happy.
Question mark	A punctuation mark used after a question. Eg. What is your name?
Exclamation mark	A punctuation mark used when a sentence starts off rather like a question, but a question is not being asked. Eg. <u>What</u> a surprise! <u>How</u> wonderful!
Compound word	A word that is made up of two smaller words. Eg. pancake = pan + cake, saucepan = sauce + pan.



Year 2 Grammar

Singular	When we are talking about one thing. Eg. cat, dog, boy, pencil.
Plural	When we are talking about more than one. Eg. cats dogs, boys, pens.
Adjective	A word used to describe a noun. Eg. <u>beautiful</u> flower, <u>red</u> bag, <u>small</u> mouse.
Conjunction	A word that joins 2 clauses together Eg. I went to the shops <u>and</u> I bought some apples. I wanted to play outside <u>but</u> it was raining.
Prefix	A letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>dis</u> agree, <u>im</u> possible, <u>un</u> happy.
Question mark	A punctuation mark used after a question. Eg. What is your name?
Exclamation mark	A punctuation mark used when a sentence starts off rather like a question, but a question is not being asked. Eg. <u>What</u> a surprise! <u>How</u> wonderful!
Compound word	A word that is made up of two smaller words. Eg. pancake = pan + cake, saucepan = sauce + pan.
Noun	Names of people, places or things. Proper nouns need a capital letter: Mickleover, Robert.
Noun Phrase	A group of words used to tell us about the noun. Eg. The tall, clean-shaven man. Two sweet, fluffy kittens.
Verb	A 'doing' or an 'action' word. Eg. play, sing, was/were, am/are.
Tense	To tell when something is happening. Present tense = I am walking to school. Past tense: I walked to school.
Apostrophe for contraction	A punctuation mark used in place of missing letters when 2 words become 1 word. Eg. do not becomes don't, I am becomes I'm.
Apostrophe for possession	A punctuation mark used to show that a noun belongs to someone or something. Eg. The <u>dog's</u> lead. The <u>children's</u> teacher.
Comma	A punctuation mark used to: separate items in a list. Eg I like tea, coffee and hot chocolate; and to show pauses. Eg. After I brushed my teeth, I went to bed.
Suffix	A letter or group of letters added to the end of the word to change the meaning. Eg. happiness, quickly, colourful.
Simple Sentence	When one thing is being written. Eg. My cat is called Biff.
Compound Sentence	When 2 simple sentences are joined together by adding a conjunction. Eg. Mrs Jones is a good teacher and she cares.
A sentence can be a:	<p>Statement A sentence which provides information to the reader.</p> <p>Command When a sentence tells the reader to do something (bossy). Eg. Close the door. Mix the sugar and butter.</p> <p>Question When something is being asked. It must end with a ?</p> <p>Exclamation Disguises itself as a question, but it isn't asking. 'How exciting!' or 'What a surprise!' It must end with an !</p>

Adverb	A word used to describe a verb. It tells us how (when or where) something is done. Eg. He walked <u>quickly</u> . She talked <u>softly</u> .
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Grammar

Year 3 Grammar

Singular	When we are talking about one thing. Eg. cat, dog, boy, pencil.
Plural	When we are talking about more than one. Eg. cats, dogs, boys, pens.
Adjective	A word used to describe a noun. Eg. <u>beautiful</u> flower, <u>red</u> bag, <u>small</u> mouse.
Subordinating Conjunction	A word that joins a main clause to a subordinate clause Eg. I felt very tired when I woke up.
Coordinating Conjunction	A word that joins a main clause to another main clause E.g. I had a headache and I couldn't concentrate.
Clause	A group of words with a subject and a verb.
Main Clause	A clause that makes sense on its own.
Subordinating Clause	A clause that is dependent on a main clause.
Prefix	A letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>dis</u> agree, <u>im</u> possible, <u>un</u> happy.
Question mark	A punctuation mark used after a question. Eg. What is your name?
Exclamation mark	A punctuation mark used when a sentence starts off rather like a question, but a question is not being asked. Eg. <u>What</u> a surprise! <u>How</u> wonderful!
Compound word	A word that is made up of two smaller words. Eg. pancake = pan + cake, saucepan = sauce + pan.
Noun	Names of people, places or things. Proper nouns need a capital letter: Mickleover, Robert.
Noun Phrase	A group of words used to tell us about the noun. Eg. The tall, clean-shaven man. Two sweet, fluffy kittens.
Verb	A 'doing' or an 'action' word. Eg. play, sing, was/were, am/are.
Tense	To tell when something is happening. Present tense = I am walking to school. Past tense: I walked to school.
Apostrophe for contraction	A punctuation mark used in place of missing letters when 2 words become 1 word. Eg. do not becomes don't, I am becomes I'm.
Apostrophe for possession	A punctuation mark used to show that a noun belongs to someone or something. Eg. The <u>dog's</u> lead. The <u>children's</u> teacher.
Comma	A punctuation mark used to: separate items in a list. Eg I like tea, coffee and hot chocolate; and to show pauses. Eg. After I brushed my teeth, I went to bed.
Suffix	A letter or group of letters added to the end of the word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>happi</u> ness, <u>quickl</u> y, <u>colourf</u> ul.
Simple Sentence	When one thing is being written. Eg. My cat is called Biff.
Compound Sentence	When 2 simple sentences are joined together by adding a conjunction. Eg. Mrs Jones is a good teacher and she cares.

A Sentence can be a:	<p>Statement A sentence which provides information to the reader.</p> <p>Command When a sentence tells the reader to do something (bossy). Eg. Close the door. Mix the sugar and butter.</p> <p>Question When something is being asked. It must end with a ?</p> <p>Exclamation Disguises itself as a question, but it isn't asking. 'How exciting!' or 'What a surprise!' It must end with an !</p>
Adverb	A word used to describe a verb. It tells us how (when or where) something is done. Eg. He walked <u>quickly</u> . She talked <u>softly</u> .
Word family	Groups of words that can be built from the same root word. Eg. friend, friendly, friendship.
Pronoun	A word used instead of a noun. Eg. It, he, she, me, I, we.
Inverted Commas	Sometimes called speech marks. They are used around the words that are spoken.
Direct Speech	The actual words spoken by someone. Eg. "How are you?" he asked.
Clause	A group of words containing a verb and a subject. A main clause makes sense on its own. Eg. I like dogs.
Subordinate Clause	A group of words containing a verb and a subject that does not make sense on its own. Eg. because they are cute and fluffy.
Preposition	Tells us where something is in relation to something else. Eg. The book is <u>on</u> the table. The cat is <u>under</u> the bed. (Near, behind, next to etc.)
Paragraph	A series of related sentences around a central theme.
Adverbial Phrase	When more than 1 word tells us how, when or where something is done. Eg. Whilst I was a sleep.... At the end of the day...
Present Perfect Tense	When has or have are used before a verb. Eg. I <u>have read</u> a book today. She <u>has given</u> me a note.

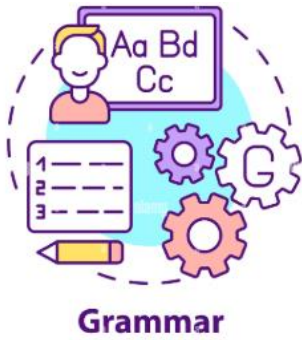


Year 4 Grammar

Grammar

Subject	When we are talking about one thing. Eg. cat, dog, boy, pencil.
Plural	When we are talking about more than one. Eg. cats, dogs, boys, pens.
Adjective	A word used to describe a noun. Eg. <u>beautiful</u> flower, <u>red</u> bag, <u>small</u> mouse.
Conjunction	A word that joins 2 clauses together Eg. I went to the shops <u>and</u> I bought some apples. I wanted to play <u>outside</u> <u>but</u> it was raining.
Prefix	A letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>dis</u> agree, <u>im</u> possible, <u>un</u> happy.
Question mark	A punctuation mark used after a question. Eg. What is your name?
Exclamation mark	A punctuation mark used when a sentence starts off rather like a question, but a question is not being asked. Eg. <u>What</u> a surprise! <u>How</u> wonderful!
Compound word	A word that is made up of two smaller words. Eg. pancake = pan + cake, saucepan = sauce + pan.
Noun	Names of people, places or things. Proper nouns need a capital letter: Mickleover, Robert.
Noun Phrase	A group of words used to tell us about the noun. Eg. The tall, clean-shaven man. Two sweet, fluffy kittens.
Verb	A 'doing' or an 'action' word. Eg. play, sing, was/were, am/are.
Tense	To tell when something is happening. Present tense = I am walking to school. Past tense: I walked to school.
Apostrophe for contraction	A punctuation mark used in place of missing letters when 2 words become 1 word. Eg. do not becomes don't, I am becomes I'm.
Apostrophe for possession	A punctuation mark used to show that a noun belongs to someone or something. Eg. The <u>dog's</u> lead. The <u>children's</u> teacher.
Comma	A punctuation mark used to: separate items in a list. Eg I like tea, coffee and hot chocolate; and to show pauses. Eg. After I brushed my teeth, I went to bed.
Suffix	A letter or group of letters added to the end of the word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>happi</u> ness, <u>quickl</u> y, <u>colourf</u> ul.
Simple Sentence	When one thing is being written. Eg. My cat is called Biff.
Compound Sentence	When 2 simple sentences are joined together by adding a conjunction. Eg. Mrs. Jones is a good teacher and she cares.
A sentence can be a:	<p>Statement A sentence which provides information to the reader.</p> <p>Command When a sentence tells the reader to do something (bossy). Eg. Close the door. Mix the sugar and butter.</p> <p>Question When something is being asked. It must end with a ?</p> <p>Exclamation Disguises itself as a question, but it isn't asking. 'How exciting!' or 'What a surprise!' It must end with an !</p>
Adverb	A word used to describe a verb. It tells us how (when or where) something is done. Eg. He walked <u>quickly</u> . She talked <u>softly</u> .
Word family	Groups of words that can be built from the same root word. Eg. friend, friendly, friendship.
Pronoun	A word used instead of a noun. Eg. It, he, she, me, I, we.

Inverted Commas	Sometimes called speech marks. They are used around the words that are spoken.
Direct Speech	The actual words spoken by someone. Eg. "How are you?" he asked.
Clause	A group of words containing a verb and a subject. A main clause makes sense on its own. Eg. I like dogs.
Subordinate Clause	A group of words containing a verb and a subject that does not make sense on its own. Eg. because they are cute and fluffy.
Preposition	Tells us where something is in relation to something else. Eg. The book is <u>on</u> the table. The cat is <u>under</u> the bed. (Near, behind, next to etc.)
Paragraph	A series of related sentences around a central theme.
Adverbial Phrase	When more than 1 word tells us how, when or where something is done. Eg. Whilst I was a sleep.... At the end of the day...
Present Perfect Tense	When has or have are used before a verb. Eg. I <u>have read</u> a book today. She <u>has given</u> me a note.
Determiner	A word (or words) that introduce the noun. Eg. <u>A</u> dog. <u>An</u> apple. <u>The</u> cat. <u>Some</u> trees. <u>Two</u> girls.
Possessive Pronoun	Used instead of a name to show what something belongs to. Eg. It is <u>his</u> . This is <u>mine</u> . We went to <u>their</u> house.
Relative pronoun	A word used to refer back to nouns that have already been mentioned. Eg. The dog <u>who</u> is called Jip... The shoes <u>which</u> were blue.... (Also: that, which, whose and whom.)
Embedded Clause	A clause used in the middle of the main clause, to separate it. When the embedded clause is removed, the sentence still makes sense. Eg. The rain, <u>although it was easing</u> , lasted all day.
Complex Sentence	Has a main clause, conjunction and a subordinate clause. Eg. I took my umbrella with me although it wasn't raining. (The conjunction can go at the start of the sentence. Eg. Although it wasn't raining, I took my umbrella with me.)
Fronted Adverbials	An adverbial phrase used at the start of the sentence. Eg. Later that day.... During the concert.... (followed by a comma)
Subordinating Conjunction	A word that joins a main clause to a subordinate clause Eg. I felt very tired when I woke up.
Coordinating Conjunction	A word that joins a main clause to another main clause E.g. I had a headache and I couldn't concentrate.
Clause	A group of words with a subject and a verb.
Main Clause	A clause that makes sense on its own.
Subordinating Clause	A clause that is dependent on a main clause.



Year 5 and 6 Grammar

Singular	When we are talking about one thing. Eg. cat, dog, boy, pencil.
Plural	When we are talking about more than one. Eg. cats, dogs, boys, pencils.
Adjective	A word used to describe a noun. Eg. <u>beautiful</u> flower, <u>red</u> bag, <u>small</u> mouse.
Conjunction	A word that joins clauses together. Eg. I went to the shops <u>and</u> I bought some apples. I wanted to play outside <u>but</u> it was raining.
Prefix	A letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change the meaning. Eg. <u>dis</u> agree, <u>im</u> possible, <u>un</u> happy.
Question mark	A punctuation mark used after a question. Eg. What is your name?
Exclamation mark	A punctuation mark used when a sentence starts off rather like a question, but a question is not being asked. Eg. <u>What</u> a surprise! <u>How</u> wonderful!
Compound word	A word that is made up of two smaller words. Eg. pancake = pan + cake, saucepan = sauce + pan.
Noun	Names of people, places or things. Proper nouns need a capital letter: Mickleover, Robert.
Noun Phrase	A group of words used to tell us about the noun. Eg. The tall, clean-shaven man. Two sweet, fluffy kittens.
Verb	A 'doing' or an 'action' word. Eg. play, sing, was/were, am/are.
Tense	To tell when something is happening. Present tense = I am walking to school. Past tense: I walked to school.
Apostrophe for contraction	A punctuation mark used in place of missing letters when 2 words become 1 word. Eg. do not becomes don't, I am becomes I'm.
Apostrophe for possession	A punctuation mark used to show that a noun belongs to someone or something. Eg. The <u>dog's</u> lead. The <u>children's</u> teacher.
Comma	A punctuation mark used to: separate items in a list. Eg I like tea, coffee and hot chocolate; and to show pauses. Eg. After I brushed my teeth, I went to bed.
Suffix	A letter or group of letters added to the end of the word to change the meaning. Eg. happiness, quickly, colourful
Simple Sentence	When one thing is being written. Eg. My cat is called Biff.
Compound Sentence	When 2 simple sentences are joined together by adding a conjunction. Eg. Mrs Jones is a good teacher and she cares.
A sentence can be a:	<p>Statement A sentence which provides information to the reader.</p> <p>Command When a sentence tells the reader to do something (bossy). Eg. Close the door. Mix the sugar and butter.</p> <p>Question When something is being asked. It must end with a ?</p> <p>Exclamation Disguises itself as a question, but it isn't asking. 'How exciting!' or 'What a surprise!' It must end with an !</p>

Adverb	A word used to describe a verb. It tells us how (when or where) something is done. Eg. He walked <u>quickly</u> . She talked <u>softly</u> .
Word family	Groups of words that can be built from the same root word. Eg. friend, friendly, friendship.
Pronoun	A word used instead of a noun. Eg. It, he, she, me, I, we.
Inverted Commas	Sometimes called speech marks. They are used around the words that are spoken.
Direct Speech	The actual words spoken by someone. Eg. "How are you?" he asked.
Clause	A group of words containing a verb and a subject. A main clause makes sense on its own. Eg. I like dogs.
Subordinate Clause	A group of words containing a verb and a subject that does not make sense on its own. Eg. because they are cute and fluffy.
Preposition	Tells us where something is in relation to something else. Eg. The book is <u>on</u> the table. The cat is <u>under</u> the bed. (Near, behind, next to etc.)
Paragraph	A series of related sentences around a central theme.
Adverbial Phrase	When more than 1 word tells us how, when or where something is done. Eg. Whilst I was a sleep.... At the end of the day...
Present Perfect Tense	When has or have are used before a verb. Eg. I <u>have read</u> a book today. She <u>has given</u> me a note.
Determiner	A word (or words) that introduce the noun. Eg. <u>A</u> dog. <u>An</u> apple. <u>The</u> cat. <u>Some</u> trees. <u>Two</u> girls.
Possessive Pronoun	Used instead of a name to show what something belongs to. Eg. It is <u>his</u> . This is <u>mine</u> . We went to <u>their</u> house.
Relative pronoun	A word used to refer back to nouns that have already been mentioned. Eg. The dog <u>who</u> is called Jip... The shoes <u>which</u> were blue.... (Also: that, which, whose and whom.)
Embedded Clause	A clause used in the middle of the main clause, to separate it. When the embedded clause is removed, the sentence still makes sense. Eg. The rain, <u>although it was easing</u> , lasted all day.
Complex Sentence	Has a main clause, conjunction and a subordinate clause. Eg. I took my umbrella with me although it wasn't raining. (The conjunction can go at the start of the sentence. Eg. Although it wasn't raining, I took my umbrella with me.)
Fronted Adverbials	An adverbial phrase used at the start of the sentence. Eg. Later that day.... During the concert.... (followed by a comma)
Relative Clause	A subordinate clause that tells us more about the noun. (They begin with who, whose, whom, which, that.)
Modal Verb	A word used to show possibility. Eg. must, might, will, should, could, would.
Parenthesis	Extra information given in a sentence. This could be an embedded clause (see above) or just a word or two. Eg. My dog (<u>Eddie</u>) is very good. Parenthesis can be added using commas, brackets or dashes .
Cohesion	Year 5/6 need to use a range of devices to build cohesion within and between paragraphs. It shows an attempt to link clauses, sentences and paragraphs so that the writing flows.
Ambiguity	Using punctuation so the meaning is clear. Eg. A <u>man eating shark</u> A <u>man-eating shark</u> . After they <u>left</u> , Sam, Ben and Jim went to the park. After they <u>left</u> Sam, Ben and Jim went to the park.
Subordinating Conjunction	A word that joins a main clause to a subordinate clause Eg. I felt very tired when I woke up.

Coordinating Conjunction	A word that joins a main clause to another main clause E.g. I had a headache and I couldn't concentrate.
Clause	A group of words with a subject and a verb.
Main Clause	A clause that makes sense on its own.
Subordinating Clause	A clause that is dependent on a main clause.