



The national curriculum content for grammar is significantly different to the pre-2014 curriculum.

What really matters is that children continue to develop a passion for writing and can match the style of their writing to purpose.

This leaflet simply informs parents of some of the key concepts and grammatical terminology that children are now expected to learn in Key Stage 2.

## Fronted Adverbials

Sentences that open with an adverbial are known as fronted adverbials. For example, think of a simple sentence such as 'Peter Pan flew over the dark forest.' If we rearrange this to start with the adverbial 'Over the dark forest, Peter Pan flew' then we have created a fronted adverbial. Fronted adverbials can encourage children to play around with language and make their sentence openings more interesting.



## Passive Voice

Using the passive voice changes the object and subject of the sentence. For example: in the sentence 'The snail ate a leafy green cabbage.' the snail is the subject of the sentence and the leafy green cabbage is the object. If you use the passive voice this will change to 'The leafy green cabbage was eaten by the snail.'



## Modal Verbs

A modal verb is an auxiliary verb that expresses a level of necessity or possibility, such as **must, shall, will, should, can, could, may or might.**

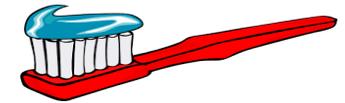
## Inverted Commas

We were most probably taught about using "speech marks." Although we'd argue that it is okay to still refer to them as speech marks, and what really matters is that children know how to use them properly, the curriculum now states that children must use the term "inverted commas."

## Abstract Nouns

We were all hopefully taught about nouns and verbs. Children now need to know about different classifications of noun, such as abstract nouns and compound nouns. Abstract nouns are nouns denoting an idea, quality or state, rather than a concrete object. For example: **beauty, confidence, envy, fear** or **loyalty** are all abstract nouns.

A compound noun is a noun that is made up of two words joined together, such as toothpaste, netball or whiteboard.



## Imperative

Imperative verbs are often taught as 'bossy verbs' because they represent a command or instruction. They are often found at the start of the sentence. (eg 'Dig the garden' or 'Feed the cat.')

