**LI: to be able to identify grammatical terms (Year 4)**

**I will be successful if:**

* I can explain the different grammatical terms
* I can identify the different grammatical terms

Read our Rags to Riches Wagoll and find examples of the grammatical terms. Write your example in the box. Write the full sentence down not just the word.

* Coordinating conjunction: joins two clauses together (examples: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
* Subordinating conjunction: joins two clauses together (examples: because, if, until, while)
* Verb: is an action word (examples: run, walk, sit, explode)
* Expanded noun phrase: 2 adjectives which describe a noun (example: towering, sinister mountain)
* Adverb: is a word which describes a verb (examples: quickly, rapidly, slowly, silently)
* Adverb to express time: a word which describes when something is happening (examples: suddenly, immediately, unexpectedly)
* Preposition to express place: a word which describes where something is happening (examples: above, behind, below)
* Preposition to express time: a word which describes when something is happening (examples: after, before, during)
* Dialogue: speech using inverted commas (example: “Well done,” said Mrs Parker.
* Fronted adverbial: a word or phrase at the start of sentence which describes the action that follow, it ends with a comma (examples: All of a sudden, Without warning, Completely exhausted,)

**Grammar Detectives**

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| **Grammatical Term** | **Example** | **Does Mrs Parker agree?** |
| **Coordinating conjunctions** |  |  |
| **Subordinating** **conjunctions** |  |  |
| **Verb sentence** |  |  |
| **Expanded Noun Phrases** |  |  |
| **Adverb to express time** |  |  |
| **Prepositions to express place** |  |  |
| **Prepositions to express time** |  |  |
| **Dialogue**  |  |  |
| **Adverb sentence**  |  |  |
| **Fronted Adverbial** |  |  |