

ENGLISH · Y2–Y6

Grammar & Punctuation

KS2 Knowledge Organiser

Word classes

1

Noun

A person, place, thing, or idea.

Example: dog, London, happiness

2

Verb

An action, state, or event.

Example: run, is, happened

3

Adjective

Describes a noun.

Example: tall, red, enormous

4

Adverb

Modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

Example: slowly, very, quite

5

Pronoun

Replaces a noun.

Example: he, she, they, it

6

Preposition

Shows position or relationship.

Example: in, on, under, beside

7

Conjunction

Joins words or clauses.

Example: and, but, because, although

8

Determiner

Introduces a noun.

Example: a, the, my, some, this

Sentence types and features

1

Main clause

Makes sense on its own.

Example: The dog barked.

2

Subordinate clause

Depends on a main clause; often starts with although, because, when, if.

Example: Although it was late, we stayed.

3

Relative clause

Gives extra information using who, which, or that.

Example: The dog, which was huge, barked.

4

Fronted adverbial

An adverbial phrase at the START of a sentence, followed by a comma.

Example: After the storm, the sun returned.

5

Parenthesis

Extra information added using brackets, commas, or dashes.

Example: My teacher — who is very funny — told a joke.

6

Passive voice

The action is done TO the subject, not BY the subject.

Example: The window was broken by the ball.



- . Full stop — ends a statement
- ? Question mark — ends a question
- ! Exclamation mark — surprise, command, or strong feeling
- , Comma — lists, fronted adverbials, clauses
- ; Semicolon — joins two related main clauses
- : Colon — introduces a list or explanation
- " Speech marks — enclose what someone says directly
- ' Apostrophe — contraction (it's = it is) or possession (the dog's bowl)
- - Dash — parenthesis or dramatic pause
- () Brackets — parenthesis (extra information)
- ... Ellipsis — trailing off, suspense, or omission
- - Hyphen — compound modifiers (well-known, short-term)

