

## Year 1 and 2 Grammar Glossary

<b>Noun</b>	person, place, object	shoe dog teacher city
<b>Noun phrase</b>	a small group of words including a noun and the words that describe it (but no verb)	the red shoe
<b>Statement</b>	a sentence that states something (the most common type of sentence) and ends with a full stop	Dinosaurs lived millions of years ago. This is my favourite book.
<b>Question</b>	a sentence that asks something and ends with a question mark	When did dinosaurs live? What is your favourite book?
<b>Exclamation</b>	a sentence that starts with 'What' or 'How' and ends with an exclamation mark	How cold it is today! What big teeth you have, grandma!
<b>Command</b>	a sentence that gives an order using a 'bossy verb' (imperative)	Shut the door. Listen to me.
<b>Compound</b>	a word made up of two shorter words	play + ground = playground day + light = daylight
<b>Adjective</b>	A word that describes or changes (modifies) a noun	red colourful enormous sparkling



<b>Verb</b>	a 'doing' or 'being' word – expresses a physical or mental action or a state of being	is had saw hurries shouted
<b>Suffix</b>	a string of letters that go at the end of a word, changing or adding to its meaning. Suffixes can show if a word is a noun, an adjective, an adverb or a verb.	ing ly ful ness
<b>Adverb</b>	a word which modifies (changes or adds detail to) a verb, which means that it tells you how, when, where or why something is being done	carefully firstly quickly
<b>Past Tense</b>	a verb describing action in the past	went sat
<b>Present Tense</b>	a verb describing an action happening now	goes sits
<b>Apostrophe</b>	punctuation marks used to show possession and to show contraction (also known as omission)	the child's coat the children's coats won't shouldn't
<b>Comma</b>	punctuation used to separate items in a list and clauses (parts) in a sentence	The giant was tall, strong, fierce and wicked. Because of the rain, we will have indoor play time.



### Year 3 Grammar Glossary

<b>Preposition</b>	a linking word in a sentence that describes where things are in time or space (their position)	under behind through
<b>Conjunction</b>	a word that joins two parts of a sentence – it can come in the middle or at the start of the sentence	I am tired <b>because</b> I went to bed late last night. <b>Because</b> I went to bed late last night, I am tired.
<b>Word family</b>	groups of words that have a common feature or pattern - they have some of the same combinations of letters in them and a similar sound	ame blame came fame flame frame
<b>Prefix</b>	a string of letters that are added to the beginning of a root word, changing its meaning	<b>dis</b> disappoint <b>mis</b> misbehave <b>in</b> inactive
<b>Clause</b>	the building blocks of sentences, groups of words that contain a subject and a verb	<b>I took my jumper off</b> because I was hot. <b>I like bananas.</b>
<b>Subordinate clause</b>	contains a subject and a verb, but it needs to be attached to a main clause because it cannot make sense on its own	I first met her in Paris <b>where I lived as a small child.</b> <b>After she picks me up,</b> Mum is taking me to buy shoes.



<b>Direct speech</b>	a sentence in which the exact words spoken are reproduced in speech marks (quotation marks or inverted commas)	"You'll never guess what I've just seen!" said Sam, excitedly. "What's that?" asked Louise.
<b>Consonant</b>	a speech sound that is not a vowel	
<b>Consonant letter vowel</b>	'y' making a vowel sound in a word	happy myth
<b>Vowel letter</b>	AEIOU	AEIOU
<b>Inverted commas</b>	quotation marks or speech marks	' ' or " "
<b>Speech marks</b>	inverted commas used around the words somebody speaks	"Hello," said the boy.



## Year 4 Grammar Glossary

<b>Determiner</b>	a word that introduces a noun and identifies it in detail. Determiners can be <b>articles</b> (a, an, the), <b>demonstratives</b> (this, that), <b>possessives</b> (your, his), <b>quantifiers</b> (some, many), <b>numbers</b> (six, sixty).	a an the her my most five
<b>Pronoun</b>	a word that replaces a noun	it this
<b>Possessive pronoun</b>	used to show ownership. Some can be used on their own ( <b>mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, whose</b> ); others must be used with a noun ( <b>my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose</b> )	mine yours his hers ours
<b>Adverbial</b>	A word or phrase that has been used like an adverb to add detail or further information to a verb. (An easy way to remember what an adverb is: it adds to the verb.) Adverbials are used to explain how, where or when something happened; they are like adverbs made up of more than one word. <b>Fronted adverbials</b> are used at the start of a sentence and followed by a comma.	<b>Before the sun came up</b> , he ate his breakfast. <b>Under the clock</b> , he stood and waited.



## Year 5 Grammar Glossary

Modal verb	verb which changes or affects other verbs in a sentence, used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission	may can shall ought to
Relative pronoun	a pronoun that introduces a relative clause – it is called a "relative" pronoun because it "relates" to the word that its relative clause modifies	who, whoever, whom, whomever, that, which, when, where, and whose  The person <b>who</b> phoned me last night is my teacher.
Relative clause	a type of subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun by using a relative pronoun (who, that or which)	She lives in Worcester, <b>which is a cathedral city.</b> That's the girl <b>who lives near school.</b> My gran, <b>who is eighty-two</b> , still goes swimming every day.
Parenthesis	a word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage which is grammatically complete without it, marked off by brackets, dashes, or commas	Sam <b>(the boy from the school)</b> helped me with my homework. Mr Tommy Millar, <b>36</b> , was jailed for robbing his father's grocery store. She said – <b>and I heard her quite clearly</b> – that she would meet me outside the station at ten.
Bracket	A pair of brackets are used for parenthesis.	I am going to the park to play with Richard <b>(who goes to school with me)</b> .



Dash	<p>A single dash is normally a feature of informal English and is used, especially in narrative, to create suspense or to indicate that what follows is an afterthought or something to be emphasised.</p> <p>A pair of dashes can be used for parenthesis.</p>	<p>There is was again, that creak on the staircase. Pamela sat upright in bed, eyes wide open in the darkness. Just Marmalade her cat, she thought – or was it?</p>
Cohesion	<p>the use of ‘cohesive devices’ to guide readers and show how the parts of a piece of writing relate to one other</p> <p><u>cohesive devices:</u></p> <p>repetition pronouns conjunctions adverbs ellipsis (...)</p>	<p>Julia’s dad bought her a football. <b>The</b> football was expensive! <i>[determiner; refers us back to a particular football]</i></p> <p>Joe was given a bike for Christmas. <b>He</b> liked <b>it</b> very much. <i>[the pronouns refer back to Joe and the bike]</i></p> <p>We’ll be going shopping <b>before</b> we go to the park. <i>[conjunction; makes a relationship of time clear]</i></p> <p>I’m afraid we’re going to have to wait for the next train. <b>Meanwhile</b>, we could have a cup of tea. <i>[adverb; refers back to the time of waiting]</i></p>
Ambiguity	<p>Confusion in meaning caused by inaccurate punctuation, such as a lack of commas</p>	<p><b>Man eating shark</b> Man-eating shark <b>Let’s eat grandpa.</b> Let’s eat, grandpa.</p>



## Year 6 Grammar Glossary

Subject	The subject of a sentence is the thing or person who is carrying out the action described by the verb.	The <b>cat</b> chased the mouse.
Object	The object of a sentence is the thing or person that is involved in an action, but does not carry it out.	The cat chased the <b>mouse</b> .
Active	A sentence is written in active voice when the subject of the sentence is performing the action.	<b>The cat chased the mouse.</b>
Passive	A sentence is written in passive voice when the subject of the sentence has something done to it by someone or something.	<b>The mouse was being chased by the cat.</b> <i>or</i> <b>The mouse was being chased.</b>
Synonym	a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase	<b>afraid</b> <b>scared</b> <b>frightened</b>
Antonym	a word opposite in meaning to another	<b>good – evil</b> <b>day – night</b> <b>hot – cold</b>
Ellipsis	three dots used to show that words have been omitted from a quotation or to create a pause for effect	The brochure states: "The atmosphere is tranquil...and you cannot hear the trains." <i>(omitted text)</i> A credit card stolen in London was used to pay for a Chinese meal five hours later...in Bangkok. <i>(pause for effect)</i>



		<p>"Yeah? Well, you can just..."  <i>(unfinished thought)</i></p> <p>Standing tall and with the Lord's Prayer mumbling across our lips, we entered the chamber..."  <i>(trail off into silence)</i></p>
Hyphen	used to join words to indicate that they have a combined meaning – used to make compound nouns and compound adjectives	<p>He was an <b>eleven-year-old</b> boy.</p> <p>Claire worked as a <b>part-time</b> keeper at the safari park.</p> <p>That is an <b>all-too-common</b> mistake.</p>
Colon	Used to introduce a list of items. Also used to separate two independent clauses when the second explains or illustrates the first.	<p>The bookshop specialises in three subjects: art, architecture, and graphic design.</p> <p>I have very little time to learn the language: my new job starts in five weeks.</p> <p>After three weeks of deliberation, the jury finally reached a verdict: guilty.</p>
Semi-colon	Used to separate items in a complicated list. Also used to join two closely related complete sentences into a single written sentence when there is no connecting word which would require a comma, such as and or but.	<p>Sian is Welsh; however, she lives in Canada.</p> <p>Some people write with a word processor; others write with a pen or pencil.</p> <p>I bought shiny, ripe apples; small, sweet, juicy grapes; and firm pears.</p>
Bullet points	used to create lists	<p>You will need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Scissors;</li> <li>● Glue;</li> <li>● Coloured paper.</li> </ul>





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