



# Year Five & Six

## Grammar Glossary

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|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Adjective</b>              | An adjective is a describing word.  |
| <b>Adverb</b>                 | An adverb describes a verb. They tell you more about the verb and usually end in 'ly'.  |
| <b>Adverbials</b>             | A word or phrase that is used like an adverb to modify a verb or clause. Fronted adverbials can open sentences marked with a comma. Eg The day after tomorrow, I'm visiting my Grandad.   |
| <b>Antonym</b>                | Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.   |
| <b>Articles</b>               | The most common type of determiner: A, an, the  |
| <b>Clause</b>                 | Clauses may be main or subordinate. A subordinate clause depends on the main clause and uses a subordinating conjunction.   |
| <b>Compound</b>               | A compound word is a word created from two smaller words being joined together. E.g. lip+stick=lipstick.  |
| <b>Conjunction</b>            | A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunction: Co-ordinating conjunction ( and, but )- link two words or phrases together as an equal pair.<br><br>Subordinating conjunctions ( when, because, although) introduce a subordinate clause. |
| <b>Determiner</b>             | A determiner specifies a noun as known or unknown:<br><br>Articles: a, an, the<br><br>Demonstratives: this, those<br><br>Possessives: my, your<br><br>Quantifiers: some, every  |
| <b>Homonym/<br/>Homophone</b> | Two different words are homonyms if they both look the same when written and and sound exactly the same eg bark (dog); bark (tree)<br><br>Two different words are homophones if they sound the same but are spelt differently eg hear, here   |
| <b>Modal Verb</b>             | Modal verbs are used to change the meaning of other verbs. The most common are : will, would, should, can, could, may, might, shall   |
| <b>Noun</b>                   | A word naming a person, place or thing. There are different types of noun: common, proper, collective and abstract  |
| <b>Noun phrase</b>            | A word or group of words in a phrase that acts like a noun eg. Lilly wore a beautiful red dress. The group of words 'beautiful red dress' is a phrase and functions as a noun in the sentence.  |



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| <b>Passive voice</b>      | The sentence 'It was eaten by our dog' is the passive form of 'Our dog ate it' which has the active verb form.   |
| <b>Phrase</b>             | <p>A phrase is a group of words that are grammatically connected eg prepositional phrase headed by a preposition or a noun phrase headed by a noun. If the phrase is headed by a verb it is a clause.</p> <p>She waved to <u>her mother</u>. (noun phrase)</p> <p>She waved <u>to her mother</u>. (preposition phrase)</p> <p><u>She waved to her mother</u>. (a clause)</p> |
| <b>Preposition</b>        | <p>A preposition links a following noun, pronoun or noun phrase to some other word in the sentence. They can describe locations, directions or relations of time.</p> <p>Eg Tom waved goodbye <u>to</u> Christy. She'll be back <u>from</u> Australia <u>in</u> two weeks.</p>   |
| <b>Pronoun</b>            | Pronouns replace nouns in a sentence eg she, he, they, this  |
| <b>Relative clause</b>    | <p>A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause that modifies a noun using a relative pronoun such as who, that, which.</p> <p>Eg Tom broke the game, <u>which annoyed Ali</u>.</p>   |
| <b>Subject</b>            | The subject of a verb is normally the noun, noun phrase or pronoun that is doing the action in the sentence.   |
| <b>Subordinate clause</b> | <p>A clause which is subordinate to some other part of the same sentence. It can switch places in position in a sentence.</p> <p>He watched her <u>as she disappeared</u>.</p> <p><u>As she disappeared</u>, he watched her.</p>   |
| <b>Synonym</b>            | Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning.  |
| <b>Verb</b>               | <p>Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words'. They have past, present and future tense forms.</p> <p>Past simple: It snowed. Past Progressive: It was snowing.</p> <p>Perfect: It has snowed. Past Perfect: It had snowed.</p> <p>Present simple: It snows. Present progressive: It is snowing.</p> <p>Future: It will snow.</p>  |
| <b>Word class</b>         | Every word belongs to a word class; the main ones being: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, determiner, pronoun and conjunction.  |