

# Handy Grammar Glossary-

## Key Stage 1

Term	Description	Example
Sentence	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any other words outside the sentence.	John went to his friend's house. He stayed there till tea-time.
Conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating conjunctions which link two words as an equal pair</li> <li>• Subordinating conjunctions which introduce a subordinate clause</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bat <i>and</i> ball</li> <li>• Kylie is young <i>but</i> she can kick a ball hard.</li> </ul>
Plural	A plural noun normally has the suffix 's' or 'es' and means more than one.	Dog, dogs Horse, horses
Tense	In English, tense is the choice between present and past verbs, it is signalled by inflections and normally indicates differences in time.	Present - He studies Past - He studied
Noun	Nouns can be used after determiners such as ' <i>the</i> '. They are sometimes called 'naming words' as they name people, places and things. Proper nouns name people and places and should have capital letters.	Our <u>dog</u> bit the <u>burglar</u> on his <u>arm</u> .
Adjective	Adjectives are sometimes called 'describing words'. They are normally placed before a noun or after the verb <i>be</i> .	The pupils did some really <u>good</u> work. (before the noun) Their work was <u>good</u> . (after the verb <i>be</i> )
Punctuation	Punctuation includes any conventional feature of writing other than spelling and general layout. Full stop, Comma, Exclamation mark, inverted commas, apostrophes, word spacing...	. , " " ! '
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Verb	Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' as they most commonly name an action, but some name states or feelings rather than actions. Verbs carry tenses so they are easy to identify.	He <u>jumps</u> (present) He <u>jumped</u> (past)

# Hady Grammar Glossary-

## Key Stage 2

Term	Description	Example
Noun	Nouns can be used after determiners such as ' <i>the</i> '. They are sometimes called 'naming words' as they name people, places and things. Proper nouns name people and places and should have capital letters.	Our <u>dog</u> bit the <u>burglar</u> on his <u>arm</u> .
Adjective	Adjectives are sometimes called 'describing words'. They are normally placed before a noun or after the verb <i>be</i> .	The pupils did some really <u>good</u> work. (before the noun) Their work was <u>good</u> . (after the verb <i>be</i> )
Verb	Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' as they most commonly name an action, but some name states or feelings rather than actions. Verbs carry tenses so they are easy to identify.	He <u>jumps</u> (present) He <u>jumped</u> (past)
Pronoun	Pronouns are normally used like nouns,	<u>Amanda</u> waved to <u>Michael</u> . (nouns). <u>She</u> waved to <u>him</u> . (pronouns)
Prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.	<u>Overtake</u> , <u>disappear</u>
Suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Unlike root words, suffixes cannot stand on their own as a complete word.	Call - <u>called</u> Teach - <u>teacher</u> Terror - <u>terrorise</u> Green - <u>greenish</u>
Phrase	A phrase is a group of words that are grammatically connected so that they stay together and that they expand a single word, called a 'head'. The phrase is a noun phrase if its head is a noun.	She waved to her mother. (noun phrase)
Adverb	Adverbs modify 1) verbs, 2) adjectives, 3) other adverbs or 4) the whole clause to add description and develop ideas.	1) Anna <u>soon</u> started snoring <u>loudly</u> . 2) That match was <u>really</u> exciting. 3) Anna didn't get to play games <u>very</u> often.

		4) <u>Fortunately</u> , it didn't rain.
Synonyms	Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings. Contrast antonym.	Talk- speak Old - elderly
Clause	A clause is a special type of phrase whose head is a verb. Clauses can sometimes be complete sentences or may be main or subordinate.	It was raining (single clause sentence) It was raining but we were indoors (two finite clauses)
Adverbial	An adverbial is a word or phrase that is used, like an adverb to modify a verb or clause.	The bus leaves <u>in five minutes</u> . (preposition phrase as adverbial) She promised to see him <u>last night</u> . (noun phrase modifying either <i>promised</i> or <i>see</i> .)
Fronted adverbial	A word or phrase that normally comes after the verb may be moved before the verb.	<u>Before we begin</u> , make sure you've ... (fronted) Make sure you've... before we begin. (not fronted)
Preposition	A preposition links a following noun, pronoun or noun phrase to some other word in a sentence.	Tom waved goodbye <u>to</u> Christie.
Compound sentences	The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a command, a question or an exclamation. A compound sentence is one with two or more clauses.	She went shopping but took back everything she had bought because she didn't like any of it.
Antonyms	Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposite	Hot - cold Light - dark
Subordinate clause	A clause which is subordinate to some other part of the same sentence is called a subordinate clause.	<u>The apple that I ate was sour</u> , the clause 'that I ate' is subordinate to 'apple' (which it modifies)
Colons	Use a colon [ : ] before a list or an explanation that is preceded by a clause that can stand by itself. Think of the colon as a gate, inviting one to go on:	To make the cakes she needed: flour, eggs...
Semi colons	The main task of the semicolon is to mark a break that is stronger than a comma but not as final as a full stop. It's used between two main clauses that balance each other and are too closely linked to be made into separate sentences, as in these two examples:	The road runs through a beautiful wooded valley; the railway line follows it.