



# Year Five & Six

## Grammar Glossary

<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.  Subordinating conjunctions ( when, because, although) introduce a subordinate clause.
<b>Determiner</b>	A determiner specifies a noun as known or unknown:  Articles: a, an, the  Demonstratives: this, those  Possessives: my, your  Quantifiers: some, every
<b>Homonym/ Homophone</b>	Two different words are homonyms if they both look the same when written and sound exactly the same eg bark (dog); bark (tree)  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.