

Year 1 Grammar and Punctuation vocabulary

Letter

A written mark that stands for a speech sound; specific character of an alphabet. 'A' and 'Z' are the first and last letters of the alphabet.



Capital letter

A letter of the alphabet used for proper nouns and to start a sentence

- Look at Gary!
- My dog is called Peaches.

Word

A sound, group of sounds, or the symbols for such sounds in writing that have some meaning. Words are a basic unit of language.

Plural

The form of a word that names or refers to more than one thing. The plural of 'cat' is 'cats'



Sentence

A complete unit of words in either writing or speech with a clear beginning and a full stop. A sentence usually has a subject and a verb. Sentences can state things, ask questions, give commands or be exclamations.

- I got a bike and a football for my birthday.
- Would you like chips for tea?
- What dreadful noise!

Punctuation marks

Punctuation marks are essential when you are writing. They show the reader where sentences start and finish and if they are used properly they make your writing easy to understand.



Singular

The form of a word that names or refers to only one person or thing.

Full stop

A full stop is used at the end of a sentence or abbreviation.

All the animals arrived at the same time.

- The girl put away her bike.

Exclamation mark

An exclamation mark is used after a word or words that express strong feelings.

- Ow! That hurt!

Question Mark

A question mark is used at the end of a sentence that asks a question.

- What time are you going to the fair?



Year 2 Grammar and Punctuation

Noun-

A word that names a person, place, thing or condition. A noun may be the subject of a sentence or the object of a verb or preposition.

Noun Phrase-



A noun phrase includes a noun and the modifiers which distinguish it.

Statement-

Something stated in words.

Eg- The primary school have changed the school uniform so that everybody wears red jumpers.

Apostrophe-

An apostrophe is used to show where one or more letters or numbers have been left out. 'Wouldn't' for 'would not'. It is also used to show possession. 'Susan's clothes' uses apostrophes in this way.

Question-

A sentences that asks for a reply.

-Did you take my apple?

Exclamation-

A sentence to express strong feelings. They begin with 'what' or 'how' and end with an exclamation mark.

-What a dangerous mountain to climb!

-How hot is it today!

Compound-

Compound words are made up of two or more different words to make a new word.

-police+man=policeman

Suffix-

A letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning.

Command-

To order or instruct.

-Leave the building now.

Adjective-

A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.

Adverb-

A word that describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

Verb-

An action word. Verbs usually have different forms to express tense, voice, mood and number.

Tense-

The aspect of verbs that shows when an action takes place. Verbs can be in the past, present or future.

Commas-

A comma is used to separate words, phrases or other parts of a sentence. It can also be used in a list to show a pause in speech.

Year 3 Grammar Punctuation

Clause

A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It was a verb as the key word.

Direct speech

Direct speech is words which actually come out of someone's mouth, like the speech bubbles in a cartoon.

Word family

Words in a word family are related by meaning, grammar or spelling.

-Teach, teacher, teaching

-Child, children, childish



Year 4 Grammar Punctuation

Adverbial-

Adverbials are words or phrases that we use to add information to a verb or clause. They act like adverbs.

-She laughed like a hyena.

- Please hang up your coat over there.

Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause adds to another clause. It can't be a sentence by itself.

Conjunction

A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together as part of a sentence.

There are two main types of conjunction-

Words such as and, but and so link two words or phrases which are equally important.

Words such as because, if or when introduce a subordinate clause.

Prefix

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to turn it into a different word.

Inverted commas

Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.

Fronted adverbial-

Fronted adverbials are words or phrases that go at the start of a sentence used to describe the action that follows. They are always followed by a comma.

Preposition

A preposition links a noun or a noun phrase to another word. They often mark direction or locations, but can also make time links.



Pronoun-

A pronoun takes the place of a noun which

is already known, perhaps from a previous sentence.

I she we
us

her they
them



Possessive pronoun

Possessive pronouns take the place of a noun + apostrophe + s to show who something belongs to.

- It is Rachael's birthday.

- A, an, and the are common determiners. They are called articles.
- -that small book, his own name, some flowers.

sentence which is already grammatically correct without it. We can use brackets, dashes or commas to separate the parenthetical information from the main sentence.

-Mrs Jones (my teacher) works in Year 5.

-The product of four and nine -36- is a square number.

Michael, who sits next to me, is brilliant at art.



Year 5 Grammar and Punctuation vocabulary

Cohesion-
A text which has cohesion fits together. The reader can see how one part moves on to another or how the end links back to the beginning. We use cohesive devices, such as connective phrases and determiners. To achieve cohesion.

Relative pronoun-

Relative pronouns (who, which, where, that, when) introduce a relative clause. They refer back to a noun or clause that we already know.

Determiner

Determiners are words which specify which noun we mean. They come before any adjective or other describing phrase.

Parenthesis

We use parentheses to add extra detail to a



must

Relative clause-

A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause which adds extra information to another noun or clause.

-James, who never does his homework, is very lazy

Subject-

The subject is the person, pronoun or thing which usually comes in a clause.



Year 6 Grammar and Punctuation vocabulary

Passive-

When a sentence is in the passive voice, the verb is being done to the subject rather than the subject doing the verb.

Object-

The object is the person, noun, phrase, pronoun or thing which usually comes directly after the verb. It shows what the verb is acting on.

Ambiguity/Ambiguous-

If a phrase, clause or sentence is ambiguous, the meaning is not clear. Often, you can solve this problem by re-ordering the sentence or using more precise punctuation.

Active-

When a sentence is in the active voice, the pattern is subject-verb-object. The subject of the verb is more important.



Modal Verb-

Modal verbs change or affect other verbs in a sentence. They are used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission. Some common modal verbs are-

- will shall
- should
- can could



Synonym-

A synonym is a word or phrase with the same or similar meaning to another. You can find synonyms in a thesaurus.

Antonym-

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings.

