

## Grammatical Terms/Word Classes/Features of Sentences

### Nouns

| Term                   | Definition                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| <b>Noun</b>            | A <b>noun</b> is a 'naming' word: a word used for naming an <b>animal, a person, a place</b> or a thing.                                                                             |
| <b>Proper noun</b>     | This is a noun used to name particular people and places: <i>Jim, Betty, London</i> ... – and some 'times': <i>Monday, April, Easter</i> ... It always begins with a capital letter. |
| <b>Common noun</b>     | A common noun is a noun that is used to name everyday things: <i>cars, toothbrushes, trees</i> ,... – and kinds of people: <i>man, woman, child</i> ...                              |
| <b>Collective noun</b> | This is a noun that describes a group or collection of people or things: <i>army, bunch, team, swarm</i> ...                                                                         |
| <b>Abstract noun</b>   | An abstract noun describes things that cannot actually be seen, heard, smelt, felt or tasted: <i>sleep, honesty, boredom, freedom, power</i> ...                                     |

### Adjectives

| Term                                       | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| <b>Adjective</b>                           | <p>An <b>adjective</b> is a 'describing' word: it is a word used to describe (or tell you more about) a noun.</p> <p><u>Example</u>: The burglar was wearing a <b>black</b> jacket, a <b>furry</b> hat and a <b>large</b> mask over his face. (The words in bold tell us more about the noun that follows)</p> <p>An adjective usually comes before a noun but sometimes it can be separated from its noun and come afterwards (e.g.: Ben looked <b>frightened</b>; the dog was very <b>fierce</b>)</p> |
| <b>Interrogative ('asking') adjectives</b> | <p>e.g.: What? Which? ... They are used to ask questions about a noun.</p> <p><u>Example</u>: <b>Which</b> hat do you prefer?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Possessive adjectives</b>               | <p>e.g.: my, our, their, his, your ... Possessive adjectives show ownership.</p> <p><u>Example</u>.: Sue never brushes <b>her</b> hair.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

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| <b>Adjectives of number or quantity</b>          | e.g. much, more, most, little, some, any, enough ... These answer the question: How much?<br><u>Example:</u> She invited <b>five</b> friends for breakfast; she did not have <b>any</b> food left                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Demonstrative ('pointing-out') adjectives</b> | e.g.: this, that, these, those... Demonstrative adjectives answer the question: Which?<br><u>Example:</u> <b>Those</b> apples and <b>these</b> pears are bad; <b>That</b> man stole <b>this</b> handbag.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Verbs</b>                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Term</b>                                      | <b>Definition</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Verb</b>                                      | A verb is a word, or a group of words, that tells you what a person or thing is being or doing. It is often called a 'doing' word: e.g. <i>running, eating, sitting</i> .<br>All sentences have a subject and a verb. The subject is the person or thing doing the action: <u>Example:</u> Cats purr (Cats is the subject and purr is the verb)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Auxiliary verb</b>                            | A verb is often made up of more than one word. The actual verb-word is helped out by parts of the special verbs: the verb <b>to be</b> and the verb <b>to have</b> . These 'helping' verbs are called <b>auxiliary verbs</b> and can help us to form tenses.<br>Auxiliary verbs for 'to be' include: am, are, is, was, were,<br>Auxiliary verbs for 'to have' include: have, had, hasn't, has, will have, will not have.<br><u>Examples:</u><br>I <i>have</i> arrived ('arrived' is the main verb and 'have' is the auxiliary verb)<br>We <i>are</i> waiting ('waiting' is the main verb and 'are' is the auxiliary verb) |
| <b>Adverbs</b>                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Term</b>                                      | <b>Definition</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Adverb</b>                                    | An adverb tells you more about the verb (it 'adds' to the verb). It nearly always answers the questions: How? When? Where? or Why?<br>Most adverbs in English end in <b>-ly</b> and come from adjectives:<br><u>E.g.</u> <i>soft</i> – <b>softly</b> ; <i>slow</i> – <b>slowly</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Adverb or Adjective?</b>                      | Some words can be either adverbs or adjectives depending on what they do in a sentence, e.g. <i>fast, hard, late</i> .<br>If they answer the questions: How? When? Where? or Why? – they are adverbs.<br>If they answer the question: "What is it like?" - they are adjectives, and will be telling you more about a specific noun.<br><u>Examples:</u><br><i>Life is hard.</i> (adjective) <i>Kim works hard.</i> (adverb)<br><i>The train arrived early.</i> (adverb) <i>I took an early train.</i> (adjective)                                                                                                         |

| Pronouns                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| Term                                     | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Pronoun</b>                           | <p>Sometimes you refer to a person or a thing not by its actual name, but by another word which stands for it. The word you use to stand for a noun is called a <b>pronoun</b> (which means 'for a noun')</p> <p>We use <b>pronouns</b> so that we do not have to repeat the same nouns over again.</p> <p><b>Have a look at the following sentence:</b> When Barnaby stroked the cat and listened to the cat purring softly, Barnaby felt calm and peaceful.</p> <p><b>Compare it with the same sentence where some of the nouns have been replaced by pronouns:</b> When Barnaby stroked the cat and listened to <b>it</b> purring softly, <b>he</b> felt calm and peaceful.</p> |
| <b>Singular pronouns</b>                 | <p>Singular pronouns are used to refer to one person or thing.</p> <p>E.g.: <i>I, you, me, he, she, it, you, him, her, mine, yours, his, hers, its</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Plural pronouns</b>                   | <p>Plural pronouns are used to refer to more than one person or thing.</p> <p>E.g.: <i>we, they, us, them, ours, yours, theirs</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Other word classes and grammatical terms |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Term                                     | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Prepositions</b>                      | <p>Prepositions are words which show the relationship of one thing to another.</p> <p><u>Examples:</u> Tom jumped <b>over</b> the cat.<br/>The monkey is <b>in</b> the tree.</p> <p>These words tell you where one thing is in relation to something else.</p> <p>Other examples of prepositions include: <b>up, across, into, past, under, below, above ...</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Connectives (conjunctions)</b>        | <p>Connectives (conjunctions) join together words, phrases, clauses and sentences. They help us to create compound sentences by joining two main clauses together.</p> <p>E.g.: <u>She went to the shops. She bought a box of chocolates.</u></p> <p>We can use a conjunction to join these sentences together:<br/><u>She went to the shops <b>and</b> bought a box of chocolates.</u></p> <p>Other connectives (conjunctions) include: <b>but, as, so, or ...</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Subordinating connectives</b>         | <p>Subordinating connectives link a main (independent) clause with a subordinate (dependent) clause (a clause which does not make sense on its own).</p> <p>Example: <b>When</b> we got home, we were hungry.<br/>We were hungry <b>because</b> we hadn't eaten all day.</p> <p>Other subordinating connectives include: <b>if, while, after, until, before, although...</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

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| <b>Article</b>                                  | <p>An article is always used with and gives some information about a noun. There are three articles: <b>a</b>, <b>an</b> and <b>the</b></p> <p>Examples: <b>the</b> chair; <b>a</b> table; <b>an</b> elephant</p> <p>*There is sometimes confusion about whether to use <b>a</b> or <b>an</b>. The sound of a word's first letter helps us to know which to use: If a word begins with a vowel sound, you should use <b>an</b>; if a word begins with a consonant sound, you should use <b>a</b>.</p>                                                               |
| <b>Features of sentences/Types of sentences</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Term</b>                                     | <b>Definition</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Declarative sentence (statement)</b>         | <p>These are sentences which state facts.</p> <p><u>e.g.</u>: It is hot.<br/>The butter is in the fridge.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Interrogative sentence (question)</b>        | <p>Interrogative sentences (questions) are sentences which ask for an answer.</p> <p><u>e.g.</u>: Are you hot?<br/>Where is the butter?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Imperative sentence (command)</b>            | <p>These are sentences which give orders or requests.</p> <p><u>e.g.</u>: Play the movie.<br/>Give me a dinosaur for my birthday.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Exclamatory sentence (exclamation)</b>       | <p>Exclamatory sentences (exclamations) are sentences which express a strong feeling of emotion.</p> <p><u>e.g.</u>: My goodness, it's hot!<br/>I absolutely love this movie!</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Clause</b>                                   | <p>A clause is a group of words which does contain a verb; it is part of a sentence. There are two kinds of clauses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A <b>main clause</b> (makes sense on its own) e.g.: Sue bought a new dress.</li> <li>2. A <b>subordinate clause</b> (does not make sense on its own; it depends on the main clause for its meaning)</li> </ol> <p>E.g.: Sue bought a new dress <b>when she went shopping</b>.</p> <p>*'when she went shopping' is the subordinate clause as it would not make sense without the main clause.</p> |
| <b>Phrase</b>                                   | <p>A phrase is a group of words which does not make complete sense on its own and does not contain a verb; it is not a complete sentence: e.g.: up the mountain</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## Vocabulary/language strategies

| Definition                                                                                                                                                                                   | Example                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| <p><b>Synonyms</b></p> <p>These are words that have a similar meaning to another word. We use synonyms to make our writing more interesting.</p>                                             | <p>Synonyms for:</p> <p>Bad - awful, terrible, horrible<br/> Happy - content, joyful, pleased<br/> Look - watch, stare, glaze<br/> Walk - stroll, crawl, tread</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b>Antonyms</b></p> <p>These are words with the opposite meaning to another word.</p>                                                                                                     | <p>The antonym of <u>up</u> is <u>down</u><br/> The antonym of <u>tall</u> is <u>short</u><br/> The antonym of <u>add</u> is <u>subtract</u></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>Word groups/ families</b></p> <p>These are 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.</p> | <p><b>at, cat, hat, and fat</b> are a family of words with the "at" sound and letter combination in common.</p> <p><b>bike, hike, like, spike and strike</b> are a family of words with the "ike" sound and letter combination in common.</p> <p><b>blame, came, fame, flame and game</b> are a family of words with the "ame" sound and letter combination in common.</p> |
| <p><b>Prefix</b></p> <p>Prefixes are added to the beginning of an existing word in order to create a new word with a different meaning.</p>                                                  | <p>Adding 'un' to happy – <b>un</b>happy<br/> Adding 'dis' to appear – <b>dis</b>appear<br/> Adding 're' to try – <b>re</b>try</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b>Suffix</b></p> <p>Suffixes are added to the end of an existing word to create a new word with a different meaning.</p>                                                                 | <p>Adding 'ish' to child – child<b>ish</b><br/> Adding 'able' to like – like<b>able</b><br/> Adding 'ion' to act – action<b>ion</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <p><b>Root words</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                     | <p><u>help</u> is a root word</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

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| <p>Root words are words that have a meaning of their own but can be added to either with a prefix (before the root) or a suffix (after the root) to change the meaning of the word. Root words can often be helpful in finding out what a word means or where it is 'derived' from.</p> | <p>It can grow into:</p> <p>help<u>s</u><br/> help<u>ful</u><br/> help<u>ed</u><br/> help<u>ing</u><br/> help<u>less</u><br/> <u>un</u>help<u>ful</u></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <p><b>Singular</b></p> <p>A singular noun names one person, place or thing (a single item).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>One bike<br/> One mango<br/> One dress<br/> One fly<br/> One turkey<br/> One half</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <p><b>Plural</b></p> <p>More than one person, place or thing.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p><i>Most nouns are made into plurals by adding –s:</i><br/> Three bike<u>s</u></p> <p><i>Some nouns ending in –o are made into plurals by adding –es:</i><br/> Two mango<u>es</u></p> <p><i>Most nouns ending in hissing, shushing or buzzing sounds are made into plurals by adding –es:</i><br/> Ten dress<u>es</u></p> <p><i>For words ending in a vowel and then –y, just add –s:</i><br/> Eight turke<u>y</u>s</p> <p><i>For words ending in a consonant and then –y, change -y to -i and add –es:</i><br/> Five flie<u>s</u></p> <p><i>Most nouns ending in -f or-fe change to -ves in the plural:</i><br/> Six halve<u>s</u></p> |

## Punctuation

| Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Example                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| <b>Capital letter</b><br><br>Used to denote the beginning of a sentence or a proper noun (names of particular places, things and people).                                                                                                                                | <u>J</u> oel has karate training ever <u>M</u> onday afternoon at <u>W</u> ells <u>P</u> rimary <u>S</u> chool.<br><br><u>I</u> n <u>J</u> anuary, the children will be visiting <u>L</u> ondon <u>Z</u> oo.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Full stop</b><br><br>Placed at the end of a sentence that is not a question or statement.                                                                                                                                                                             | Terry Pratchett's latest book is not yet out in paperback.<br><br>I asked her whether she could tell me the way to Brighton.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Question mark</b><br><br>Indicates a question/disbelief.                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Who else will be there?<br>Is this really little Thomas?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Exclamation mark</b><br><br>Indicates an interjection/surprise/strong emotion                                                                                                                                                                                         | What a triumph!<br>I've just about had enough!<br>Wonderful!                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Inverted commas</b><br><br>Punctuation marks used in pairs ( " ") to indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quotes (evidence).</li> <li>direct speech</li> <li>words that are defined, that follow certain phrases or that have special meaning.</li> </ul> | <i>For direct speech:</i><br>Janet asked, "Why can't we go today?"<br><br><i>For quotes:</i><br>The man claimed that he was "shocked to hear the news".<br><br><i>For words that are defined, that follow certain phrases or that have special meaning:</i><br>'Buch' is German for book.<br>The book was signed 'Terry Pratchett'.<br>The 'free gift' actually cost us forty pounds. |
| <b>Apostrophes</b><br><br>Used to show that letters have been left out (contractions) or to show possession                                                                                                                                                              | <i>Contractions:</i><br>Is not = isn't                      Could not = couldn't<br><br><u>Showing Possession:</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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| (i.e. 'belonging to')                                                                                                                          | <p><i>With nouns (plural and singular) not ending in an s add 's:</i><br/>the girl's jacket, the children's books</p> <p><i>With plural nouns ending in an s, add only the apostrophe:</i><br/>the guards' duties, the Jones' house</p> <p><i>With singular nouns ending in an s, you can add either 's or an apostrophe alone:</i><br/>the witness's lie or the witness' lie (be consistent)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <p><b>Commas in a list</b></p> <p>Used between a list of three or more words to replace the word <i>and</i> for all but the last instance.</p> | <p>Jenny's favourite subjects are maths, literacy and art.<br/>Joe, Evan and Mike were chosen to sing at the service.<br/>The giant had a large head, hairy ears and two big, beady eyes.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>Commas to mark phrases or clauses</b></p>                                                                                                | <p><i>To indicate contrast:</i><br/>The snake was brown, not green, and it was quite small.</p> <p><i>Where the phrase (embedded clause) could be in brackets:</i><br/>The recipe, which we hadn't tried before, is very easy to follow.</p> <p><i>Where the phrase adds relevant information:</i><br/>Mr Hardy, aged 68, ran his first marathon five years ago.</p> <p><i>To mark a subordinate clause:</i><br/>If at first you don't succeed, try again.<br/>Though the snake was small, I still feared for my life.</p> <p><i>Introductory or opening phrases:</i><br/>In general, sixty-eight is quite old to run a marathon.<br/>On the whole, snakes only attack when riled.</p> <p><i>Conjunctive verbs:</i><br/>Unfortunately, the bear was already in a bad mood and, furthermore, pink wasn't its colour.</p> |
| <p><b>Brackets (also known as parentheses)</b></p> <p>Used for additional information or explanation.</p>                                      | <p><i>To clarify information:</i><br/>Jamie's bike was red (bright red) with a yellow stripe.</p> <p><i>For asides and comments:</i><br/>The bear was pink (I kid you not).</p> <p><i>To give extra details:</i><br/>His first book (The Colour Of Magic) was written in 1989.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p><b>Ellipsis</b></p>                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

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| Used to indicate a pause in speech or at the very end of a sentence so that words trail off into silence (this helps to create suspense).                                                        | <p><i>A pause in speech:</i><br/>“The sight was awesome... truly amazing.”</p> <p><i>At end of a sentence to create suspense:</i><br/>Mr Daily gritted his teeth, gripped the scalpel tightly in his right hand and slowly advanced...</p>                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <p><b>Dash</b></p> <p>Used to show interruption (often in dialogue) or to show repetition.</p>                                                                                                   | <p><i>To show interruption:</i><br/>“The girl is my – “<br/>“Sister,” interrupted Miles, “She looks just like you.”</p> <p><i>To show repetition:</i><br/>“You-you monster!” cried the frightened woman.<br/>“St-st-stop!” stammered the boy.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>Colons</b></p> <p>a) Used before a list, summary or quote</p> <p>b) Used to complete a statement of fact</p>                                                                               | <p><i>Before a list:</i><br/>I could only find three of the ingredients: sugar, flour and coconut.</p> <p><i>Before a summary:</i><br/>To summarise: we found the camp, set up our tent and then the bears attacked.</p> <p><i>Before a line of speech:</i><br/>Tom asked: “May I have another cupcake?”</p> <p><i>Before a statement of fact:</i><br/>There are only three kinds of people: the good, the bad and the ugly.</p> |
| <p><b>Semi-colons</b></p> <p>Used in place of a connective (conjunction). Shows thoughts on either side of it are balanced and connected. It can also separate words or items within a list.</p> | <p><i>To link two separate sentences that are closely related:</i><br/>The children came home today; they had been away for a week.</p> <p><i>In a list:</i><br/>Star Trek, created by Gene Roddenberry; Babylon 5, by JMS; Buffy, by Joss Whedon; and Farscape, from the Henson Company.</p>                                                                                                                                    |

**WEEK 1**- NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

**WEEK 2**- ADJECTIVES AND ARTICLES

**WEEK 3**-VERBS AND ADVERBS

**WEEK 4**- TYPES OF SENTENCES

**WEEK 5** - VOCABULARY/LANGUAGE STRATEGIES

PURPLE AND ORANGE GROUP LEARN THE HIGHLIGHTED ONES. TESTED ON FRIDAYS.

