

Year 5 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Glossary

New to Year 5

Brackets

A punctuation mark used instead of commas when including extra information in a sentence.

Colon

A punctuation mark to introduce a list.

Dash

Used in informal writing in the same way commas and semi-colons are used: to show where clauses begin or end; to indicate that two sentences are linked to each other; or to introduce a list. I looked up - squinting because of the sun - and saw the birds flying

Ellipsis

... Used to create suspense or to show omission.

Modal verb

Used to change the meaning of other verbs. Main modal verbs are will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must and ought.

Parenthesis

a word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage which is grammatically complete without it, in writing usually marked off by brackets, dashes, or commas.

Relative pronoun

Introduces a clause that gives more information about a noun (that, which, who, whom or whose). I enjoyed the film that we saw last night.

Relative clause

A type of subordinate clause and introduced using the relative pronoun: that which who whom whose. Defining relative clauses - specifies which person or thing you are talking about. The book **that** we bought today is very interesting.

Year 4 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Glossary

Taught in Year 4

Adverbial

Word or phrase used like an adverb. They may also be preposition phrases and subordinate clauses.

Determiner

Specifies a noun. Some examples articles (the, a, or an) possessives (my, your) quantifiers (some, very) demonstratives (this, those).

Fronted Adverbial

A word or phrase that normally comes after the verb often followed by a comma. (The day after tomorrow, I'm visiting my granddad.

Possessive

A noun followed by an apostrophe with or without s or a possessive pronoun.

Year 3 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Glossary

Taught in Year 3

Homophones

Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings e.g. blue, blew.

Preposition

Often describe locations or directions but can describe other things like in relation to time. I haven't seen my dog since yesterday.

Inverted commas

Punctuation marks that go around the words that are actually spoken in a piece of writing " "

Year 2 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Glossary

Taught in Year 2

Adverb

A word that describes a verb, usually ending in -ly. For example, she ran quickly.

Apostrophe (')

An apostrophe is a mark used to show that a letter has been left out. Example: he is can be written he's.

Apostrophes are also used to show ownership. Examples: the cat's bowl, the cats' bowls.

Imperative verb

A verb that commands or tells the reader or listener to do something e.g. Write neatly! Cut, mix.

Command

A sentence starting with an imperative verb. For example Sit down quick.

Comma

A punctuation mark used to break up sentences so that they are easier to understand. They can be used in lists.

Coordinating Conjunction

A word which joins sentences or parts of sentences e.g FANBOYS For And Nor But Or Yet So

Noun

A word that names a person, place or thing. E.g she/he, town/city, table/animals.

Proper noun

A name of a person, place or thing. These start with a capital letter E.g Bill, Gainsborough

Statement

A type of sentence. For example I went to the park.

Subordinating Conjunction

A word or group of words which joins sentences or parts of sentences e.g. when, because, if that.

Year 1 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Glossary

Taught in Year 1

Adjective

A word that describes a noun e.g. a blue balloon.

Capital letter

A larger letter used at the beginning of sentences and for naming specific people, places and things.

Coordinating Conjunction

A word or group of words which joins sentences or parts of sentences e.g. FANBOYS For And Nor But Or Yet So

Exclamation mark

A punctuation mark used at the end of a sentence to show strong feelings e.g. Help! Wow!

Full stop

A mark used to end a sentence, when the sentence is not a question or exclamation e.g. Miss Marina likes cake.

Pronouns

Words which stand in the place of a noun e.g. I, we, he, she.

Question mark

Used at the end of a question e.g. Where is my bag?

Singular

Just one. E.g fox

Plural

More than one. E.g fox/foxes

Prefixes

Letters added to the beginning of the word which change the meaning e.g. un, pre, dis

Suffixes

Letters added to the end of a word to change the meaning e.g. -ed, -ing, -er.

Time connectives

Connectives which show order e.g. next, then, suddenly, after that, just then.

Verb

An action word e.g. run, walk, shout.



