

Year 6 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Glossary

New to Year 6

Active voice / Passive voice	A sentence following the pattern - subject, verb, object e.g. The man ate the chocolates. A sentence following the pattern - object, verb, subject e.g. the chocolates were eaten by the man.
Antonym	Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites (hot/cold).
Article	The articles <i>the</i> and <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> are the most common types of determiners.
Hyphen	Is used to join two or more words, or to join some prefixes to words. A hyphen is shorter than a dash and does not have space on either side of it. co-ordinate great-aunt sky-blue a 15-year old boy
Semi-colon	Punctuation used to separate larger phrases in a list or can be used to replace a connective in a compound sentence.
Subjunctive	The subjunctive mood is used to express actions or ideas which are subjective or otherwise uncertain: will/wanting, emotion, doubt, possibility, necessity, judgment.
Synonym	Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meaning (talk/speak).

Year 5 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Glossary

Taught in 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 <u>informal</u> 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 <u>that</u> 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 <u>since</u> 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 Yet So	A word or group of words which joins sentences or parts of sentences e.g. FANBOYS For And Nor But Or
Exclamation mark	A punctuation mark used at the end of a sentence to show strong feelings e.g. Help! Wow!
Full stop cake.	A mark used to end a sentence, when the sentence is not a question or exclamation e.g. Miss Marina likes
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.

