

# ANDOVERSFORD PRIMARY SCHOOL



verb  
adverb  
noun  
pronoun  
adjective  
vowel  
consonant

## Grammar Glossary: Year 5

## Punctuation

Term	Definition <i>what it means</i>	Examples
<b>Apostrophe</b>	<p>An apostrophe is used to either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ show a contraction when two words have been joined with one or more letters missed out (apostrophe for omission)</li> <li>▪ or to show that something belongs to a person (apostrophe for possession)</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: the apostrophe is after the s if the noun is plural meaning more than one girl</i></p>	<p>I + am = I'm Would + not = wouldn't We + are = we're</p> <p>Jane's bag The boy's shoe <i>The girls' coats</i></p>
<b>Brackets</b>	<p>When you add extra information into a sentence to explain or elaborate it is called parenthesis. This is shown by putting the extra information into brackets.</p> <p><i>Note: parenthesis can also be shown by using dashes or commas to create an embedded clause.</i></p>	<p>His Dark Materials (<b>written by Phillip Pullman</b>) is the name of the very popular trilogy of fantasy books for children.</p>
<b>Capital Letter</b>	<p>A capital letter is used to show the beginning of a sentence and for proper nouns (names of people or places).</p>	<p>This year the children at <b>Carrant Brook Junior School</b> will work very hard.</p>
<b>Comma</b>	<p>A comma is used for two reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to mark items in a list</li> <li>▪ to mark a clause within a sentence</li> </ul> <p><i>Note – when a clause is embedded into the sentence there is a comma at the beginning and at the end</i></p>	<p>I packed a T-shirt, shorts and pumps in my PE bag. During morning break, I always have a healthy snack. The teacher, <i>who was very friendly</i>, welcomed the new students into the school.</p>
<b>Dash</b>	<p>A dash is used to add extra information, or an extra clause to a sentence. It is usually used in more informal pieces of writing. A pair of dashes can be used to embed extra information in the middle of a sentence.</p>	<p>It was a great day – everybody enjoyed it.</p> <p>Last week – on Tuesday – I spent the whole day at the park.</p>
<b>Ellipsis</b>	<p>A ellipsis is three dots to show that something is incomplete or omitted. This is often used to add suspense at the end of a sentence.</p>	<p>James peered around the shadowy corner and saw...</p>
<b>Exclamation Mark</b>	<p>An exclamation mark is used to show something is scary, sudden, loud or exciting. It can also mark an exclamation or interjection.</p>	<p>Bang! The hammer fell from his grip. How peculiar! What a great day!</p>
<b>Full stop</b>	<p>A full stop is used to show the end of a sentence.</p>	<p>The class listened carefully to the story at the end of the day.</p>
<b>Hyphen</b>	<p>A hyphen is used to join two parts of a compound word. It is often used to clarify a description.</p>	<p>The brightly-coloured cakes were the most popular. A foul-smelling gas suddenly filled the room.</p>
<b>Inverted commas</b>	<p>Mark the beginning and end of direct speech. Direct speech is when the author uses the speaker's original words. Inverted commas are also known as speech marks or quotation marks. <i>Note: indirect speech or reported speech explains what was said but not using the exact words.</i></p>	<p>"What do you want?" I asked. Helen said, "I'm going home." <i>e.g. Helen said that she was going home.</i></p>
<b>Question Mark</b>	<p>At the end of a question, a question mark is used instead of a full stop.</p>	<p>Do you want to go home? Are you happy?</p>

## Words Types

Term	Definition <i>what it means</i>	Examples
<b>Adjective</b>	An adjective is a word that is used to describe the noun in a sentence. It can go before or after the noun.	An <b>enormous</b> cat sprinted down the road. His claws were <b>sharp</b> .
<b>Adverb</b>	A word that is used to describe the verb, how, when, where or how often it happens.	The cat walked <b>slowly</b> along the path. <b>Suddenly</b> , a loud noise shattered the silence.
<b>Adverbial phrase</b>	Part of a clause that behaves like an adverb to describe the verb, how, when, where or how often it happens.  A fronted adverbial means that the adverbial phrase is at the start of the sentence.	They left <b>a few days ago</b> . The delighted screams filled the playground as the children yelled <b>with all of their might</b> .  <b>Beyond the trees in the distance</b> , smoke rose from the chimney-tops of a faraway village.
<b>Conjunction</b>	A conjunction is a word which is used to link clauses in a sentence. Conjunctions create <i>cohesion</i> , which means that they tie ideas together. There are two types of conjunction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ co-ordinating conjunctions (create compound sentences)</li> <li>▪ subordinating conjunctions (create complex sentences)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ and but so yet or</li> <li>▪ while, despite, when, because, although</li> </ul>
<b>Determiner</b>	A determiner is a small word which explains (or determines) which noun is being referenced.	a, the, this, any, my e.g. I gave her my pencil. <i>or</i> I gave her that pencil.
<b>Noun</b>	A noun is the name of an object, person, place or idea. There are different types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proper nouns (people and places)</li> <li>▪ Common nouns (things or objects)</li> <li>▪ Collective nouns (groups)</li> <li>▪ Abstract nouns (ideas, concepts, emotions)</li> </ul> <p>Note: When a group of words is used to describe the noun it becomes a noun phrase.</p>	The Queen, England, Carrant Brook table, ruler, car choir, crowd, anger, happiness, love  The <b>bright-red race car</b> was entered into the tournament.
<b>Preposition</b>	A preposition is used to show time, place, position or direction. Many prepositions can also be used as adverbs.	Above, beside, under, in the middle, around, to the right, before, after, until, along
<b>Pronoun</b>	A pronoun is a word used to replace a noun or noun phrase in a sentence to avoid repetition. They can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Personal pronoun</li> <li>▪ Possessive pronoun</li> <li>▪ Reflexive pronoun</li> <li>▪ Relative pronoun</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ I/me, you, he/him, she/her, we/us,</li> <li>▪ Mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, its</li> <li>▪ Myself, herself, themselves</li> <li>▪ Who/whom, whose, which, that</li> </ul>

## Sentence or Parts of a Sentence

Term	Definition <i>what it means</i>	Examples
<b>Sentence</b>	A sentence is a group of words that convey meaning. Sentences are split into 4 categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Statement</li> <li>▪ Question</li> <li>▪ Command</li> <li>▪ Exclamation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All school children must learn grammar.</li> <li>▪ Do you want some chocolate?</li> <li>▪ Put that pencil away.</li> <li>▪ What an exciting day!</li> </ul>
<b>Simple sentence</b>	A simple sentence has only one clause, which means that there is only one verb.	We ran for the bus. A soft, tortoise-shell cat slept peacefully.
<b>Compound sentence</b>	Has two or more clauses joined by <i>and, or, but, so</i> . Both clauses have a verb and would make sense on their own.	It was late <b>but</b> I wasn't tired.

## Sentence or Parts of a Sentence

Term	Definition <i>what it means</i>	Examples
<b>Complex sentence</b>	A complex sentence is made up of more than one clause, however at least one clause is a subordinate clause.	<b>Although it was late</b> , I wasn't tired.
<b>Clause</b>	A group of words that express meaning. A main clause contains a verb and it would make sense on its own.	It was raining. The boy sprinted home.
<b>Relative clause</b>	A relative clause gives extra information about somebody or something. Usually a relative clause begins with a relative pronoun, e.g. <b>who</b> or <b>which</b> .	The children, <b>who were excited about their topic</b> , could not wait to get to school. The school has a play area, <b>which includes a new Trim Trail</b> .
<b>Subordinate clause</b>	A subordinate clause is part of the sentence that relies on the main clause for sense or clarity, which means it does not make sense on its own. Subordinate clauses do not always need a subject and verb.	The weather, <b>although rather cold</b> , was pleasant enough. <b>While we were waiting for lunch</b> , we watched the ducks near the pond.

## Verbs and Tenses

Term	Definition <i>what it means</i>	Examples
<b>Tense</b>	In a sentence the form of the verb shows the time and whether the thing took place in the past, present or future.	Yesterday I played on the computer. I am playing on the computer now. Tomorrow I will play on the computer.
<b>Modal Verbs</b>	A modal verb is a special type of 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.	can/could will/would shall/should may/might must/ought

## Other Grammatical Terms

Term	Definition <i>what it means</i>	Examples
<b>Antonym</b>	A word which has the opposite meaning to a given word.	happy/sad cold/hot
<b>Synonym</b>	Synonyms are words which have the same, or a very similar meaning.	big, large, huge, enormous damp, moist, wet, soaked
<b>Homograph</b>	Homographs are words which have the same spelling but have a different meaning. They are not always pronounced the same way.	The warrior used a bow and arrow. At the end of the play, they took a bow.
<b>Homonym</b>	A homonym is spelt the same way, pronounced the same way but has a different meaning.	I keep my money in a bank. Water voles live along the river bank.
<b>Homophone</b>	Homophones are words which sound the same as each other when spoken but have a different meaning	pair/pear hole/whole
<b>Plurals</b>	A plural means more than one. Usually you make a noun into a plural by adding ...s to the end of the word. Some plurals are irregular though so be careful!	pencil/pencils car/cars child/children sheep/sheep
<b>Prefixes and Suffixes</b>	A prefix is added to the beginning of a root word to change the meaning. A suffix is added to the end of a root word.  Some words have both prefixes and suffixes	happy/ <b>un</b> happy honest/ <b>dis</b> honest enjoy/ <b>ment</b> hope/ <b>less</b>  <b>unpredictable</b>
<b>Vowels and Consonants</b>	All of the letters of the alphabet are organised into vowels and consonants.	<b>Vowels:</b> a e i o u <b>Consonants:</b> b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z