



Active voice - In active sentences, the subject of the sentence does something to the object, e.g. **Anna plays the violin.**

Adjective - A word which describes a noun, e.g. **big house, cold morning, frightening movie.**

Adverb - A word which describes a verb, e.g. run **quickly**, dance **happily**.

Adverbial phrase - Tells you **where, when, how or how often** something happens, they can be used to link sentences and paragraphs together. (**Underneath the tree, A moment later, Once in a while, With a crash,**)

Antonym - A word that means the opposite to another word, e.g. **big/small, fat/thin, satisfied/dissatisfied.**

Apostrophe - ' Used to show missing letters for **omission (I'm/she's)** and possession (**John's pen**)

Article - The words, **the, a or an** which go before a noun. A type of determiner.

Brackets/Parenthesis - () Used to separate extra information in a sentence. The man (**who was from Wales**) worked in the bank.

Clause - A bit of a sentence that contains a verb and someone doing the action. **Paul is jumping.**

Colon - : Used to introduce some lists and joins sentences where the second part explains the first part further e.g. **Queen Elizabeth is the longest reigning monarch: she has reigned for 64 years.**

Comma - Separates items in a list, separates extra information and separates clauses.

Complex sentence - Has a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses, e.g. **Although I like apples, I love strawberries.**

Compound sentence - Has two or more main clauses joined with a conjunction, e.g. **I like apples but I love strawberries.**

Conjunction - words and phrases that join two sentences or two parts of a sentence - see coordination/subordinating conjunctions.

Contraction - The new word made by joining two words together with an apostrophe e.g. **do not = don't**.

Co-ordinating conjunction - Joins main clauses/two sentences together, i.e. words to words/clauses to clauses. (**FANBOYS...for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**).

Dash - Used to separate extra information in a sentence - like brackets but for more abrupt interruptions.

Determiners - small words which go before a noun to tell you whether it is general or specific e.g. I bought **some** cheese. The hen laid **this** egg. I want **those** apples.

Direct speech - The actual words that are being said to someone, e.g. **"I love cats,"** said Fran.

Ellipsis - ... Punctuation that can add suspense, leave a sentence hanging or show interrupted speech.

Exclamation mark - ! Punctuation used to end sentences starting how or what, which express amusement, anger or surprise e.g. **What fun! How interesting! How rude! What a mess!**

Homophone - Words that sound the same but with a different meaning, e.g. **too and two/sore, saw, soar**.

Hyphens - Used to join words (to avoid confusion or ambiguity) e.g. **man-eating shark**. Sometimes used to add prefixes (**co-dependant**)

Inverted commas - ""Used to show direct speech.

Main clause - An important bit of a sentence which would make sense on its own, e.g. **I went out** even though it was raining. 'I went out' is the main clause.

Modal verb - Expresses possibility e.g. **would, could, might, must, may, will**.

Noun - A word that names something, e.g. **dog, man, scissors, table, happiness**.

(Proper) noun - a specific/special name given to a person, place or thing e.g. names of **cities/countries, people, days, months** etc.

Object - A simple sentence usually has an object. The object normally comes after the verb, e.g. The cat drinks **the juice**. The juice is the object.

Omission - When an apostrophe is used to show missing letters, e.g. do not/don't.

Passive voice - In passive sentences, something is done to the subject, e.g. The violin was played by Anna.

Past tense - To write about something that has finished, e.g. Dave visited his gran.

Past perfect form - To talk about something that has happened before now, and before something else has happened e.g. Riley had spilt his drink when mum arrived. (We know that Riley spilt his drink before his mother got there).

Present perfect form - To talk about something that has happened before now, but not at a specific time e.g. Riley has spilt his drink. (We don't know exactly when he spilt his drink).

Phrase - A small part of a sentence, usually without a verb.

Plural- More than one of something, e.g. lots of biscuits, two mice, all of his teeth.

Possession - When an apostrophe is used to show belonging, e.g. Leo's car.

Prefix - Letters that can be put in front of a word to change its meaning, e.g. unlock, misunderstand.

Preposition - A word which tells you how things are related, e.g. above, in, before. (position words).

Present tense - To write about something that is happening now or regularly. Dave visits his gran.

Pronoun - A word that can be used instead of a noun, e.g. I, you, he. (Sarah went to her school).

Relative clause - Clauses that are added to sentences to add extra information. They begin with relative pronouns (who, which, what, when, where) and are marked with parenthesis e.g. The queen, who is 90 years old, is the longest reigning monarch.

Reported speech - What someone has said, but not in their own words e.g. he told me that he had been busy (no inverted commas required here).

Semi-colon - ; Used to separate lists of longer things and joins sentences that are closely related (instead of using two separate sentences) e.g. **I want to go to the park; I love it there.**

Simple sentence - A simple sentence has a subject and a verb. It has one main clause. **The cat sat on the mat.**

Subject - The subject is the person or thing doing the verb. It usually comes first, e.g. **The cat** drinks the juice.

Subordinate clause - A less important bit of a sentence which doesn't make sense on its own, e.g. **While I was out**, he slept. 'While I was out' is the subordinate clause.

Subordinating conjunction - Joins two phrases together to make a sentence with a main and subordinate clause. **While** I was out, he slept. 'While' is the subordinating conjunction.

Subjunctive form/mood - Relates to the mood or verbs expressing what is imagined/wished or thought possible e.g. **If I were to work hard, I would do well at school.** The subjunctive verb is 'were'

Suffix - Letters that can be put after a word to change its meaning or word class, e.g. play**ful** (changes the verb 'play' to the adjective 'playful').

Synonym - A word with the same or similar meaning, e.g. **small/tiny, big/large.**

Verb - A doing or being word, e.g. I **run**/ he **went**/you **are**/we **will be**/I **am** etc.