



<b>clause</b>	A clause is a group of words which does contain a verb; it is part of a sentence. There are two kinds of clauses: 1. A main clause (makes sense on its own) 2. A subordinate clause (does not make sense on its own; it depends on the main clause for its meaning)	<b>Main clause:</b> <u>My sister is older than me.</u> <b>Subordinate:</b> Sue bought a new dress <u>when she went shopping.</u> *‘when she went shopping’ is the subordinate clause as it would not make sense without the main clause.
<b>command</b>	A sentence that tells someone to do something.	Do the washing up. Play the movie. Give me a dinosaur for my birthday.
<b>comma</b>	Punctuation which shows a pause, separates clauses or separates items in a list. Used between a list of three or more words to replace the word <i>and</i> for all but the last instance.	<b>In a list:</b> Jenny’s favourite subjects are maths, literacy and art. Joe, Evan and Mike were chosen to sing at the service. The giant had a large head, hairy ears and two big, beady eyes. <b>Separate clauses:</b> Where the embedded clause could be in brackets: The recipe, which we hadn't tried before, is very easy to follow. Where the phrase adds relevant information: Mr Hardy, aged 68, ran his first marathon five years ago. <b>To mark a subordinate clause:</b> If at first you don't succeed, try again. Though the snake was small, I still feared for my life. <b>Introductory or opening phrases:</b> In general, sixty-eight is quite old to run a marathon. On the whole, snakes only attack when riled. <b>Fronted verbs:</b> Unfortunately, the bear was already in a bad mood and, furthermore, pink wasn't its colour.
<b>complex sentences</b>	A sentence with a main clause and at least one subordinate clause.	Although it was late, I wasn’t tired. My Gran, who is as wrinkled as a walnut, is one hundred years old.
<b>compound sentences</b>	A sentence with two main clauses joined together with a connective like: and, but, or.	It was late but I wasn’t

<b>conjunction</b>	A word or phrase that links clauses or sentences together.	<p><b>Cause and effect conjunctions:</b> because, as a result of, then, therefore, accordingly, for</p> <p><b>Compare and contrast conjunctions:</b> but, or, however, likewise, otherwise, similarly, yet, on the other hand, notwithstanding, the opposing view</p> <p><b>Conclusions conjunctions:</b> the findings are, in summary, hence, thus, on the whole, in the main, in conclusion</p> <p><b>Linking conjunctions:</b> moreover, besides, in the same way, likewise, what is more, additionally, as well as</p> <p><b>Order:</b> finally, after this, next, then, firstly, secondly, presently, subsequently, eventually, then</p>
<b>consonant</b>	<p>A sound which is produced when the speaker closes off or obstructs the flow of air through the vocal tract, usually using lips, tongue or teeth.</p> <p>Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants. Only the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowel sounds.</p>	All letters except: a, e, i, o, u.
<b>contraction</b>	A word that is shortened by missing out some letters.	don't wouldn't
<b>determiner</b>	<p>A determiner specifies a noun as known or unknown, and it goes before any modifiers (e.g. adjectives or other nouns).</p> <p>Some examples of determiners are: articles (the, a or an) demonstratives (e.g. this, those) possessives (e.g. my, your) quantifiers (e.g. some, every).</p>	<p><b>article</b> <u>the</u> home team</p> <p><b>demonstrative</b> <u>that</u> child</p> <p><b>possessive</b> <u>Julia's</u> parents</p> <p><b>quantifier</b> some big boys</p>
<b>dialogue</b>	A conversation between two or more people.	<p>"Who's there?" asked Marvin.</p> <p>"Doctor", replied the mysterious man behind the door.</p> <p>"Doctor Who?" Marvin enquired.</p> <p>"Exactly..." came the ominous response.</p>
<b>direct speech</b>	When you write down the actual words that are	"Who's there?" asked Marvin.

	spoken and use speech marks.	
<b>exclamation</b>	A sentence which shows someone feels strongly about something.	What a triumph!
<b>exclamation mark</b>	Punctuation which shows something is being exclaimed or said with feeling or surprise.	What a triumph! I've just about had enough! Wonderful!
<b>finite verb</b>	Every sentence typically has at least one verb which is either past or present tense. Such verbs are called 'finite'. The imperative verb in a command is also finite. Verbs that are not finite, such as participles or infinitives, cannot stand on their own: they are linked to another verb in the sentence.	Lizzie <u>does</u> the dishes every day. Even Hana did the dishes yesterday. <u>Do</u> the dishes, Naser!
<b>first person</b>	When the writer speaks about himself or herself. Only 'I/we/me/us' are used as pronouns when writing in the first person.	My family all went to the park. We all loved it, me especially. I always love the slide.
<b>full stop</b>	Punctuation which is 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. I asked her whether she could tell me the way to Brighton.
<b>future tense</b>	Writing about what will happen. We usually place will in front of verbs when writing in the future tense.	Next week, Marvin will <u>be</u> going to Secondary school. He will have to wear a blazer and tie!
<b>homophone</b>	Words which sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.	Their, there, they're I, eye Our, are To, too, two
<b>hyphen</b>	Punctuation which joins one or more words or adds a prefix to a word.	Happy-go-lucky
<b>main clause</b>	A sentence contains at least one clause which is not a subordinate clause; such a clause is a main clause. A main clause may contain any number of subordinate clauses.	It was raining but the sun was shining. (two main clauses) The man <i>who wrote it</i> told me <i>that it was true</i> . (one main clause containing two subordinate clauses.)

<b>metaphor</b>	Compares different things by saying one thing is another.	Marvin became a lion – frightened of nothing. The teacher’s shouting was a tornado of abuse.
<b>noun</b>	The person or thing that the action or verb is done to.	<b>common noun:</b> everyday things cars, toothbrushes, trees,... – and kinds of people: man, woman, child ... <b>proper noun:</b> particular people and places: Jim, Betty, London... – and some ‘times’: Monday, April, Easter... It always begins with a capital letter. <b>collective noun:</b> A group or collection of people or things: army, bunch, team, swarm...
<b>paragraph</b>	‘Chunks’ of related thoughts or ideas. They make reading easier to understand. A new paragraph usually means a change of topic, idea, time, place or argument.	
<b>past tense</b>	Tells you about what happened in the past. Regular past tense verbs end in ‘ed’.	Yesterday, Marvin <u>bought</u> a new PSP. Juliana <u>walked</u> down the road.
<b>present perfect tense</b>	The perfect form of a verb generally calls attention to the consequences of a prior event; for example, he has gone to lunch implies that he is still away, in contrast with he went to lunch. „Had gone to lunch“ takes a past time point (i.e. when we arrived) as its reference point and is another way of establishing time relations in a text. The perfect tense is formed by: turning the verb into its past participle inflection adding a form of the verb have before it. It can also be combined with the progressive (e.g. he has been going).	She <u>has downloaded</u> some songs. (present perfect; now she has some songs) I <u>had eaten</u> lunch when you came. (past perfect; I wasn’t hungry when you came)
<b>phrase</b>	A phrase is a group of words that are grammatically connected so that they stay together, and that expand a single word, called the „head“. The	<b>noun phrase</b> She waved to <u>her mother</u> . [a noun phrase, with the noun mother as its head]

	phrase is a noun phrase if its head is a noun, a preposition phrase if its head is a preposition, and so on; but if the head is a verb, the phrase is called a clause. Phrases can be made up of other phrases.	<b>prepositional phrase</b> She waved <u>to her mother</u> . [a preposition phrase, with the preposition to as its head] <b>clause</b> <u>She waved to her mother</u> . [a clause, with the verb waved as its head]
<b>plural</b>	More than one person, place or thing.	Most nouns are made into plurals by adding the suffix -s: Three bikes Some nouns ending in -o are made into plurals by adding the suffix-es: Two mangoes Most nouns ending in hissing, shushing or buzzing sounds are made into plurals by adding -es: Ten dresses For words ending in a vowel and then -y, just add the suffix-s: Eight turkeys For words ending in a consonant and then -y, change -y to -i and add the suffix -es: Five flies Most nouns ending in -f or-fe change to -ves in the plural: Six halves
<b>prefix</b>	A letter, or group of letters, added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.	Adding 'un' to happy – unhappy Adding 'dis' to appear – disappear Adding 're' to try – retry
<b>preposition</b>	Words which show the relationship between two things. Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time.	About, above, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, betwixt, beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, into, near, of, off, on, over, round, since, though, till, to, towards, under, underneath, until, unto, up, upon, with, within, without. Examples: Tom jumped <u>over</u> the cat. The monkey is <u>in</u> the tree.
<b>present tense</b>	Tells you about what is happening now. Verbs often ends with ing in present tense.	Sam <u>goes</u> to the pool every day. My friends <u>are</u> coming to tea. He can ride a bike.
<b>pronoun</b>	Words used to avoid repeating a noun.	I, you, me, he, she, it, you, him, her, mine, yours, his, hers, its we, they, us, them, ours, yours, theirs
<b>question</b>	A sentence that asks something.	Who else will be there?
<b>question mark</b>	Indicates a question/disbelief.	Who else will be there? Is this really little Thomas?

<b>reported speech</b>	When you write what people say, thing or believe without using speech marks. Be careful: you often have to change the tense or some words.	"I feel sick" said Ben to Bill. would change to this: Ben told Bill that he felt sick.
<b>root word</b>	The simplest form of a word that prefixes or suffixes can be added to.	help is a root word It can grow into: helps helpful helped helping helpless unhelpful
<b>second person</b>	When the writer speaks to the reader. The word 'you' is often placed before verbs.	You are reading a SPAG Glossary and I hope you are finding it useful.
<b>sentence</b>	A sentence is a group of words and contains at least a subject and a verb. A sentence may convey a statement, question, command or exclamation. A sentence may consist of a single clause or it may contain several clauses held together by subordination or co-ordination. In English, the first word of a written sentence has a capital letter. At the end of the sentence there is a full stop or question mark or exclamation mark.	John went to his friend's house. She went shopping but took back everything she had bought because she didn't like any of it.
<b>simile</b>	Compares two or more things, usually using the words 'like' or 'as'.	The water was as hot as lava. He was as scared as a mouse.
<b>speech marks (inverted commas)</b>	Punctuation marks used in pairs ( " ") to indicate: quotes (evidence). direct speech words that are defined, that follow certain phrases or that have special meaning.	<b>For direct speech:</b> Janet asked, "Why can't we go today?" <b>For quotes:</b> The man claimed that he was "shocked to hear the news". <b>For words that are defined, that follow certain phrases or that have special meaning:</b> 'Buch' is German for book. The book was signed 'Terry Pratchett'. The 'free gift' actually cost us forty pounds.
<b>Standard English</b>	The form of English which follows formal rules of speech and writing.	I did it because they were not willing to undertake any more work on those houses. (formal Standard English)

<b>statement</b>	A statement is a sentence which gives information.	Paper is made from trees.
<b>subordinate clause</b>	A clause which does not make sense on its own, but gives extra information to the main clause.	Sue bought a new dress <u>when she went shopping</u> . *‘when she went shopping’ is the subordinate clause as it would not make sense without the main clause.
<b>suffix</b>	A letter, or group of letters, added to the end of the word to change its meaning.	Adding ‘ish’ to child – childish Adding ‘able’ to like – likeable Adding ‘ion’ to act – action
<b>synonym</b>	Words which have the same, or nearly the same meaning as each other.	Synonyms for: Bad - awful, terrible, horrible Happy - content, joyful, pleased Look - watch, stare, glaze Walk - stroll, crawl, tread
<b>third person</b>	When the writer speaks about someone or something else. The pronouns ‘he/she/it/they/him/her/it/them’ are used when writing in the third person	He walked to the shops because he wanted to taste the new chocolate bar.
<b>verb</b>	A verb is a word that tells you what a person or thing is being or doing. All sentences have a subject and a verb. Verbs can be classified in various ways: for example, as auxiliary, or modal; as transitive or intransitive; and as states or events.	The boy was <u>playing</u> football. The crowd <u>clapped</u> as One Direction <u>took</u> the stage.
<b>vowel</b>	Vowels can form syllables by themselves, or they may combine with consonants. In the English writing system, the letters a, e, i, o, u and y can represent vowels.	
<b>word</b>	A word is a unit of grammar: it can be selected and moved around relatively independently, but cannot easily be split. In punctuation, words are normally separated by word spaces.	
<b>word family</b>	The group of words that can be built from the same root word.	builds, building, builder, built, rebuild, rebuilt