



**Woodfield Primary School**

Challenging, Caring, Celebrating Success

# Grammar Guide for Parents/Carers

**ADVERBS**



**CONNECTIVES**



**VERBS**



**ADJECTIVES**



Term	Explanation	Example
<b>active voice</b>	When the subject of the verb carries out an action.	David Beckham scored the penalty.
<b>adjective</b>	<p>A “describing word”. The surest way to identify adjectives is by the ways they can be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>before a noun, to make the noun’s meaning more specific</li> </ul> <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>after the verb to be, as its complement.</li> </ul> <p>Adjectives cannot be modified by other adjectives. This distinguishes them from nouns, which can be.</p>	<p>The pupils did some really excellent work. [adjective used before a noun, to modify it]</p> <p>Their work was excellent. [adjective used after the verb to be, as its complement]</p>
<b>adverb</b>	<p>Adverbs are sometimes said to describe manner or time. This is often true, but it doesn’t help to distinguish adverbs from other word classes. The surest way to identify adverbs is by the ways they can be used: they can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause.</p>	<p>Joshua soon started snoring loudly. [adverbs modifying the verbs started and snoring]</p> <p>That match was really exciting! [adverb modifying the adjective exciting]</p> <p>We don’t get to play games very often. [adverb modifying the other adverb, often]</p> <p>Fortunately, it didn’t rain. [adverb modifying the whole clause ‘it didn’t rain’ by commenting on it]</p>
<b>antonyms</b>	Words which mean the opposite to each other.	<p>The antonym of up is down The antonym of tall is short The antonym of add is subtract</p>
<b>apostrophe</b>	<p>Apostrophes have two completely different uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>showing the place of missing letters (e.g. I’m for I am)</li> <li>marking possessives</li> </ul>	<p>We’re going out and we’ll get something to eat. [showing missing letters]</p> <p>Hannah’s mother went to town in Justin’s car. [marking possessives]</p>
<b>brackets (Parenthesis)</b>	Punctuation used for additional information or explanation.	<p>Jamie's bike was red (bright red) with a yellow stripe. His first book (The Colour Of Magic) was written in 1989.</p>
<b>capital letter</b>	A letter of the alphabet that usually differs from its corresponding lowercase letter in form and height; A, B, Q as distinguished from a, b, q. Used as the initial letter of a proper name, the pronoun I and in the first word of a sentence.	<b>A</b> fter school Ted plays football in <b>R</b> oyston.
<b>colon</b>	Punctuation which indicates that an example, a list, or more detailed explanation follows.	<p>On School journey you will need to bring: a waterproof coat, wellies, warm jumpers and any medication. Marvin was stunned: he had never seen a firework display like it!</p>
<b>clauses</b>	<p>A clause is a group of words which does contain a verb; it is part of a sentence. There are two kinds of clauses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A <b>main clause</b> (makes sense on its own) e.g.: Sue bought a new dress.</li> <li>A <b>subordinate clause</b> (does not make sense on its own; it depends on the main clause for its meaning)</li> </ol>	<p><b>Main clause:</b> My sister is older than me. <b>Subordinate:</b> My sister is older than me <b>and she is very annoying.</b></p>

<b>comma</b>	A punctuation mark (,) indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list. In KS1 we focus on commas to separate items in a list.	
<b>command</b>	See 'sentence'	
<b>compound</b>	A compound word contains at least two root words in its make-up; e.g. whiteboard, superman. Compounding is very important in English.	English teacher, inkjet, one-eyed, daydream
<b>conjunction</b>	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunctions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• co-ordinating conjunctions (e.g. and) link two words or phrases together as an equal pair</li> <li>• subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when) introduce a subordinate clause.</li> </ul>	James bought a bat and ball. [links the words bat and ball as an equal pair] Kylie is young but she can kick the ball hard. [links two clauses as an equal pair] Everyone watches when Joe does back-flips. [introduces a subordinate clause]
<b>co-ordination</b>	Words or phrases are co-ordinated if they are linked as an equal pair by a co-ordinating conjunction (i.e. and, but, or). In the examples given, the co-ordinated elements are shown in bold, and the conjunction is underlined.	<b>Susan</b> and <b>Amra</b> met in a café. [links the words Susan and Amra as an equal pair] <b>Susan got a bus</b> but <b>Amra walked</b> . [links two clauses as an equal pair]
<b>dash</b>	Punctuation which indicates a stronger pause than a comma. Can be used like a comma or bracket to add parenthesis.	The woman – only 25 years old – was the first to win a gold medal for Britain.
<b>dialogue</b>	A conversation between two or more people.	"Who's there?" asked Marvin. "Doctor", replied the mysterious man behind the door. "Doctor Who?" Marvin enquired. "Exactly..." came the ominous response.
<b>direct speech</b>	When you write down the words that have been spoken and use speech marks.	"Who's there?" said Marvin
<b>determiner</b>	Determiners are the most frequently used words in English. They are used with nouns to give more information about that noun - who it belongs to, how many, or sometimes to ask questions.	This car is yours. Which colour do you prefer? Some new cars.
<b>ellipsis</b>	Punctuation used to show a pause in someone's speech or thoughts, and to build tension or show that a sentence is not finished.	"The sight was awesome... truly amazing."
<b>exclamation</b>	See 'sentence'	
<b>exclamation mark</b>	A punctuation mark (!) indicating strong feelings, something unusual or high volume (shouting).	Stop that now!
<b>full stop</b>	A punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence or an abbreviation.	English grammar has many rules and exceptions.

<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>future tense</b>	Writing about what will happen. We usually place will in front of verbs when writing in the future tense.	Next week, Emma will be going to Secondary school. She will have to wear a blazer and tie!
<b>fronted adverbial phrase</b>	A fronted adverbial phrase goes at the beginning of a sentence It describes the verb in the sentence It describes where, when and how	As soon as the train had left the station, Tom jumped from the carriage door. After my tooth fell out, I went I went to the dentist to get a false one!
<b>homophones</b>	Words which sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.	Our/are To/too/two There/their/they're Sail/sale
<b>hyphen</b>	Punctuation which joins one or more words or adds a prefix to a word.	Happy-go-lucky
<b>idiom</b>	An idiom is an expression or 'saying' that is not taken literally. They come from a variety of different sources; some are regional as well as historical but can be heard in everyday conversations even though on their own they don't appear to make any sense.	You look a bit under the weather today. She's the apple of his eye.
<b>letter</b>	A character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech. Written words are made up of letters.	In KS1 children have to be able to identify letters from phonemes or sounds. The word 'cat' has three letters and three phonemes. The word 'catch' has five letters and three phonemes. The word 'caught' has six letters and three phonemes.
<b>metaphor</b>	Compares different things by saying one thing is another.	He was a man mountain.
<b>noun</b>	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and things. A noun can almost always be used after determiners such as the: for example, most nouns will fit into the frame "The ___ matters/matter." Nouns may be classified as common (e.g. boy, day) or proper (e.g. Ivan, Monday)	Our dog bit the burglar on his behind! Actions speak louder than Words.
<b>noun phrase</b>	A noun phrase is a phrase that plays the role of a noun. The head word in a noun phrase will be a noun or a pronoun. Noun phrases are most often used for description and specification e.g. plain flour, foxes with bushy tails.	He knows the back <b>streets</b> . I've met the last remaining <b>chief</b> . [Nouns in bold, noun phrases underlined.]
<b>plural</b>	A plural noun normally has a suffix -s or -es and means 'more than one'.	There are a few nouns with different morphology in the plural (e.g. mice, formulae).
<b>prefix</b>	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.	<b>overtake</b> , <b>unappealing</b> , <b>disappear</b>
<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</b>	The <i>past progressive tense</i> is used to describe an on-going	He was painting the door when a bird

<p><b>progressive, present progressive, future progressive</b></p>	<p>activity in the past.</p> <p>The <i>present progressive tense</i> is used for an on-going action in the present.</p> <p>The <i>future progressive tense</i> is used for an on-going action that will occur in the future.</p>	<p>struck the window.</p> <p>They <b>were sleeping</b> when the alarm went off.</p> <p>Caroline <b>is looking</b> for the latest brochure.</p> <p>Dan and Billy <b>are fishing</b> off the pier.</p> <p>The Moscow State Circus <b>will be performing</b> in Cheltenham for the next 3 weeks.</p> <p>We <b>will be celebrating</b> like Kings if it works.</p>
<p><b>passive voice</b></p>	<p>When a subject or verb has an action done to them. Often, the subject is not even mentioned.</p>	<p>A window was smashed.</p>
<p><b>personification</b></p>	<p>Giving human qualities to animals or objects.</p>	<p>The Sun smiled on the World. The birds sung their beautiful song.</p>
<p><b>punctuation</b></p>	<p>Punctuation includes any conventional features of writing other than spelling and general layout. One important role of punctuation is to indicate sentence boundaries.</p>	
<p><b>plural</b></p>	<p>More than one person, place or thing. Most nouns are made into plurals by adding –s: Three bikes Some nouns ending in –o are made into plurals by adding –es: Two mangoes Most nouns ending in hissing, shushing or buzzing sounds are made into plurals by adding –es: Ten dresses</p>	<p>For words ending in a vowel and then –y, just add –s: Eight turkeys For words ending in a consonant and then –y, change -y to -i and add –es: Five flies Most nouns ending in -f or-fe change to -ves in the plural: Six halves</p>
<p><b>Possessive pronouns</b></p>	<p>Pronoun to show belonging to someone or a group of people.</p>	<p>Mine, hers, his, yours That dish is mine.</p>
<p><b>preposition</b></p>	<p>Words which show the relationship between two things. They often tell you where one thing is as opposed to another.</p>	<p>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. Tom jumped <b>over</b> the cat. The monkey is <b>in</b> the tree.</p>
<p><b>pronoun</b></p>	<p>Words used to avoid repeating a noun.</p>	<p>I, you, me, he, she, it, you, him, her, mine, yours, his, hers, its we, they, us, them, ours, yours, theirs</p>
<p><b>question</b></p>	<p>See ‘sentence’</p>	<p>How do we know who to call?</p>

<b>question mark</b>	A punctuation mark (?) indicating a question.	You are my friend. [statement] Are you my friend? [question] Be my friend! [command] What a good friend you are! [exclamation]
<b>Relative pronouns and relative clauses.</b>	A relative pronoun is a pronoun that introduces a relative clause.	The lady <b>who</b> made your dress is waiting outside.  Who, whom, whose, which and that
<b>sentence</b>	A sentence is a group of words which are grammatically connected to each other but not to any words outside the sentence. The form of a sentence's main clause shows whether it is being used as a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation. A sentence may consist of a single clause or it may contain several clauses held together by subordination or co-ordination.	I had one <b>dress</b> but Jane gave me another so now I have two dresses.
<b>singular</b>	A word or form denoting or referring to just one person or thing.	
<b>statement</b>	See 'sentence'	
<b>subordination</b>	A subordinate word or phrase tells us more about the meaning of the word it is subordinate to. Subordination can be thought of as an unequal relationship between a subordinate word and a main word. For example: ☐ an adjective is subordinate to the noun it modifies ☐ subjects and objects are subordinate to their verbs.	big dogs [big is subordinate to dogs] Big dogs need long walks. [big dogs and long walks are subordinate to need] We can watch TV when we've finished. [when we've finished is subordinate to watch]
<b>Subjunctive mood</b>	The subjunctive mood is the verb form used to express a wish, a suggestion, a command, or a condition that is contrary to fact.	If I <u>were</u> rich, I would buy a mansion. If I <u>were</u> in your position, I would do the same.
<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>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>semi colon</b>	Punctuation used in place of a connective. It separates two complete sentences which are closely related and can be used in lists of phrases.	The children came home today; they had been away for a week.
<b>suffix</b>	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word. Suffixes cannot stand on their own as a	success – <b>successful</b> teach – <b>teacher</b>

	complete word.	small – <b>smallest</b>
<b>synonym</b>	Words which have the same, or nearly the same meaning as each other.	Bad - awful, terrible, horrible Happy - content, joyful, pleased Look - watch, stare, glaze Walk - stroll, crawl, tread
<b>tense (past, present)</b>	Verbs in the past tense are commonly used to: ☑ talk about the past ☑ talk about imagined situations ☑ make a request sound more polite.  Most verbs take a suffix –ed to form their past tense, but many commonly used verbs are irregular. Verbs in the present tense are commonly used to: ☑ talk about the present talk about the future.  They may take a suffix –s (depending on the subject).	She can swim. [describes a state that is true now] Her friends are coming to join her. [describes a plan in progress now]
<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>	Verbs are sometimes called ‘doing words’ because many verbs name an action that someone does; while this can be a way of recognising verbs, many verbs name states or feelings rather than actions. Verbs can usually have a tense, either present or past (also future).	He lives in Birmingham. [present tense] The teacher wrote a song for the class. [past tense] He likes chocolate. [present tense; not an action] He knew my father. [past tense; not an action]
<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.	