

Year 3 and 4 grammar terminology, definitions and examples

direct speech	The actual words that the speaker spoke.	The boy shouted, <u>“Run! The Daleks are coming.”</u>
possessive pronoun	These words signal possession.	<u>His</u> mother laughed. <u>Their</u> teacher despaired.
preposition	Words that describe ‘location’, ‘direction’ and sometimes ‘time’.	The cat usually hides <u>under</u> the table. <u>In</u> the morning, the cat ran away.
adverbial	A word or phrase that is used to modify a verb or verbal clause.	The bus leaves <u>in five minutes</u> . She stood <u>without uttering a sound</u> .
conjunction	They link words, phrases or clauses together.	It will rain in the morning <u>and</u> it will rain in the afternoon. <u>Because</u> it is cloudy, we can’t see the moon.
subordinate clauses	It is a clause, which is subordinated to another part of the same sentence.	She worked <u>until she had finished</u> . <u>Because it is hot</u> , I am tired.
determiner	They are like precise adjectives that help pin down the exact number or definiteness of the nouns.	<u>A</u> boy <u>The</u> boy <u>Some</u> boys <u>All</u> boys <u>These</u> boys

<p><i>main clause</i></p>	<p><i>It makes complete sense on its own and can be a sentence.</i></p>	<p><u><i>She worked</i></u> until she had finished.  <u><i>I am tired</i></u> because it is hot.</p>
<p><i>pronoun</i></p>	<p><i>They can replace nouns or noun phrases as a short way of referring to someone or something that has already been introduced.</i></p>	<p><u><i>She</i></u> waved to <u><i>him</i></u>.  <u><i>This</i></u> will be a disaster.  <u><i>He</i></u> is the one <u><i>who</i></u> broke it.</p>