

# Teacher's Glossary

**Key:** Words in **bold** are examples.

Words underlined are terms you can look up in this Glossary.

Words in *italics* are important to the definition.

## Term

## Definition

### Adjective

Adjectives tell you more about a noun (for example: 'the *red* dress').

### Adverb

Adverbs are generally defined as words that can tell you more about what happens in a sentence by adding to the meaning of the verb. They can answer the questions 'how?' ('**happily**'), 'when?' ('**always**') or 'where?' ('**here**'). However, adverbs have many other functions.

For instance, adverbs of degree, such as '**very**' or '**extremely**', answer the question 'how much?' They can tell you more about an adjective ('**very happy**') or another adverb ('**extremely quickly**').

Adverbs such as '**possibly**', '**probably**' and '**maybe**' express degrees of possibility. Like modal verbs, they are often used to avoid being too definite when making a point. They help to 'cover' the speaker/writer by suggesting that you cannot be sure of a fact, or there may be some exceptions to the point being made.

For example: '**CO<sup>2</sup> emissions are probably a major cause of global warming.**'

Adverbs such as '**also**', '**however**' and '**therefore**' are frequently used to make cohesive links between sentences. They usually come at or near the beginning of a new sentence. In informal speech and writing we often use coordinating conjunctions, such as '**and**', '**but**' and '**so**', instead of these more formal-sounding adverbs.

### Adverbial

A phrase that acts like an adverb is known as an adverbial. A fronted adverbial is one that comes at the start of a sentence.

### Agreement

A grammatical link between two or more words in a sentence to show that they go together. For example, agreement of person



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(*I hurt my knee.*) or of gender (*She lost her bag.*) or of number (*He is happy.*; *We are happy.*)

### Ambiguity

Ambiguity is where there is a doubtful or double meaning, or where the meaning is not clear. Sometimes this is intentional, but often it is not. Ambiguity can be caused by inadequate or incorrect punctuation.

### Antonym

Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning, such as 'hot' and 'cold'.

### Apostrophe

The apostrophe is a punctuation mark that is used to show either that letters have been missed out (for example: 'I've', 'can't'), or possession (for example: 'the dog's tail'; 'the dogs' tails').

### Auxiliary verb

The auxiliary verbs are 'be', 'have' and 'do' and the modal verbs. They can be used to make questions and negative statements. In addition:

- 'be' is used in the progressive and passive
- 'have' is used in the perfect
- 'do' is used to form questions and negative statements if no other auxiliary verb is present.

### Bullet point

Bullet points organise information into a list, with each bullet point starting on a new line.

In some cases, the printed dot is known as a *bullet* and the word or sentence following it is sometimes known as the *point*.

### Brackets

Brackets are punctuation marks that keep words cordoned off from the rest of the sentence. The enclosed words add extra information to, but are not essential to, the meaning of the sentence.

### Clause

A clause is a group of words that can be used either as a whole sentence or as an important part of a sentence. It is built around a verb.



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### Cohesion

Cohesion refers to the devices used to structure and order a text or sentence and give it meaning. Grammatical cohesive devices include conjunctions and prepositions, which make links within and between sentences; adverbials, which act like signposts in a text, indicating, for example, time and sequence; nouns, noun phrases and pronouns, which refer backwards and forwards between sentences.

For example: '**Katy** knocked on **the door**. **Her** mum opened **it**.'

### Colon

Colons are a form of punctuation used to precede and introduce a list, quotation, example or explanation.

They are also used at the end of a lead-in phrase or lead-in sentence and indicate the meaning 'as follows'.

Note: if the words 'as follows' are included explicitly, the correct following punctuation is a full stop rather than a colon.

### Collective noun

A collective noun is a singular noun that refers to a group of people or things, for example: '**a herd of cows**'.

### Comma

A comma is a punctuation mark that separates parts of a sentence or items in a list. We often read it as a short pause.

### Command

A command is a sentence that tells someone to do something.

For example: '**Sit down.**'; '**Open the door.**'; '**Please tell me your name.**'

### Common noun

Common nouns are the names given to general categories, such as '**girl**', '**city**', '**dog**' and '**car**'.

### Comparative

Comparative adjectives and adverbs are used when we are comparing something to something else. The regular comparative form has the word 'more' before it or an '-est' ending. Look out for irregular forms, for example: **good**, **better** **best**; **bad**, **worse**, **worst**.



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### Complement

When a clause is built around the verb 'to be', it is not an SVO (subject-verb-object) clause. Instead of an object, it may have a complement. The complement refers back to the subject and tells us more about it. For example: in the sentence '**I am happy**', '**I**' is the subject, '**am**' is the verb and '**happy**' is the complement.

### Compound word

A compound word is formed when two words are joined together to make a new word. For example: '**playground**', '**ice-cream**' and '**airport**'.

### Conjunction

A conjunction is a linking word. It can link two words, two phrases or two clauses together.

Co-ordinating conjunctions, such as '**and**', '**so**', '**but**', and '**or**', link words, phrases or two main clauses.

Subordinating conjunctions, such as '**because**', and '**when**', introduce subordinate clauses.

### Co-ordination

Co-ordination is when two words, phrases, or main clauses are linked as an equal pair by a co-ordinating conjunction, such as '**and**', '**so**', '**but**', and '**or**'. For example: '**Max likes football and Andy likes tennis.**'; '**Arun was hungry so his mum made him some dinner.**'

### Connective

'Connective' is an informal (non-grammatical) name for any word that helps make connections between different parts of a text. Prepositions, conjunctions and adverbs can all act as connectives, showing the links between phrases, clauses and whole sentences.

### Dash

A dash is a punctuation mark that shows a sharp break in a sentence.

### Determiner

A determiner is a word that 'homes in on' a noun (for example: '**the book**', '**a book**', '**this book**', '**your book**'). It usually comes at the beginning of a noun phrase.

### Dialect

A dialect is the use of words or grammar belonging to a particular country, part of a country, or way of life.



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### Direct speech

In direct speech, the words that someone has said are reported exactly and are written down within speech marks (inverted commas).

### Ellipsis

An ellipsis is the leaving out of a word or phrase where the remaining text still makes sense in light of the context.

Sometimes, words are replaced with shorter alternatives. For example, '**James knew the way home better than Alice *did***' is much shorter than '**James knew the way home better than Alice *knew the way home***'.

Sometimes the missing words are not replaced at all. For example, if someone holding a bunch of grapes asks, '**Want *some?***', the fact that it is the *grapes* being offered can be understood from the context.

Ellipsis is also the name for the punctuation mark (...) used to indicate missing words.

### Exclamation mark

An exclamation mark is a punctuation mark (!) used at the end of a sentence, in place of a full stop, to express heightened emotion, emphasis, expression and/or volume. It is also sometimes used as a sign for danger.

### Formal language

Formal language is a type of language that is appropriate for formal purposes and settings. It features Standard English rather than slang or dialect, and uses more precise or polite vocabulary. Formal language also avoids contractions (such as 'don't') and personal remarks or opinions.

### Fronted adverbial

A fronted adverbial is an adverbial that comes at the start of a sentence.

### Full stop

Full stops (.) show the end of a complete sentence. They chunk up texts into units of meaning.

### Hyphen

A hyphen is a punctuation mark (-) which joins words, or parts of words, together to clarify meaning.

For example: '**mother-in-law**' and '**re-cover**'.



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Hyphens are also used to show that a word has been broken in two because it won't fit on the end of a line.

**Inverted comma** Inverted commas are punctuation marks that show exactly what someone has said. They are also known as speech marks or quotation marks. They can be double (“”) or single (‘’); with children it is usually best to use double inverted commas.

**Irregular verb** To form the past tense of a regular verb, we add -ed. Irregular past tenses are formed in other ways, for example: ‘**think/thought**’; ‘**grow/grew**’. These changes to the form of the verb are called inflections.

**Main clause** A main clause is a clause that could be used as a sentence on its own.

**Modal verb** Modal verbs come before the main verb to suggest degrees of possibility, ability or obligation.

**Non-Standard English** Standard English is the English that we speak and write in school and in formal situations. In informal situations, people sometimes use other, non-standard, forms. There are many non-standard forms of verbs.

**Noun** A noun is a name of a person, place, animal or thing. Common nouns are the names given to general categories, such as ‘**girl**’, ‘**city**’, ‘**dog**’ and ‘**car**’. Proper nouns are the specific names of people, places, animals and things, such as ‘**Beth**’, ‘**Edinburgh**’, ‘**Lassie**’ and ‘**Mercedes**’.

Concrete nouns name items we can see and touch, while abstract nouns name things that exist only in our minds, such as ‘**beauty**’, ‘**truth**’ and ‘**justice**’.

Nouns are an important element in a clause, because they are used to name the subject or object of the verb. For example, in the phrase ‘**Max ate chips**’, ‘**ate**’ is the verb, ‘**Max**’ is the subject and ‘**chips**’ is the object. See also noun phrase and pronoun.



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### Noun phrase

A noun phrase is a phrase built around a noun, for example, 'girl'. It usually contains a determiner ('**the girl**'), and may also include adjectives ('**the little dark-haired girl**'), further noun phrases ('**the little dark-haired girl with the dirty knees**') or even a relative clause ('**the little dark-haired girl with the dirty knees who's playing in the garden**').

### Object

The object of a sentence is normally a noun, pronoun or noun phrase that comes straight after the verb. It shows what the verb is 'acting upon'.

For example: '**Suzie buttered *the bread***'.

### Parenthesis

A parenthesis is a word, phrase or clause that has been inserted into a sentence as an explanation, aside or afterthought. It is usually marked off by brackets, commas or dashes. You can take it out and the sentence will still make complete sense. For example: '**The wolf – *a huge, slavering beast* – prowled around the field**'.

### Passive

The sentence '**The cat was chased by the dog.**' is in the passive voice. '**The cat**' is the subject of the sentence and it is having something done to it.

### Past tense

See tense.

### Perfect form

The perfect form of a verb involves the auxiliary verb 'have'. It is used to indicate the state of the verb's subject. For example, '**John has eaten his dinner**' suggests that John is, at present, full of dinner.

The two most common forms of the perfect are present perfect, for example, '**The pirates have laid a trap.**' and past perfect, '**The pirates had laid a trap.**'

### Person

Pronouns can be 1st person (for example: '**I**', '**me**'); 2nd person (for example: '**you**'); 3rd person (for example: '**she**', '**he**', '**her**', '**him**', '**it**'). They can be singular (for example: '**I**', '**she**') or plural (for example: '**we**', '**they**').



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Personal pronoun See person.

Phrase A phrase is a group of words working together as part of a sentence. In a noun phrase, the noun is the most important word.

Possessive pronoun A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that shows ownership. For example: **my, mine, his, hers, theirs**.

Prefix A prefix is a group of letters we can add to the beginning of the word in order to change it into another word. For example: **un-**, **super-**, **mini-**.

Preposition A preposition is a grammatical word that makes links between parts of a sentence. Prepositions may be used to link a noun, noun phrase or pronoun to some other word, or words, in a sentence.

It usually comes at the beginning of a phrase. For example: '**up the street**'; '**round the bend**'; '**with a big smile**'; '**after lunch**'; '**after that**'. These phrases are often adverbial.

Present tense See tense.

Progressive form The progressive form of the verb marks actions in progress. For example: '**were relaxing**' – past, '**are relaxing**' – present.

Pronoun A pronoun is a word that stands in for a noun or noun phrase. The most common type of pronoun is the personal pronoun, but many other words can also be used as pronouns, for example: '**this**', '**that**', '**who**' and '**which**'.

Proper noun Proper nouns are the specific names of people, places, animals and things, for example: '**Beth**', '**Edinburgh**', '**Lassie**' and '**Mercedes**'.





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- Punctuation** Punctuation is a set of conventions used by writers to help readers make sense of a text. It includes spacing conventions such as spaces between words and a new line for a new paragraph. It also includes punctuation marks.
- Punctuation mark** Punctuation marks are a set of marks that tell us how to read a piece of writing so that the meaning is clear.
- Question mark** A question mark (?) is a special type of full stop, showing that a sentence is a question. It tells the reader that the sentence should be read in a 'questioning' voice.
- Regular verb** To form the past tense of a regular verb, we add -ed. Irregular past tenses are formed in other ways, for example '**think/thought**'; '**grow/grew**'. These changes to the form of the verb are called inflections.
- Relative clause** A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause, introduced by a relative pronoun. For example: '**Flora, who was an explorer, set off for the jungle**'.
- Relative pronoun** A relative pronoun, such as '**who**', '**whose**', '**which**', '**that**', '**where**' and '**when**', is a word that opens a subordinate clause by referring back to the noun or noun phrase which precedes it. The clause adds extra detail and therefore has an adjectival function.
- Semi-colon** Semi-colons are a form of punctuation used to separate two main clauses in a sentence. They are also used to separate items in a list if any of the items already contain punctuation (such as a comma).
- Sentence** A sentence is a group of words working together to make sense.
- Slang** Slang or colloquial language is casual language that is not Standard English. It is often specific to a geographical area, social group or time period.



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### Speech marks

Speech marks are punctuation marks that show that what someone has said is being reported exactly. They are also known as inverted commas or quotation marks. They can be double (“”) or single ('); with children it is usually best to use double speech marks.

### Standard English

Standard English is the English that we speak and write in school and in formal situations. In informal situations, people sometimes use other, non-standard, forms. There are many non-standard forms of verbs.

### Statement

A 'straightforward' sentence (one that isn't an exclamation, question or command) is a statement.

### Subject

The subject of a clause tells us what the clause is going to be about, and usually carries out any action expressed by the verb. Most subjects are nouns, noun phrases or pronouns. For example: '**Luke is sleeping**'; '**The boy with red hair is sleeping**'; '**He is sleeping**'.

### Subjunctive

The subjunctive form of a verb is used to create a mood of uncertainty. It refers to something that isn't actually happening. For example: '**I insist that he go at once!**' or '**I would eat a sandwich if I were hungry**'.

### Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause is any clause that could not be used as a sentence on its own.

For example: '**We went for a picnic *because it was a nice day*.**'  
'**Unfortunately we left the sandwiches, *which Dad had made the night before*, on the kitchen table.**'

### Subordination

Subordination is when a subordinate clause is joined to a main clause by a subordinating conjunction such as '**because**', and '**when**'. The subordinate clause depends on the main clause to make sense.

For example: '**Max ate a sandwich *because he was hungry*.**'



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### Suffix

A suffix is a letter or letters added at the end of a word to turn it into a different word. For example: '-ed' is added to the end of the word 'look' to make the new word 'looked'.

### Superlative

When something is superlative we think of it as being higher in quality than anything else. The superlative form of an adjective or adverb usually has the word 'most' before it or an '-est' ending. Look out for irregular forms, for example: **good, better, best; bad, worse, worst.**

### SV, SVO, SVC

All clauses have a subject and a verb, for example 'Max eats'. These are SV clauses.

Some clauses have an object, for example 'Max eats *cake*'. These are SVO clauses.

Where the clause involves the verb 'to be', it has a complement instead of an object, for example 'Max is *hungry*'. These are SVC clauses.

In English, the subject, verb and object/complement always appear in this order. However, adverbial detail can be added in various places.

For example: 'Max eats cake *every Tuesday*' or '*Every Tuesday*, Max eats cake'.

### Synonym

Synonyms are words that have similar meanings, for example: 'tiny' and 'minuscule'.

### Tag phrases

A tag phrase is a group of words tagged on to an informal sentence.

For example: 'John's coming to school today, *isn't he?*'; '*Mind you, it's getting late.*'

### Tense

All verbs can be changed between the simple present and past tense. Usually the tense of a verb is signalled by changing the ending. For example: present – 'play'/'plays'; past – 'played'. However, some verbs are irregular. For example: present – 'go'/'goes'; past – 'went'.



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English doesn't have a future tense because there is no way of changing verbs to convey the future, so auxiliary verbs must be added instead.

### Verb

A verb is the word that indicates what is happening in a clause or a sentence. It's the most important word class because without verbs nothing could happen.

### Verb inflection

A verb inflection is a change to the form of a verb, for example: 'walk/walked'; 'do/did'; 'go/went'.

### Word

A word is a unit of language consisting of a group of sounds or letters which are attributed, and can communicate, meaning. In writing, a word has a space on each side of it. In very slow speech, a word has silence on each side of it.

### Word class

Words work together to make sense, and we classify them according to the jobs they do in a sentence. There are eight classes that words can belong to: verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns and determiners.

