

## Grammar Key Vocabulary Definitions

Please use this to test your children on what different grammar terms mean so that they are quickly able to recognise and recall key information for their GPS test (Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling)

There are flashcards you can use to help with this process.

	<b>Terminology:</b>	<b>Definition:</b>
Punctuation	Full stop	Marks the end of a sentence.
	Capital letter	Marks the beginning of a sentence or a proper noun.
	Comma	Indicates a pause between parts of a sentence (clauses) or used to separate items on a list.
	Hyphen	Used to join words together to combine their meaning. (e.g. well-known)
	Dashes	Used to separate parts of a sentence.
	Colon	Used at the beginning of a list.
	Semicolon	Connects two clauses without a conjunction which are about the same content.
	Inverted commas	Speech marks. Shows what is actually being said.
	Brackets	They come in pairs. Used to add information e.g. The man (who's bald) was talking.
	Question mark	Indicates a question.
	Exclamation mark	Indicates an exclamation.
Apostrophe	Indicates possession (e.g. Harry's) or contraction (wasn't)	

Parts of a sentence	Prefix	A collection of letters added to the beginning of a root word to change its meaning.
	Suffix	A collection of letters added to the end of a root word to change its meaning.
	Subject	The person, place, or thing that performs the action (verb) or is the main focus of a sentence.
	Object	A noun, noun phrase or pronoun that receives the action of a verb in the sentence.
	Modal verb - certainty	Modifies the main verb to show the likelihood, ability, permission, or obligation of an action.
	Parenthesis	Used to add extra information to the sentence. Brackets, commas or dashes are used to indicate this.
	Pronoun	A word used in place of a noun to avoid repetition and make sentences flow better. (eg. I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, them, mine, and hers.)
	Synonym	A word that has a similar meaning.
	Antonym	A word that has the opposite meaning.
	Contraction	The shortening of a word by joining two words together, omitting letters and replacing them with an apostrophe.
Main clause	A group of words containing a subject and a verb that makes complete sense on its own.	

Subordinate clause	It is not a complete sentence but adds extra information to the main clause. You use a subordinate conjunction (ISAWAWABUB) and commas.
Co-ordinating clause	Joins two main clauses with a co-ordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)
Relative clause	Adds information to the main clause. Is a form of subordinate clause. Uses a relative pronoun (that, who, which) and commas.
Expanded noun phrase	Using adjectives and prepositional phrases to add detail to the noun. (Determiner, adjective, adjective, noun) eg. The big, hairy bear
Adverbial phrase	Adds information about time, place or manner. Can be at the beginning of a sentence (fronted adverbial) and is demarked with commas.
Question	Ends in a question mark. Asking for information.
Command	Telling you what to do. Starts with a 'bossy' verb.
Statement	Telling you a fact or an opinion.
Exclamation	Typically starts with 'what' or 'how' and ends with an exclamation mark. Used to express strong emotions.
Passive	The subject of the sentence receives that action rather than doing it. Object + verb + subject.

		The <b>girl</b> was <b>attacked</b> by <b>penguins</b> .
	Active	The subject performs the action directly to the object. <b>Subject</b> + <b>verb</b> + <b>object</b> . The <b>penguins</b> <b>attacked</b> the <b>girl</b> .
	Subordinating conjunction	A word that connects a main clause to a subordinate clause. (ISAWAWABUB) I like eating cake <b>because</b> it is yummy.
	Co-ordinating conjunction	A word that connects two main clauses. (FANBOYS) I like cake <b>and</b> I like eating cheese.
	Standard English	The formal, grammatically correct form of English used in writing and spoken communication. (Imagine how the king or queen would talk)
	Non-standard English	An informal version of the language, often containing slang etc. <b>We was</b> outside.
Word Class	Noun	Person, place or thing.
	Verb	Action word. Doing word.
	Adjective	Describes the noun.
	Pronoun	Used in place of a noun to avoid repetition.
	Adverb	Describes the verb.
	Preposition	Describes the position of something in relation to something else.

	Determiner	A word placed before a noun to introduce it and provide context. (The, An, My, Some, This, Five)
	Conjunctions	Links two clauses. (Co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions)
Tense	Simple present tense	Used to describe actions happening regularly and currently. E.g. She plays football.
	Simple past tense	Used to describe actions that have finished in the past tense. E.g. She played football.
	Simple future tense	Used to describe actions that will happen in the future. E.g. She will play football.
	Past progressive tense	Describing on-going actions that were happening at a specific time in the past. E.g. She <b>was playing</b> football.
	Present progressive tense	Describes ongoing actions happening right now. E.g. She <b>is playing</b> football.
	Past perfect tense	Describes an action completed before another action or time in the past. E.g. She <b>had played</b> football.
	Present perfect tense	Describes actions that happened in the past but have a connection to the present. E.g. She <b>has played</b> football.