



Grammar Glossary

Adjective	A word that describes a noun eg. big house, cold morning
Proper noun	The name of something (place or person) Binfield, Mr Sutton
Collective noun	The name of a group of something eg. gaggle of geese
Abstract noun	The name of something which cannot be touched eg. anger, love
Verb	A doing or being word. Eg I run , you are , he went
Adverb	A word that describes a verb e.g. quickly, usually, now. (usually explains how, when or where)
Contraction	A shortened version of words eg. can't instead of can not, won't instead of will not.
Main clause	A clause that makes sense on its own. E.g. I went out , even though it was raining.
Subordinate clause	A clause which doesn't make sense on its own. Eg. While you were out , I played on the Xbox.
Determiner	A word that tells you if a noun is general or specific Examples are: articles (a an) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstratives (e.g. <i>this, those</i>) • possessives (e.g. <i>my, your</i>) • quantifiers (e.g. <i>some, every</i>).
Article	The words, a, an or the (a type of determiner)
Relative clause	A type of subordinate clause that gives you more information about the noun. e.g. She's the girl who likes cake.
Synonym	Words that mean the same eg. happy and content .
Antonym	Words that mean the opposite eg. happy and sad .
Conjunction (Previously called <i>connective</i>)	Words that join two clauses or sentences (and, but, so)
Prefix	Letters that are put at the beginning of a word to change its meaning eg. un helpful, anti -clockwise, pre historic
Suffix	Letters that are put at the end of a word to change its meaning eg. ful, less Hopeful, meaningless
Types of sentences: Statement, command and questions	You are my friend (statement) <i>Tells the reader something.</i> Are you my friend? (question) <i>Asks the reader something</i> Be my friend! (command) <i>Tells the reader <u>to do</u> something!</i>

Preposition	A word that tells you how things are related to each other eg above, in, before
Direct speech	An exact quote of what is being said. Eg. "Go to the shops," said Dad.
Indirect speech	Telling you what has been said in your own words. Dad told her to go to the shops.
Past progressive	This describes something in the past, but shows a continuing action. She was swimming in the 100m race. They were going to the shops.
Pronoun	A word you use instead of a noun E.g. I, you, she
Possessive (pronouns)	A pronoun that shows who owns something. Eg. theirs, ours, his, mine
Active voice	A sentence is written in active voice when the subject of the sentence is performing the action. Eg. <i>The cat was chasing the mouse.</i> In this sentence, the cat is the subject and the mouse is the object.
Passive voice	A sentence is written in passive voice when the subject of the sentence has something done to it by someone or something. Eg. <i>The mouse was being chased by the cat.</i> In this sentence the mouse is the subject which is having something done to it by the cat.
Subordinating conjunction	This is a conjunction that comes before or after a <u>subordinate clause</u> . E.g. because, if, although Eg. He was playing football on the playground, <u>although he was cold.</u> <u>Although he was cold,</u> he was playing football on the playground.
Coordinating conjunction	These join main clauses together. Eg. but, and, or He was playing football on the playground <u>but</u> he felt cold