



THE RADSTONE
Primary School

Year Five & Six

Grammar Glossary

Word	
Adjective	An adjective is a describing word.
Adverb	An adverb describes a verb. They tell you more about the verb and usually end in 'ly'.
Adverbials	A word or phrase that is used like an adverb to modify a verb or clause. Fronted adverbials can open sentences marked with a comma. Eg The day after tomorrow, I'm visiting my Grandad.
Antonym	Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.
Articles	The most common type of determiner: A, an, the
Clause	Clauses may be main or subordinate. A subordinate clause depends on the main clause and uses a subordinating conjunction.
Compound	A compound word is a word created from two smaller words being joined together. E.g. lip+stick=lipstick.
Conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunction: Co-ordinating conjunction (and, but)- link two words or phrases together as an equal pair. Subordinating conjunctions (when, because, although) introduce a subordinate clause.
Determiner	A determiner specifies a noun as known or unknown: Articles: a, an, the Demonstratives: this, those Possessives: my, your Quantifiers: some, every
Homonym/ Homophone	Two different words are homonyms if they both look the same when written and sound exactly the same eg bark (dog); bark (tree) Two different words are homophones if they sound the same but are spelt differently eg hear, here
Modal Verb	Modal verbs are used to change the meaning of other verbs. The most common are : will, would, should, can, could, may, might, shall
Noun	A word naming a person, place or thing. There are different types of noun: common, proper, collective and abstract
Noun phrase	A word or group of words in a phrase that acts like a noun eg. Lilly wore a beautiful red dress. The group of words 'beautiful red dress' is a phrase and functions as a noun in the sentence.



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Passive voice	The sentence 'It was eaten by our dog' is the passive form of 'Our dog ate it' which has the active verb form.
Phrase	<p>A phrase is a group of words that are grammatically connected eg prepositional phrase headed by a preposition or a noun phrase headed by a noun. If the phrase is headed by a verb it is a clause.</p> <p>She waved to <u>her mother.</u> (noun phrase)</p> <p>She waved <u>to her mother.</u> (preposition phrase)</p> <p><u>She waved to her mother.</u> (a clause)</p>
Preposition	<p>A preposition links a following noun, pronoun or noun phrase to some other word in the sentence. They can describe locations, directions or relations of time.</p> <p>Eg Tom waved goodbye <u>to</u> Christy. She'll be back <u>from</u> Australia <u>in</u> two weeks.</p>
Pronoun	Pronouns replace nouns in a sentence eg she, he, they, this
Relative clause	<p>A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause that modifies a noun using a relative pronoun such as who, that, which.</p> <p>Eg Tom broke the game, <u>which annoyed Ali.</u></p>
Subject	The subject of a verb is normally the noun, noun phrase or pronoun that is doing the action in the sentence.
Subordinate clause	<p>A clause which is subordinate to some other part of the same sentence. It can switch places in position in a sentence.</p> <p>He watched her <u>as she disappeared.</u></p> <p><u>As she disappeared,</u> he watched her.</p>
Synonym	Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning.
Verb	<p>Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words'. They have past, present and future tense forms.</p> <p>Past simple: It snowed. Past Progressive: It was snowing.</p> <p>Perfect: It has snowed. Past Perfect: It had snowed.</p> <p>Present simple: It snows. Present progressive: It is snowing.</p> <p>Future: It will snow.</p>
Word class	Every word belongs to a word class; the main ones being: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, determiner, pronoun and conjunction.