CARRANT BROOK
Junior School

Year 3 Grammar Key Vocabulary Glossary

Year 3 – Punctuation	
Key Word	Definition
Apostrophe	An apostrophe is used to either: ▪ show a contraction when two words have been joined with one or more letters missed out (apostrophe for omission) ▪ or to show that something belongs to a person (apostrophe for possession)
Capital letter	A capital letter is used to show the beginning of a sentence and for proper nouns (names of people or places).
Comma	A comma is used for two reasons ▪ to mark items in a list ▪ to mark a clause within a sentence *Note – when a clause is embedded into the sentence there is a comma at the beginning and at the end.*
Ellipsis	An ellipsis is three dots to show that something is incomplete or omitted. This is often used to add suspense at the end of a sentence.
Exclamation mark	An exclamation mark is used to show something is scary, sudden, loud or exciting. It can also mark an exclamation or interjection.
Full stop	A full stop is used to show the end of a sentence.
Inverted commas	Mark the beginning and end of direct speech. Direct speech is when the author uses the speaker's original words. Inverted commas are also known as speech marks or quotation marks.
Question mark	At the end of a question, a question mark is used instead of a full stop.
Year 3 – Word Types	
Adjective	An adjective is a word that is used to describe the noun in a sentence. It can go before or after the noun.
Adverb	A word that is used to describe the verb, how, when, where or how often it happens.
Conjunction	A conjunction is a word which is used to link clauses in a sentence. Conjunctions create *cohesion*, which means that they tie ideas together. There are two types of conjunction: ▪ co-ordinating conjunctions (create compound sentences) ▪ subordinating conjunctions (create complex sentences)
Noun	A noun is the name of an object, person, place or idea. There are different types: ▪ Proper nouns (people and places) ▪ Common nouns (things or objects) ▪ Collective nouns (groups) ▪ Abstract nouns (ideas, concepts, emotions) Note: When a group of words is used to describe the noun, it becomes a **noun phrase**.
Preposition	A preposition is used to show time, place, position or direction. Many prepositions can also be used as adverbs.
Pronoun	A pronoun is a word used to replace a replace a noun or noun phrase in a sentence to avoid repetition. They can be: ▪ Personal pronoun ▪ Possessive pronoun ▪ Reflexive pronoun ▪ Relative pronoun

Verb	A verb is a word or a combination of words that indicates action, a state of being or condition. A sentence may either have a main verb, a helping verb or both. The verb is the main word in a sentence. No sentence can be completed without a verb. ▪ Main verbs are used to express action; something that an animal, a person or a thing does. ▪ Helping verbs help or support the main verb. ▪ State of being verbs state that something '**is**'. State of being verbs are also known as linking verbs. The words: am, is, are, was and were belong to the verb "**to be**".
Subject and Object	In a sentence, the **subject** is the person or thing that does the action of the verb. The **object** is the person or thing that is affected by the verb.
Year 3 – Sentence or Parts of a Sentence	
Sentence	A sentence is a group of words that convey meaning. Sentences are split into 4 categories: ▪ Statement ▪ Question ▪ Command ▪ Exclamation
Simple sentence	A simple sentence has only one clause, which means that there is only one verb.
Compound sentence	Has two or more clauses joined by *and, or, but, so.* Both clauses have a verb and would make sense on their own.
Complex sentence	A complex sentence is made up of more than one clause, however at least one clause is a subordinate clause.
Clause	A group of words that express meaning. A main clause contains a verb and it would make sense on its own.
Relative clause	A relative clause gives extra information about somebody or something. A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun **who, which, whom, whose** or **that**.
Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause is part of the sentence that relies on the main clause for sense or clarity, which means it does not make sense on its own. Subordinate clauses do not always need a subject and verb.
Year 3 – Verbs and Tenses	
Tense	In a sentence, the form of the verb shows when the action takes place: ▪ in the **past** ▪ **present** ▪ or **future**. **Present perfect tense** is used to show something that happened and is still meaningful or relevant now.
Year 3 – Other Grammatical Terms	
Plurals	A plural means more than one. Usually you make a noun into a plural by adding **-s** or **-es** to the end of the word. Some plurals are irregular though so be careful!
Prefixes and Suffixes	A prefix is added to the beginning of a root word to change the meaning. A suffix is added to the end of a root word. Some words have both prefixes and suffixes
Vowels and Consonants	All of the letters of the alphabet are organised into vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and consonants. The letter 'y' is a bit different, because sometimes it acts as a consonant and sometimes it acts as a vowel.

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Year 4 Grammar Key Vocabulary Glossary

Year 4 – Punctuation	
Key Word	Definition
Apostrophe	An apostrophe is used to either: ▪ show a contraction when two words have been joined with one or more letters missed out (apostrophe for omission) ▪ or to show that something belongs to a person (apostrophe for possession)
Capital letter	A capital letter is used to show the beginning of a sentence and for proper nouns (names of people or places).
Comma	A comma is used for two reasons ▪ to mark items in a list ▪ to mark a clause within a sentence *Note – when a clause is embedded into the sentence there is a comma at the beginning and at the end.*
Ellipsis	An ellipsis is three dots to show that something is incomplete or omitted. This is often used to add suspense at the end of a sentence.
Exclamation mark	An exclamation mark is used to show something is scary, sudden, loud or exciting. It can also mark an exclamation or interjection.
Full stop	A full stop is used to show the end of a sentence.
Inverted commas	Mark the beginning and end of direct speech. Direct speech is when the author uses the speaker's original words. Inverted commas are also known as speech marks or quotation marks.
Question mark	At the end of a question, a question mark is used instead of a full stop.
Year 4 – Word Types	
Adjective	An adjective is a word that is used to describe the noun in a sentence. It can go before or after the noun.
Adverb	A word that is used to describe the verb, how, when, where or how often it happens.
Adverbial phrase	Part of a clause that behaves like an adverb to describe the verb, how, when, where or how often it happens. A fronted adverbial means that the adverbial phrase is at the start of the sentence.
Conjunction	A conjunction is a word which is used to link clauses in a sentence. Conjunctions create *cohesion*, which means that they tie ideas together. There are two types of conjunction: ▪ co-ordinating conjunctions (create compound sentences) ▪ subordinating conjunctions (create complex sentences)
Determiner	A determiner is a small word which explains (or determines) which noun is being referenced.
Noun	A noun is the name of an object, person, place or idea. There are different types: ▪ Proper nouns (people and places) ▪ Common nouns (things or objects) ▪ Collective nouns (groups) ▪ Abstract nouns (ideas, concepts, emotions) Note: When a group of words is used to describe the noun, it becomes a **noun phrase**.
Preposition	A preposition is used to show time, place, position or direction. Many prepositions can also be used as adverbs.

Pronoun	A pronoun is a word used to replace a replace a noun or noun phrase in a sentence to avoid repetition. They can be: ▪ Personal pronoun ▪ Possessive pronoun ▪ Reflexive pronoun ▪ Relative pronoun
Verb	A verb is a word or a combination of words that indicates action, a state of being or condition. A sentence may either have a main verb, a helping verb or both. The verb is the main word in a sentence. No sentence can be completed without a verb. ▪ Main verbs are used to express action; something that an animal, a person or a thing does. ▪ Helping verbs help or support the main verb. ▪ State of being verbs state that something '**is**'. State of being verbs are also known as linking verbs. The words: am, is, are, was and were belong to the verb "**to be**".
Subject and Object	In a sentence, the **subject** is the person or thing that does the action of the verb. The **object** is the person or thing that is affected by the verb.
Year 4 – Sentence or Parts of a Sentence	
Sentence	A sentence is a group of words that convey meaning. Sentences are split into 4 categories: ▪ Statement ▪ Question ▪ Command ▪ Exclamation
Simple sentence	A simple sentence has only one clause, which means that there is only one verb.
Compound sentence	Has two or more clauses joined by *and, or, but, so.* Both clauses have a verb and would make sense on their own.
Complex sentence	A complex sentence is made up of more than one clause, however at least one clause is a subordinate clause.
Clause	A group of words that express meaning. A main clause contains a verb and it would make sense on its own.
Relative clause	A relative clause gives extra information about somebody or something. A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun **who, which, whom, whose** or **that**.
Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause is part of the sentence that relies on the main clause for sense or clarity, which means it does not make sense on its own. Subordinate clauses do not always need a subject and verb.
Year 4 – Verbs and Tenses	
Tense	In a sentence, the form of the verb shows when the action takes place: ▪ in the **past** ▪ **present** ▪ or **future**. **Present perfect tense** is used to show something that happened and is still meaningful or relevant now.
Year 4 – Other Grammatical Terms	
Antonym	A word which has the opposite meaning to a given word.
Synonym	Synonyms are words which have the same, or a very similar meaning.
Plurals	A plural means more than one. Usually you make a noun into a plural by adding **-s** or **-es** to the end of the word.

	Some plurals are irregular though so be careful!
Prefixes and Suffixes	A prefix is added to the beginning of a root word to change the meaning. A suffix is added to the end of a root word. Some words have both prefixes and suffixes
Vowels and Consonants	All of the letters of the alphabet are organised into vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and consonants. The letter 'y' is a bit different, because sometimes it acts as a consonant and sometimes it acts as a vowel.

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Year 5 Grammar Key Vocabulary Glossary

Year 5 – Punctuation	
Key Word	Definition
Apostrophe	An apostrophe is used to either: ▪ show a contraction when two words have been joined with one or more letters missed out (apostrophe for omission) ▪ or to show that something belongs to a person (apostrophe for possession)
Brackets	When you add extra information into a sentence to explain or elaborate it is called parenthesis. This is shown by putting the extra information into brackets. *Note: parenthesis can also be shown by using dashes or commas to create an embedded clause.*
Capital letter	A capital letter is used to show the beginning of a sentence and for proper nouns (names of people or places).
Colon	Punctuation used to introduce a list or following an example. A colon can also be used to separate two main clauses where the second clause expands or illustrates the first.
Comma	A comma is used for two reasons ▪ to mark items in a list ▪ to mark a clause within a sentence *Note – when a clause is embedded into the sentence there is a comma at the beginning and at the end.*
Dash	A dash is used to add extra information, or an extra clause to a sentence. It is usually used in more informal pieces of writing. A pair of dashes can be used to embed extra information in the middle of a sentence.
Ellipsis	An ellipsis is three dots to show that something is incomplete or omitted. This is often used to add suspense at the end of a sentence.
Exclamation mark	An exclamation mark is used to show something is scary, sudden, loud or exciting. It can also mark an exclamation or interjection.
Full stop	A full stop is used to show the end of a sentence.
Hyphen	A hyphen is used to join two parts of a compound word. It is often used to clarify a description.
Inverted commas	Mark the beginning and end of direct speech. Direct speech is when the author uses the speaker's original words. Inverted commas are also known as speech marks or quotation marks.
Question mark	At the end of a question, a question mark is used instead of a full stop.
Year 5 – Word Types	
Adjective	An adjective is a word that is used to describe the noun in a sentence. It can go before or after the noun.

Adverb	A word that is used to describe the verb, how, when, where or how often it happens.
Adverbial phrase	Part of a clause that behaves like an adverb to describe the verb, how, when, where or how often it happens. A fronted adverbial means that the adverbial phrase is at the start of the sentence.
Conjunction	A conjunction is a word which is used to link clauses in a sentence. Conjunctions create *cohesion*, which means that they tie ideas together. There are two types of conjunction: ▪ co-ordinating conjunctions (create compound sentences) ▪ subordinating conjunctions (create complex sentences)
Determiner	A determiner is a small word which explains (or determines) which noun is being referenced.
Noun	A noun is the name of an object, person, place or idea. There are different types: ▪ Proper nouns (people and places) ▪ Common nouns (things or objects) ▪ Collective nouns (groups) ▪ Abstract nouns (ideas, concepts, emotions) Note: When a group of words is used to describe the noun, it becomes a **noun phrase**.
Preposition	A preposition is used to show time, place, position or direction. Many prepositions can also be used as adverbs.
Pronoun	A pronoun is a word used to replace a replace a noun or noun phrase in a sentence to avoid repetition. They can be: ▪ Personal pronoun ▪ Possessive pronoun ▪ Reflexive pronoun ▪ Relative pronoun
Verb	A verb is a word or a combination of words that indicates action, a state of being or condition. A sentence may either have a main verb, a helping verb or both. The verb is the main word in a sentence. No sentence can be completed without a verb. ▪ Main verbs are used to express action; something that an animal, a person or a thing does. ▪ Helping verbs help or support the main verb. ▪ State of being verbs state that something '**is**'. State of being verbs are also known as linking verbs. The words: am, is, are, was and were belong to the verb "**to be**".
Subject and Object	In a sentence, the **subject** is the person or thing that does the action of the verb. The **object** is the person or thing that is affected by the verb.
Year 5 – Sentence or Parts of a Sentence	
Sentence	A sentence is a group of words that convey meaning. Sentences are split into 4 categories: ▪ Statement ▪ Question ▪ Command ▪ Exclamation
Simple sentence	A simple sentence has only one clause, which means that there is only one verb.
Compound sentence	Has two or more clauses joined by *and, or, but, so.*

	Both clauses have a verb and would make sense on their own.
Complex sentence	A complex sentence is made up of more than one clause, however at least one clause is a subordinate clause.
Clause	A group of words that express meaning. A main clause contains a verb and it would make sense on its own.
Relative clause	A relative clause gives extra information about somebody or something. A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun **who, which, whom, whose** or **that**.
Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause is part of the sentence that relies on the main clause for sense or clarity, which means it does not make sense on its own. Subordinate clauses do not always need a subject and verb.
Year 5 – Verbs and Tenses	
Tense	In a sentence, the form of the verb shows when the action takes place: ▪ in the **past** ▪ **present** ▪ or **future**.
Modal verbs	A modal verb is a special type of verb. Modal verbs change or affect other verbs in a sentence. They are used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission. (can/could, will/would, shall/should, may/might, must/ought)
Year 5 – Other Grammatical Terms	
Antonym	A word which has the opposite meaning to a given word.
Synonym	Synonyms are words which have the same, or a very similar meaning.
Homograph	Homographs are words which have the same spelling but have a different meaning. They are not always pronounced the same way.
Homonym	A homonym is spelt the same way, pronounced the same way but has a different meaning.
Homophone	Homophones are words which sound the same as each other when spoken but have a different meaning
Plurals	A plural means more than one. Usually you make a noun into a plural by adding **-s** or **-es** to the end of the word. Some plurals are irregular though so be careful!
Prefixes and Suffixes	A prefix is added to the beginning of a root word to change the meaning. A suffix is added to the end of a root word. Some words have both prefixes and suffixes
Vowels and Consonants	All of the letters of the alphabet are organised into vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and consonants. The letter 'y' is a bit different, because sometimes it acts as a consonant and sometimes it acts as a vowel.

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Year 6 Grammar Key Vocabulary Glossary

Year 6 – Punctuation	
Key Word	Definition
Apostrophe	An apostrophe is used to either: ▪ show a contraction when two words have been joined with one or more letters missed out (apostrophe for omission) ▪ or to show that something belongs to a person (apostrophe for possession)
Brackets	When you add extra information into a sentence to explain or elaborate it is called parenthesis. This is shown by putting the extra information into brackets. *Note: parenthesis can also be shown by using dashes or commas to create an embedded clause.*
Capital letter	A capital letter is used to show the beginning of a sentence and for proper nouns (names of people or places).
Colon	Punctuation used to introduce a list or following an example. A colon can also be used to separate two main clauses where the second clause expands or illustrates the first.
Comma	A comma is used for two reasons ▪ to mark items in a list ▪ to mark a clause within a sentence *Note – when a clause is embedded into the sentence there is a comma at the beginning and at the end.*
Dash	A dash is used to add extra information, or an extra clause to a sentence. It is usually used in more informal pieces of writing. A pair of dashes can be used to embed extra information in the middle of a sentence.
Ellipsis	An ellipsis is three dots to show that something is incomplete or omitted. This is often used to add suspense at the end of a sentence.
Exclamation mark	An exclamation mark is used to show something is scary, sudden, loud or exciting. It can also mark an exclamation or interjection.
Full stop	A full stop is used to show the end of a sentence.
Hyphen	A hyphen is used to join two parts of a compound word. It is often used to clarify a description.
Inverted commas	Mark the beginning and end of direct speech. Direct speech is when the author uses the speaker's original words. Inverted commas are also known as speech marks or quotation marks.
Question mark	At the end of a question, a question mark is used instead of a full stop.
Semi-colon	There are two ways to use a semi-colon. ▪ to separate items in a list if these items consist of longer phrases ▪ to separate two main clauses in a sentence that are closely linked (often replacing a conjunction)
Year 6 – Word Types	
Adjective	An adjective is a word that is used to describe the noun in a sentence. It can go before or after the noun.
Adverb	A word that is used to describe the verb, how, when, where or how often it happens.
Adverbial phrase	Part of a clause that behaves like an adverb to describe the verb, how, when, where or how often it happens. A fronted adverbial means that the adverbial phrase is at the start of the sentence.

Conjunction	A conjunction is a word which is used to link clauses in a sentence. Conjunctions create *cohesion*, which means that they tie ideas together. There are two types of conjunction: ▪ co-ordinating conjunctions (create compound sentences) ▪ subordinating conjunctions (create complex sentences)
Determiner	A determiner is a small word which explains (or determines) which noun is being referenced.
Noun	A noun is the name of an object, person, place or idea. There are different types: ▪ Proper nouns (people and places) ▪ Common nouns (things or objects) ▪ Collective nouns (groups) ▪ Abstract nouns (ideas, concepts, emotions) Note: When a group of words is used to describe the noun, it becomes a **noun phrase**.
Preposition	A preposition is used to show time, place, position or direction. Many prepositions can also be used as adverbs.
Pronoun	A pronoun is a word used to replace a replace a noun or noun phrase in a sentence to avoid repetition. They can be: ▪ Personal pronoun ▪ Possessive pronoun ▪ Reflexive pronoun ▪ Relative pronoun
Verb	A verb is a word or a combination of words that indicates action, a state of being or condition. A sentence may either have a main verb, a helping verb or both. The verb is the main word in a sentence. No sentence can be completed without a verb. ▪ Main verbs are used to express action; something that an animal, a person or a thing does. ▪ Helping verbs help or support the main verb. ▪ State of being verbs state that something '**is**'. State of being verbs are also known as linking verbs. The words: am, is, are, was and were belong to the verb "**to be**".
Subject and Object	In a sentence, the **subject** is the person or thing that does the action of the verb. The **object** is the person or thing that is affected by the verb.
Year 6 – Sentence or Parts of a Sentence	
Sentence	A sentence is a group of words that convey meaning. Sentences are split into 4 categories: ▪ Statement ▪ Question ▪ Command ▪ Exclamation
Simple sentence	A simple sentence has only one clause, which means that there is only one verb.
Compound sentence	Has two or more clauses joined by *and, or, but, so.* Both clauses have a verb and would make sense on their own.
Complex sentence	A complex sentence is made up of more than one clause, however at least one clause is a subordinate clause.
Clause	A group of words that express meaning. A main clause contains a verb and it would make sense on its own.
Relative clause	A relative clause gives extra information about somebody or something.

	A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun **who, which, whom, whose** or **that**.
Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause is part of the sentence that relies on the main clause for sense or clarity, which means it does not make sense on its own. Subordinate clauses do not always need a subject and verb.
Year 6 – Verbs and Tenses	
Tense	In a sentence, the form of the verb shows when the action takes place: ▪ in the **past** ▪ **present** ▪ or **future**.
Past Tense	The past tense is made up of ▪ **Simple past** Usually formed by adding …ed ▪ **Continuous past or past progressive** To describe actions that started in the past but are still going on ▪ **Past perfect** Shows that the action was completed before something else
Present Tense	The present tense is made up of ▪ **Simple present** Shows that the action is happening now ▪ **Present continuous or present progressive** Usually formed with the …ing version of the verb ▪ **Present perfect** Usually formed with …ed version of the verb
Future Tense	The future tense is made up of ▪ **Simple future** Formed by adding *will* before the verb to show something will happen in the future ▪ **Continuous future or future progressive** Shows that something will happen and that it will continue ▪ **Future perfect** Shows that something will be completed in the future
Active and Passive Voice	In the active voice the subject performs the action. In the passive voice the idea is turned around and the sentence often includes 'by'.
Modal verbs	A modal verb is a special type of verb. Modal verbs change or affect other verbs in a sentence. They are used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission. (can/could, will/would, shall/should, may/might, must/ought)
Subjunctive Mood	The subjunctive is a verb form or mood used to express things that could or should happen. It is used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions.
Year 6 – Other Grammatical Terms	
Antonym	A word which has the opposite meaning to a given word.
Synonym	Synonyms are words which have the same, or a very similar meaning.
Homograph	Homographs are words which have the same spelling but have a different meaning. They are not always pronounced the same way.
Homonym	A homonym is spelt the same way, pronounced the same way but has a different meaning.
Homophone	Homophones are words which sound the same as each other when spoken but have a different meaning
Plurals	A plural means more than one. Usually you make a noun into a plural by adding **-s** or **-es** to the end of the word. Some plurals are irregular though so be careful!

Prefixes and Suffixes	A prefix is added to the beginning of a root word to change the meaning. A suffix is added to the end of a root word. Some words have both prefixes and suffixes
Vowels and Consonants	All of the letters of the alphabet are organised into vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and consonants. The letter 'y' is a bit different, because sometimes it acts as a consonant and sometimes it acts as a vowel.