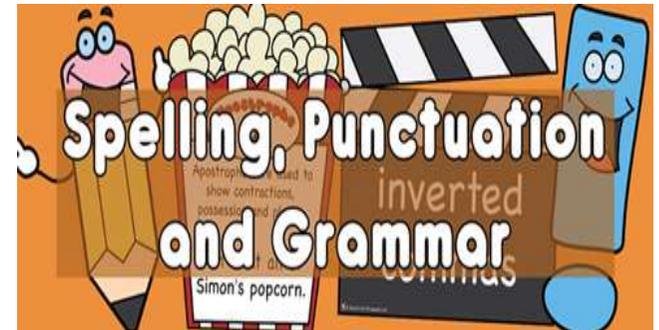


Punctuation Personalities Which one are you?	Full Stop Always likes to finish things.	Comma Likes to stop and take a breath often while speaking.	Dash Often interrupts others to add their own thoughts.
Exclamation Mark Loud, excitable and bossy. Makes himself heard!	Question Mark Likes to find out about everyone and everything.	Semi-colon Loves to bring similar things together.	Ellipsis Often gets distracted, trails off on a tangent and takes long breaks.





Glebe Primary School's- Parents' Grammar Guide



<u>Sentence Openers</u>	<u>Conjunctions</u>	<u>Words The Children Must Know the Meaning Of</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example.</u>
 <p>Because, To his amazement, If</p> <p>Time adverbs: One day, The next morning, In the end, Now, Soon, While, After, Until,</p>	<p>because or so that then when where</p>	Word		Cat.
		Sentence	A group of words which puts together 1 idea.	The cat sat on the mat.
		Letter		c
		Capital letter	Upper case letters.	C T L
		Full stop .	Punctuation which goes at the end of statement	The school finishes at 3pm.
		Punctuation	Symbols which indicates something in a sentence or at the end .	. ? ! , " "
		Singular,	One thing.	cat
		Plural	More than one thing.	cats
		Adjective	A describing word.	blue fat sweet scary kind
		Question mark ?	Goes at the end of a question .	How are you?
Exclamation mark !	Goes at the end of an exclamation to show loud volume or a strong feeling .	What a surprise!		





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<u>Sentence Openers</u>	<u>Conjunctions</u>	<u>Words The Children Must Know the Meaning Of</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example.</u>
<p><i>Consolidate Yr1 List</i></p>  <p>But: However, Although,</p> <p>Time: After a while, Immediately, Eventually, A few days later,</p> <p>Where: Across the road, Over the hill, Inside the castle,</p>	<p><i>Consolidate Yr1 List</i></p> <p>and/ or/ but/ so.</p>	Noun	A noun is a name of something.	<i>cat dog girl boy tree table</i>
		Noun phrase	A word or group of words that work together and give extra detail to the noun.	<i>A large dog swam across the river.</i>
		Statement	A sentence which states a fact .	<i>School ends at 3pm.</i>
		Question	A sentence which needs an answer .	<i>What time is it?</i>
		Exclamation	A sentence which expresses a strong feeling or a loud volume . Must start with ' how ' or ' what '.	<i>What a surprise!</i>
		Command	A sentence which gives an order . Contains a bossy verb .	<i>Sit down.</i>
		Compound	Compound words are two words joined together . Each part of the longer word is spelt as it would be if it were on its own.	<i>football, playground, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry</i>
		Adjective	A word which describes the noun.	<i>The brave lion prowled through the dark forest.</i>
		Verb	A doing word.	<i>run jump skip hop write</i>
		Suffix	A group of letters added to the end of a word to create a new word with a different meaning .	<i>higher, shortest, flying, finished</i>
		Adverb	A word which adds more information about the verb .	<i>Slowly quickly gently carefully angrily</i>
		Present tense	The verb shows it's happening now .	<i>I am walking. Or I walk.</i>
		Past tense	The verb shows it's happened in the past .	<i>I walked.</i>
		Apostrophe ' 	Punctuation used to show that letters have been left out (contractions) Or, to show singular possession (1 owner).	<i>cannot can't did not didn't The girl's hat.</i>
		Comma ,	Used between a list of three or more words to replace the word ' and ' for all but the last instance.	<i>I like to eat strawberries, apples and grapes.</i>
Introduce Speech Marks " "	Shows which words are being said out loud .	<i>"Hello." Said Tom.</i>		
Introduce bossy verbs	Doing words which tell the reader what to do .	<i>Pick that up. Cut it out carefully.</i>		



<u>Sentence Openers</u>	<u>Conjunctions</u>	<u>Words The Children Must Know the Meaning Of</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example.</u>
<p>Consolidate Yr2 List</p>  <p>Because</p> <p>Time Prepositions (adverbs): Later, When, While, Whenever, Without Warning, Meanwhile,</p> <p>Prepositions (Where adverbs): Next to, By the side of, In front of, During, Through, Throughout,</p>	<p>Consolidate Yr2 List</p> <p>All of the coordinating conjunctions: FANBOYS For/ and/ nor/ but/ or/ yet/ so</p>	Word family	These show how words are related in form and meaning.	<i>teach – teacher beauty- beautiful</i>
		Conjunction	A joining or linking word.	<i>For/ and/ nor/ but/ or/ yet/ so</i>
		Adverb	A word which gives more information about the verb.	<i>slowly quickly gently carefully angrily</i>
		Preposition	An adverb that shows when or where something happened or is happening.	<i>Yesterday, I walked next to the river.</i>
		Direct speech	These are the exact words in a sentence which a character says out loud.	<i>“Hello.” Said Tom.</i>
		Inverted commas or speech marks “ ”	Shows which words are being said out loud.	<i>“Hello.” Said Tom.</i>
		Prefix	These are groups of letters added to the beginning of a word, changing its meaning.	<i>happy unhappy appoint disappoint</i>
		Consonant	All the letters which are not vowels.	<i>B C D F G H J K L M N P Q R S T V W X (Y) Z</i>
		Vowel	Letters which are A E I O U & sometimes Y.	
		Clause	A group of words that contains a person/thing and a verb . It can stand alone.	<i>I put on my coat.</i>
		Subordinate clause	A group of words that do not make sense by themselves. It starts with a subordinate conjunction.	<i>As it was raining outside, I put on my coat.</i>
		Apostrophe of contraction/omission ‘	Punctuation used to show that letters have been left out .	<i>can’t, won’t, I’ll, shan’t, could’ve, would’ve, should’ve,</i>
		Apostrophe of singular possession ‘s	Punctuation which shows ownership (1 owner) .	<i>The girl’s hat. The tree’s branches.</i>
		Determiner	The word before the noun.	<i>the a an</i>
		Proper noun	A name of a person, place or day/month. It always starts with a capital letter.	<i>Tom Aldershot Monday September</i>
		Simile	This is when something is compared using the words ‘like’ or ‘as’.	<i>I’m brave as a lion. The snowflakes were like frozen angel tears falling from heaven.</i>
		Continuous present tense	An action continuing to happen now .	<i>I am walking.</i>
		Continuous past tense	An action that continued to happen in the past .	<i>I was walking</i>
Heading	A title which tells you what the whole article/report is about.	<i>The Wellington Thunder Dragon</i>		
Sub heading	A title which tells you what the section is about.	<i>What Does it Eat?</i>		



Sentence Openers	Language	Words The Children Must Know the Meaning Of	Definition	Example.
<p>Consolidate Yr3 List</p>  <p>Subordinate conjunctions: Since, Unless As-meaning because, Although, While, After, Until.</p> <p>Time preposition: Gradually, Suddenly, Occasionally, All of a sudden, Later that day, Before the sun came up, All night long, Never before,</p> <p>Where preposition Under the ..., Opposite from the..., Between the... and the ..., Everywhere s/he looked...,</p> <p>How/Degree Almost unbelievably, Quite understandably, Barely alive, Completely exhausted,</p>	<p>Comparative adjectives (<i>bigger, smaller</i>) & superlative adjective (<i>cleanest, strongest</i>)</p> <p>Pronouns <i>him, her, it, these, those, you.</i></p> <p>Possessive pronoun: <i>Mine yours, his, hers, theirs, ours</i></p> <p>Abstract nouns: <i>happiness, sadness, anger, jealousy, justice.</i></p> <p>Collective nouns: <i>a pride of lions, a gaggle of geese.</i></p> <p>Introduce metaphors: <i>The stars were glittering jewels</i></p>	Pronoun	A word which replaces the noun.	<i>him, her, it, these, those, you.</i>
		Possessive pronoun	A word which replaces the noun but show who it belongs to.	<i>mine yours, his, hers, theirs, ours</i>
		Abstract noun	A name of something you cannot see or touch.	<i>happiness, sadness, anger, jealousy, justice.</i>
		Collective noun	A name of a group.	<i>a pride of lions, a gaggle of geese, a flock of sheep</i>
		Metaphor	When the author claims that something is something else to create an effect	<i>A ribbon of moonlight. Frozen angel tears fell from the sky. The roller-coaster of life.</i>
		Expanded noun phrase	A group of words in front of the noun, sometimes afterwards, to give more description. Often consists of 2 adjectives.	<i>A calm, relaxing family trip. A yellow, wooden basket</i>
		Adverbial/ adverbial phrase	An adverbial is a word or more often a phrase (group of words) that has been used to add detail or further information to a verb.	<i>Later that day, Opposite from the...,</i>
		Fronted Adverbial	The adverb is at the front of the sentence	<i>Later that day, I found out the terrible news.</i>
		Apostrophe of plural possession s'	Punctuation, after the s, which shows that something is owned by more than one owner.	<i>The boys' teacher. The witches' coven.</i>
		Continuous tense	Past, present and future tense showing a continuing action.	<i>I was walking.. I am walking.. I will be walking.</i>
		Subordinate clause	A group of words that do not make sense by themselves. It starts with a subordinate conjunction.	<i>As it was raining outside,</i>
		Complex sentence	A sentence which has a main clause & a subordinate clause.	<i>As it was raining outside, I put on my coat.</i>
		Subordinate conjunction	The joining word which starts the subordinate clause.	<i>As it was raining outside, I put on my coat.</i>
		Rhetorical question	A question that doesn't need an answer out loud. Often used to create suspense or to persuade.	<i>What was that? How would like that to happen to you?</i>
		Comparative	An adjective which compares 2 things. Either uses the word more OR the ending er. Never both!	<i>This is bigger than that one. He is more intelligent than you are.</i>
Superlative	An adjective that compares 3 or more things. This is the most of whatever is being compared. Uses the word most or the ending est. Never both!	<i>This is the biggest. He is the most intelligent out of us all.</i>		
Paragraph	A chunk of writing all about a similar topic, person, time or place.			



Sentence Openers	Language	Words The Children Must Know the Meaning Of	Definition	Example.
<p>Consolidate Yr4 List especially adverbs as sentence starters</p>  <p>Consequently, Instead of ..., Compared to...,</p> <p>Moreover, Furthermore In addition, Additionally Also,</p> <p>However, Whereas, Despite this,</p> <p>Elaborated preposition: <i>Beyond the dark cave,</i> <i>Throughout the night,</i></p> <p>Using verbs (ing words) to start: <i>Grinning he...</i> <i>Running along...</i> <i>Gasping,</i> <i>Sobbing,</i></p> <p>(ed words): <i>Encouraged by the...,</i> <i>Terrified by the...,</i></p>	<p>Consolidate Yr4 List</p> <p>Secure metaphors.</p> <p>Personification: <i>The bullet screamed,</i> <i>The storm raged,</i> <i>The shadows danced,</i></p> <p>Idioms: <i>It was raining cats & dogs.</i> <i>Zip it!</i></p> <p>Empty words, <i>Someone,</i> <i>something</i></p> <p>Use of 5 senses.</p> <p>Show not tell the emotion: <i>Blushing, she smiled.</i> <i>His face grew white & his hands began to tremble.</i></p> <p>Co-ordinating conjunctions: <i>Either/or</i> <i>Neither/nor</i> <i>Both /and</i> <i>Whether/ or</i></p>	<p>Subordinate clause</p> <p>Subordinate conjunction</p> <p>Relative clause</p> <p>Relative pronoun</p> <p>Reporting clause</p> <p>Embedded clause /Drop-in clause</p> <p>Modal verb</p> <p>Adverb of possibility</p> <p>Conditional sentence</p> <p>Parenthesis</p> <p>Brackets ()</p> <p>Hyphen -</p> <p>Dash -</p> <p>Apostrophe of irregular possession</p> <p>Determiner</p> <p>Cohesion</p> <p>Ambiguity</p>	<p>A group of words that do not make sense by themselves. It starts with a subordinate conjunction.</p> <p>The joining word which starts the subordinate clause.</p> <p>A subordinate clause which starts with a relative pronoun instead of a conjunction.</p> <p>A word which replaces the noun, used in a relative clause.</p> <p>The part of a speech sentence which tells you who said it & how.</p> <p>A subordinate clause in the middle of the sentence.</p> <p>A special verb which shows the likelihood or obligation of something happening.</p> <p>An adverb showing the likelihood of something happening.</p> <p>A particular type of complex sentence. It has an action and a consequence and indicates the possibility of the consequence possibility with modal verbs. Generally uses IF.</p> <p>Additional information in a sentence. If it is removed, the sentence still makes sense. It's usually the embedded clause. It is separated by commas, brackets or dashes.</p> <p>Punctuation, which shows extra information.</p> <p>Punctuation which joins together words to create compound words.</p> <p>Punctuation which goes between words to show a separation of clause, or stammering / interruption in speech.</p> <p>Punctuation which shows ownership of a collective group.</p> <p>A word before the noun.</p> <p>Everything fits together smoothly and verbs and subjects agree. This might be within a sentence, within a paragraph or across paragraphs.</p> <p>A sentence contains ambiguity if it could be open to more than one meaning. It is unclear.</p>	<p><u>As it was raining outside,</u></p> <p><u>As</u> it was raining outside, I put on my coat.</p> <p>The MRB dragon nests in tall trees, <u>where it feels safest.</u></p> <p><u>Who which where when that</u></p> <p>"Hello," <u>murmured Ben,</u> "How are you today?"</p> <p>The rugby match, <u>which was said to be the best ever played,</u> went into extra time.</p> <p><i>may/might, shall/should, will/would, must ought can / could</i></p> <p><u>possibly, perhaps, maybe, probably surely, definitely, certainly</u></p> <p><u>If</u> you don't do your homework, you <u>will</u> miss your break time.</p> <p>The defendant, <u>Michael Evans,</u> sat in silence.</p> <p>The defendant <u>(Michael Evans)</u> sat in silence.</p> <p><i>Water-bottle merry-go-round green-eyed fair-haired</i></p> <p>The defendant <u>-Michael Evans-</u> sat in silence. <i>"I-I-I'm so s-s-sorry. I really didn't-" "I don't care!" Sally interrupted.</i></p> <p><i>children's men's women's people's</i></p> <p><i>a an the these those</i></p> <p><i>Jaws was a man eating shark. (Is Jaws the man or the shark?)</i></p>



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,	<i>Not only /but also</i>	Personification	A specific type of metaphor which gives an object or creature human features.	<i>The storm raged. The shadows danced. The bullet screamed.</i>
		Co-ordinating conjunctions	These are joining words which always come in pairs .	<i>Either /or Neither/ nor Both /and Whether/ or Not only /but also</i>
		Idiom	A saying that is not literal (real).	<i>It's raining cats and dogs.</i>
		Perfect Tense	This shows a particular point in time (past, present, future).	<i>I have walked. I had walked. I will have walked.</i>



<u>Sentence Openers</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Words The Children Must Know the Meaning Of</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example.</u>
<p>Consolidate Yr3, yr4 & yr5 List</p>  <p>Furthermore Notwithstanding Henceforth Therefore Moreover For that reason On the other hand Not to mention</p> <p>ISPACE Start with : An Ing word A simile A preposition An adverb (how) A conjunction An ed word</p>	<p>Consolidate Yr3, yr4 & yr5 List</p> <p>Extended metaphors</p> <p>Build in literary feature to create effects e.g. alliteration, onomatopoeia, similes, metaphors personification (hyperbole)</p> <p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech & formal speech & writing : <i>said-reported, alleged, or claimed</i> <i>find out – discover; ask for – request;</i></p> <p>Double negatives : <i>I ain't done nothing- I haven't done anything.</i></p> <p>Reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, ourselves, themselves)</p>	Active	This is a normal sentence. The subject does something to the object e.g.	The wind slammed the door
		Passive	This sounds strange as the subject and object is swapped over, so the thing at the front of the sentence doesn't do anything; something is done to it e.g Other words might have to be added in to.	<i>The door was slammed by the wind.</i>
		Subject	The SUBJECT of a sentence is usually the person or thing acting or doing in the sentence. It's what or who the sentence is about .	<i>Carefully, Angela picked up the vase.</i>
		Object	The OBJECT of a sentence is the person or thing receiving the action.	<i>Carefully, Angela picked up the vase.</i>
		Formal	A type of speech or writing used in formal, ' serious ' texts and situations e.g letter of complaint.	<i>It was reported, by the alleged victim of the crime.</i>
		Informal (colloquial)	A type of speech or writing used in informal, ' non-serious ' texts and situations e.g an email to a friend.	<i>What's up?</i>
		Hyphen -	Punctuation which joins together words to created compound words. Often clarifies the meaning.	<i>man eating shark or man-eating shark</i>
		Dash -	Punctuation which goes between words to show a separation of clause, or stammering / interruption in speech.	<i>The defendant -Michael Evans- sat in silence. "I-I-I'm so s-s-sorry. I really didn't-" "I don't care!" Sally interrupted.</i>
		Colon :	Punctuation to introduce a list or to separate a name in a play script.	<i>I bought: Hermia:</i>
		Semi colon ;	Punctuation to separate a list of phrases or instead of conjunctions to mark independent clauses or to show a quote .	<i>I bought: a bunch of bananas; a kg of apples; 5 handkerchiefs & a watch. It's raining; I'm fed up In the text it says; "She froze."</i>
		Bullet points	Punctuation which separates items in a list . Can also be numbered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, fold the paper in half. • Then, fold it in half again.
		Ellipsis ...	Punctuation to show an omission of a word or words from a text ; to create a pause for an effect; to show an unfinished thought or to show a trail off into silence.	<i>Standing tall, we entered the chamber... She screamed. Then there was silence... Nanette kept pondering her decision ... and finally decided she had made a mistake. Harold said, "I'm not so sure about this..."</i>
		Subjunctive	Not used very often. The verbs are pretty the same as what they normally are but generally the words ' I were ' and ' they be ' are used and the final s is removed	<i>If I were you, It is vital that she attend the meeting. I demand they be counted again!</i>
Perfect tense	This shows a particular point in time (past, present, future).	<i>I have walked. I had walked. I will have walked.</i>		
Synonym	Another similar word for a word.	<i>pretty beautiful picturesque</i>		



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<p>Demonstrative pronouns- (these, those, this, that)</p> <p>Auxiliary verbs (am are was is)</p>			big large colossal huge
	Antonym	A word which is the opposite of a word	big small old young
	Cohesion	Everything fits together smoothly and verbs and subjects agree. This might be within a sentence, within a paragraph or across paragraphs.	
	Ambiguity	A sentence contains ambiguity if it could be open to more than one meaning. It is unclear .	Jaws was a man eating shark. (Is Jaws the man or the shark?)
	Personification	A specific type of metaphor which gives an object or creature human features.	The storm raged . The shadows danced . The bullet screamed .
	Report /Indirect Speech	This is when it is not the exact words & you are reporting what someone else said. No "" . It's in 3rd person and past tense .	e.g Sophie said that she did not feel very well.
	Hyperbole	An exaggeration for an effect.	I'm so hungry, I could eat a horse .'
	Onomatopoeia	A word which sounds like the sound it creates.	Whoosh bang crackle snap boom
	Reflexive pronouns	These are used when the subject and object in a sentence are the same person.	myself, yourself, ourselves, themselves
	Demonstrative pronouns	These words identify a specific noun .	these, those, this, that
Tricolon (power of 3)	A purposeful repetition of 3 things or a list of 3 things.	Location, location, location. It has the cleanest beaches, the purest waters and the mildest of climates.	

