

**Learning Objective: L-UKS2 - Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.**

Idea	Differentiation
<p>Have our useful <b>Year-by-year grammar terminology display lists (3, 4, 5 &amp; 6)</b> in your literacy display. Refer to the terms during shared writing or reading, checking their understanding and explaining it as necessary.</p>	<p>Have the differentiated terminology in word boxes around your shared text on the flipchart. Highlight elements of the text and ask children to pull the appropriate word/phrase next to the example.</p>
<p>When pupils are discussing their reading or writing, either as a whole class or in a guided group, <b>ensure they use correct terminology</b>. If a child's ideas are good but he/she uses informal language (e.g. <i>I've put the extra letters on the end.</i>) repeat their answer but substitute the formal language so the class hears/sees a good model (e.g. <i>That's right, you've <b>added a suffix.</b></i>)</p>	<p>Hint at correct usage – encourage children to correct themselves by guiding them to the display.</p>
<p>Put copies of our <b>child-friendly glossaries (3, 4, 5 &amp; 6)</b> in your literacy toolkits, or get the children to make <b>poster versions</b> for your display.</p>	<p>Why not get your more able students to write their own glossaries for Y3 and Y4 terms?</p>
<p>For quick access, here's a link to the <a href="#">2014 KS1 &amp; KS2 English curriculum</a>. Appendix 2 starts on page 64!</p>	
<p>As a <b>morning activity</b>, choose 2 or 3 words from the terminology lists and write them on your board. As appropriate, ask the children to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give an example;</li> <li>• Explain to a partner what the word/phrase means;</li> <li>• Write a sentence which includes an example of the grammar terminology item, highlighting it precisely.</li> </ul>	<p>Differentiate the task by giving lower/higher ability groups words and phrases from different year groups' terminology lists.</p>

**Learning Objective: L-UKS2 - Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.**

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# Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

## Clause

A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It has a verb as the key word.

- It's raining.
- Samira has four pets because she likes animals.

## Direct Speech

Direct speech is the words which actually come out of someone's mouth, like the speech bubbles in a cartoon.

## Consonant letter

A consonant is a letter sound made when you use your teeth, lips and/or tongue to change how the air comes through your mouth. Most letters are consonants, like these:

- The sounds /p/ and /b/ are made when you close your lips then opening them quickly.
- The sound /t/ is made when you press your tongue behind your top teeth.

## Word family

Words in a word family are related by meaning, grammar or spelling.

- Teach, teacher, teaching
- Child, children, childish(ly)

## Conjunction

A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together as part of a sentence.

There are two main types of conjunction:

Words such as **and**, **but** and **so** link two words or phrases which are equally important.

- Words such as **because**, **if** or **when** introduce a subordinate clause.
- I got a bike and a football for my birthday.
- If you like, we can have chips for tea.
- There's no tennis today because it's raining.

## Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause adds to another clause. It can't be a sentence by itself.

- Here's the book that I promised you.
- When I grow up, I want to be a pilot.

## Prefix

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to turn it into a different word.

- overtake, disappear, return

## Vowel letter

e a

A vowel letter is one that you make by just changing the shape of your open mouth.

You don't use your teeth, tongue or lips.

- The letters **a**, **e**, **i**, **o** and **u** are vowels. They can be spoken or written.
- Letter **y** can also be used to represent a vowel sound.

i

## Preposition

A preposition links a noun or noun phrase to another word. They often mark direction or locations, but can also make time links.

- Please put your pens in the tub.
- We went to the USA on holiday.
- I haven't seen her since.

## Speech marks

See **inverted commas**



“ ”

## Inverted commas

Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.

- “Why didn't anyone tell me I had my underpants on the outside?” asked Superman.



# Year 3 Grammar Glossary

Grammar term	What does it mean?
Clause	<p>A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It has a verb as the key word.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>It's raining.</u> • <u>Samira has four pets</u> because <u>she likes animals.</u></li> </ul>
Conjunction	<p>A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together as part of a sentence.</p> <p>There are two main types of conjunction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Words such as <b>and</b>, <b>but</b> and <b>so</b> link two words or phrases which are equally important. I got a bike <u>and</u> a football for my birthday.</li> <li>• Words such as <b>because</b>, <b>if</b> or <b>when</b> introduce a subordinate clause</li> <li>• <u>If</u> you like, we can have chips for tea. • There's no tennis today <u>because</u> it's raining.</li> </ul>
Consonant letter	<p>A consonant is a letter sound made when you use your teeth, lips and/or tongue to change how the air comes through your mouth. Most letters are consonants, like these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sounds /p/ and /b/ are made when you close your lips then opening them quickly.</li> <li>• The sound /t/ is made when you press your tongue behind your top teeth.</li> </ul>
Direct speech	<p>Direct speech is the words which actually come out of someone's mouth, like the speech bubbles in a cartoon.</p>
Inverted commas	<p>Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Why didn't anyone tell me I had my underpants on the outside?" asked Superman.</li> </ul>
Prefix	<p>A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to turn it into a different word.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>o</u>vertake, <u>dis</u>appear, <u>re</u>turn</li> </ul>
Preposition	<p>A preposition links a noun or noun phrase to another word. They often mark direction or locations, but can also make time links.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please put your pens <u>in</u> the tub. • We went <u>to</u> the USA <u>on</u> holiday. • I haven't seen her <u>since</u> playtime.</li> </ul>

# Year 3 Grammar Glossary

Grammar term	What does it mean?
Speech marks	See <b>inverted commas</b> .
Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause adds to another clause. It can't be a sentence by itself. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Here's the book that I <u>promised you</u>.</li><li>• <u>When I grow up</u>, I want to be a pilot.</li></ul>
Vowel letter	A vowel letter is one that you make by just changing the shape of your open mouth. You don't use your teeth, tongue or lips. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The letters <b>a, e, i, o</b> and <b>u</b> are vowels. They can be spoken or written.</li><li>• Letter <b>y</b> can also be used to represent a vowel sound.</li></ul>
Word family	Words in a word family are related by meaning, grammar or spelling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Teach, teacher, teaching</li><li>• Child, children, childish(ly)</li></ul>



Everything from Year 1 and Year 2, plus...

**inverted  
commas**  
(‘speech marks’)



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**conjunction**

**word  
family**



**direct  
speech**

**vowel  
letter**



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**Year 3  
Grammar  
Terminology**

**clause**

**preposition**

**subordinate  
clause**



**consonant  
letter**



**prefix**