

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

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



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**Year 3  
Grammar  
Terminology**

**vowel  
letter**

**clause**



**preposition**

**subordinate**

**clause**



**consonant  
letter**



**prefix**

**direct  
speech**

**word  
family**



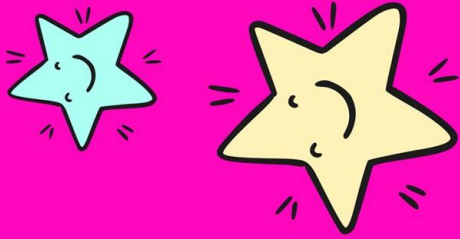
Everything from Year 3, plus...



**determiner**



**pronoun**



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# Year 4 Grammar Terminology



**adverbial**



**possessive**

**pronoun**





Everything from Year 4, plus...

parenthesis



ambiguity



dash



relative

pronoun

**Year 5**  
**Grammar**  
**Terminology**



modal verb

relative  
clause



bracket

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cohesion



Everything from Year 5, plus...



**colon**



**antonym**



**subject**

**hyphen**



**active**



**bullet**

**points**



**Year 6**

**Grammar**

**Terminology**

**passive**



**semi-colon**

**synonym**



**ellipsis**



**object**





# 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>

# Year 4 Grammar Glossary

Grammar term	What does it mean?
Adverbial	Adverbials are words or phrases that we use to add information to a verb or clause. They act like adverbs. • She laughed <u>like a hyena</u> . • Please hang up your coats <u>over there</u> . • We had a sleepover <u>last night</u> .
Determiner	Determiners are words which specify which noun we mean. They come before any adjectives or other describing phrases. • <u>a</u> , <u>an</u> and <u>the</u> are common determiners. They are called <b>articles</b> . • <u>that</u> small book, <u>his</u> own name, <u>some</u> flowers
Possessive pronoun	Possessive pronouns take the place of a noun+apostrophe+s to show who something belongs to. • It is <b>Rachel's</b> birthday. It is <u>her</u> birthday
Pronoun	A pronoun takes the place of a noun which is already known, perhaps from a previous sentence. • <u>I</u> like cheese. • <u>They</u> come from London. • <u>These</u> socks are smelly!

# Year 5 Grammar Glossary

Grammar term	What does it mean?
Ambiguity/ambiguous	<p>If a phrase, clause or sentence is ambiguous, the meaning is not clear. Often, you can solve this problem by re-ordering the sentence or using more precise punctuation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>I rode my horse wearing red pyjamas.</u> <i>Is it the horse that's wearing pyjamas? Try...</i> Wearing red pyjamas, I rode my horse.</li> </ul>
Cohesion	<p>A text which has cohesion fits logically together. The reader can see how one part moves on to another or how the end links back to the beginning. We use <b>cohesive devices</b>, such as connective phrases and determiners, to achieve cohesion.</p>
Modal verb	<p>Modal verbs add meaning to the main verb. Modal verbs only have a single form, so you don't add -ing or -s to them. Some common modal verbs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will, shall, should, can, could, must.</li> </ul>
Parenthesis	<p>We use parenthesis to add extra detail to a sentence which is already grammatically correct without it. We can use brackets, dashes or commas to separate the parenthetical information from the main sentence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mrs. Jones (<u>my teacher</u>) works in Year 5.</li> <li>• The product of four and nine – <u>36</u> – is a square number.</li> <li>• Michael, who sits next to me, is brilliant at Art.</li> </ul>
Relative pronoun	<p>Relative pronouns (who, which, where, that, when) introduce a <b>relative clause</b>. They refer back to a noun or clause that we already know.</p>
Relative clause	<p>A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause which adds extra information to another noun or clause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• James, <u>who never does his homework</u>, is very lazy. [the extra clause tells us more about James]</li> <li>• All the chocolate pudding was gone by the time I got in to lunch, <u>which really annoyed me</u>. [this refers to the whole previous clause about chocolate pudding]</li> </ul>



# Year 6 Grammar Glossary

Grammar term	What does it mean?
Active	When a sentence is in the active voice, the pattern is subject-verb-object. The <u>subject</u> of the verb is more important. • <u>James</u> broke the window. • <u>The PTA</u> painted the playground.
Antonym	Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. • young – old, straight – bendy, full - empty
Object	The object is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which usually comes directly after the verb. It shows what the verb is acting on. • Wednesday is <u>my favourite day</u> . • Cheryl's mum is picking <u>me</u> up today. • Are you coming to <u>the sleepover</u> ?
Passive	When a sentence is in the passive voice, the pattern is usually object-verb-(subject). The object of the verb is more important. • <u>The window</u> has been broken. • <u>The playground</u> was painted (by the PTA).
Subject	The subject is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which does the verb in a clause. • <u>Wednesday</u> is my favourite day. • <u>Cheryl's mum</u> is picking me up today. • Are <u>you</u> coming to the
Synonym	A synonym is a word or phrase with the same or similar meaning to another. You can find synonyms in a thesaurus. • talk = speak = mention • sleep = doze = kip

**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 (1, 2, 3 &amp; 4)</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 (5, 6, 7 &amp; 8)</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>



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