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	
Have our useful Year-by-year grammar terminology display lists (3, 4, 5 & 6) in your literacy display. Refer to the terms during shared writing or reading, checking their understanding and explaining it as necessary.	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.	
When pupils are discussing their reading or writing, either as a whole class or in a guided group, ensure they use correct terminology. If a child's ideas are good but he/she uses informal language (e.g I've put the extra letters on the end.) repeat their answer but substitute the formal language so the class hears/sees a good model (e.g. That's right, you've added a suffix.)	Hint at correct usage – encourage children to correct themselves by guiding them to the display.	
Put copies of our child-friendly glossaries (3, 4, 5 & 6) in your literacy toolkits, or get the children to make poster versions for your display.	Why not get your more able students to write their own glossaries for Y3 and Y4 terms?	
For quick access, here's a link to the 2014 KS1 & KS2 English curriculum. Appendix 2 starts on page 64!		
As a morning activity, choose 2 or 3 words from the terminology lists and write them on your board. As appropriate, ask the children to: • Give an example; • Explain to a partner what the word/phrase means; • Write a sentence which includes an example of the grammar terminology item, highlighting it precisely.	Differentiate the task by giving lower/higher ability groups words and phrases from different year groups' terminology lists.	

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 <u>and</u> a football for my birthday.
- If you like, we can have chips for tea.
- There's no tennis today because it's raining.

Vowel letter

6

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

tongue or lips.
The letters a, e, i, o and u are vowels. They can be spoken or written.

You don't use your teeth,

• Letter **y** can also be used to represent a vowel sound.

Subordinate clause

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

- Here's the book <u>that I promised</u> 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.

· <u>over</u>take, <u>dis</u>appear, <u>re</u>turn



Inverted commas

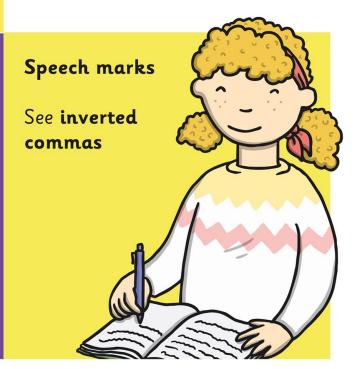
Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.

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

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 <u>in</u> the tub.
- We went <u>to</u> the USA on holiday.
- I haven't seen her <u>since.</u>



Year 3 Grammar Glossary

Grammar term	What does it mean?
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.
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. I got a bike <u>and</u> a football for my birthday. • Words such as because , if or when introduce a subordinate clause • If you like, we can have chips for tea. • There's no tennis today <u>because</u> it's raining.
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.
Direct speech	Direct speech is the words which actually come out of someone's mouth, like the speech bubbles in a cartoon.
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.
Prefix	A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to turn it into a different word. • overtake, disappear, return
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 <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.

Year 3 Grammar Glossary

Grammar term	What does it mean?
Speech marks	See inverted commas.
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.
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. • 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.
Word family	Words in a word family are related by meaning, grammar or spelling. • Teach, teacher, teaching • Child, children, childish(ly)

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

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Clause









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