

This poster set is based on the terminology used both in the 2012 Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary sample tests for Year 6 (released in December 2012), and the terminology used in the Primary Draft Curriculum for English (2012).

Each poster has the terminology as a heading followed by a brief description and example. The background colours signify the following:

Blue: Word Types and Classes Green: Vocabulary and Spelling Yellow: Sentence and Text Structures Red: Punctuation

Full list of Terminology Used:

Noun	Demonstrative pronoun	Tense	Inverted Commas
Verb	Modal verb	Prefix	Direct Speech
Adjective	Adverbial	Suffix	Reported speech
Definite Article	Common Nouns	Statement	Apostrophe
Indefinite Article	Proper Nouns	Question	Omission
Determiner	Collective Nouns	Command	Possession
Quantifier	Connective	Phrase	Comma
Adverb	Subordinating connective	Clause	Colon
Countable/Uncountable Nouns	Coordinating connective	Cohesion	Semi-colon
Subject	Abstract nouns	Relative Clause	Parenthesis
Object	Root Word	Subordinate Clause	Hyphen
Preposition	Homophones	Complex Sentence	Ellipses
Pronoun	Synonym	Active	
Relative pronoun	Antonym	Passive	
Possessive pronoun	Word Family	Paragraphs	



Noun

A person, animal, place or thing (seen and unseen)

Parrot, Simon, Manchester, television, dream

Verb

Action. Also changes with tense.

Remember, bite, will go, was going

Adjective

Modifies (describes) a noun.

Dark, yellow, small, soft, quiet, irritating

The

Definite Article

Use before a *specific* noun.

The ball broke the window. (*We know which ball it was*).

A/An

Indefinite Article

Use before a *general* noun.

A ball broke the window.

(*We don't know which ball it was*).

Determiner

These are used before nouns. As well as the, a and an; we can use this, that, these, those (*demonstratives*), my, your, his, her, its, our, their (*possessive*).

Quantifier

Indicates how much or how many of a noun there is.

A few flowers. Many sweets. Three mice. All people.

Adverb

Modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

A rather easy test. To win easily. To try much harder.

Many adverbs end in the suffix -ly, but not all, particularly common adverbs: too, only, very, just.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable nouns can be counted and have singular and plural forms: A Cat, 4 Cats.

Uncountable nouns are *not* easily counted, and only come as singular: some water, some sugar. Another word needs to be added to make them countable: a Cup of water, a spoon of sugar.

Subject

The noun in a sentence that is doing or being something.

You are great! London is big. Late Sasha runs to school.

Object

The noun that the subject acts upon.

The boy finished his homework. They sent her a letter.

Preposition

Indicates the space or time that a verb happens.

The book is on a table. She concentrated during the test.

Pronoun



Replaces a noun to reduce repetition. He, she, it, they.
You tried hard. None failed the test. We will meet later.

that **Relative Pronoun**
who Link phrases or Clauses. **which**



The boy that won received the trophy.

Possessive Pronoun
Indicate owning something.



That's mine. This coat is theirs.

Demonstrative Pronoun



Pronouns that demonstrate position and place.

this
that

This chair. Those apples.

these
those

Modal Verb



Goes with another verb to show possibility.

We must go. It might happen. It should be good.

Adverbial



Words that indicate where, when, why or how things happen.

Adverbs are single words that do the same.

We went on the bus. We returned at 6 O'clock. Every day we worked.

Common Nouns



General names for everyday things.

Books, towns, cups, people, trees, pictures.

Proper Nouns



Specific name of something. Normally place names, people's names, brands or organisations. Always have a Capital letter.

Scotland, Peter, Cadbury, Fairtrade.

Collective Nouns



Used to show a group of individuals or things.

A pile of washing. A flock of birds. A team of athletes.

Connective

Connects two words, phrases or Clauses together.

Similar to **conjunctions**. Can often be used at the start of a sentence.

If, but, whereas, also, while, for example, next.

Subordinating Connective

A connective that introduces a subordinate Clause.

although, before, while, because, when

We decided to wait until the next bus came.

Coordinating Connective

Link words, phrases or Clauses of equal importance.

for, and, but, yet, or, so

I always take a book, yet I never have time to finish it!

Abstract Nouns



Nouns that cannot be sensed. Often ideas or emotions.

Opposite would be concrete nouns.

Bravery, faith, idea, friendship, hope, love, power.

Root Word



A word without any prefix or suffix.

Friend: friendly, friendship, unfriendly.

Use: useless, using, misuse.

Homophone



Words with the same pronunciation, but different meaning and spelling.

There-their-they're. Hear-here. Ate-eight.

Synonym

Words that have similar meanings.

Intelligent, bright, sharp, bright, clever, smart.

Antonym

Words that have opposite meanings.

Fast - slow. Dangerous - safe. Arrive - leave. East - west.

Word Family

Words related to each other by form, grammar or meaning.

Teacher - teach. Extensive - extend - extent.

Tense

Present (now) or past. The Verb Changes to show this. English has no future tense, but can be implied using modal verbs such as 'will'

I am going. I went. I will go.

Prefix

Letters added to the beginning of a word to modify the meaning.

Tidy - **un**tidy. Night - **over**night. Appear - **dis**appear.

Suffix

Letters added to the end of a word to modify the meaning. Can change by tense or word class.

Walk - walk**ed**. Try - try**ing**. Ferocious - ferocious**ly**.

Statement



A sentence that tells you something.

The girl was buying presents for her brother.

Question



A sentence that asks something.

Always finishes with a ?

When will it be time to buy the presents?

Command



A sentence that tells you to do something.

Sometimes called an imperative. Sometimes ends with a !

Don't waste time. Buy the presents!

Phrase

A group of words showing a single piece of information.

noun phrase

a pink rabbit

verb phrase

was watching

Prepositional phrase

on the table

Clause

A clause needs at least a subject (noun phrase) and *verb*.

A sentence must have at least one main clause, and makes sense on its own.

The cool cat *pounced*. Cold water *spilled* out of the glass.

Cohesion

This describes how multiple sentences come together to form a whole text. Good cohesion can be aided by use of connectives, pronouns, paragraphs and punctuation.

Relative Clause

This type of subordinate Clause Clarifies who or what noun we are describing, or when or where it may happen.

The man who was in the black coat is a spy.

Subordinate Clause

This is part of a sentence that does not make sense on its own, and needs a main clause to go with it. It should still have a subject and verb.

She will pass if she works hard.

Complex Sentence

A sentence that has a main (independent) and subordinate Clause.

Subordinate clause

Main (independent) clause

Because it is raining, we cannot go outside.

Active

Sentences where the subject is doing the action to the object.

Subject + Verb + object.

The teacher talked to the children.

Passive

Sentences where the action is being done to the subject.

Subject + be + Verb (past participle) [+ by + object]

The children were talked to [by the teacher].

Paragraphs

A distinct section of writing normally having a single theme.

A new paragraph starts on a new line, sometimes with an indent, and often signals a change of idea, place, time or event.



Inverted Commas



Often described as speech or quotation marks. Simply, they surround words that are spoken or heard.

“Tie your laces,” the teacher said, “or you will fall!”

Direct Speech



Use the actual words someone says (including their tense).

Use inverted commas.

He declared “I am going to win this race”

Reported Speech



(Indirect Speech) Report words someone says. The words can be modified slightly. Inverted commas not used.

He declared that he would win the race.



Apostrophe



Used to show possession or a missing letter (omission).

When showing possession, *its* does not have an apostrophe.

The drink lost *its* fizz. *It's* (it is) time to go!

Omission



To shorten words, we omit (leave out) letters and replace with an apostrophe. Also known as a **Contraction**.

That's (that is). *Don't* (do not). *We'll* (we will). *Won't* (will not).

Possession



To show when a noun owns something we add *'s* to the end. They are *not* used for possessive pronouns (yours, his, hers, its, theirs)

The dog's dinner. Peter's coat. London's city centre.



Comma



Simply, they are used to separate items in a list; after a coordinating connective; and to mark the start/end of a Clause.

The train, which was late, arrived at the station.



Colon



They introduce an idea, or a list.

You have one choice left: to keep going.

Bread has many ingredients: yeast, flour, oil, water and salt.



Semi-colon



These should be used for longer phrases in lists, and for separating independent Clauses (without a connective).

John didn't like going outside; he was afraid of dogs.



Parenthesis



Used to separate extra information in a sentence. Commas and dashes do the same job, with dashes the most distinctive. Using parentheses is easy (just remember to close them).



Hyphen



Joins two words together to make one.
Twenty-one award-winning students at the low-budget ceremony.



Ellipses



(Elision) These three dots are used to show a pause or hesitation in speech or thoughts. They can also show an unfinished sentence.
When the man looked up he was surprised to see...