

<b>Parenthesis</b>	An additional phrase or clause to add
<b>Perfect</b>	The perfect form of a <b>verb</b> generally calls attention to the consequences of a prior event. It indicates that an action or circumstance occurred earlier than the time under consideration. EG: He <u>has completed</u> his home learning task. Or, I <u>had eaten</u> lunch when you came.
<b>Phoneme</b>	The smallest unit of sound.
<b>Plural</b>	A plural noun usually has the <b>suffix</b> –s or –es, with a few exceptions.
<b>Prefix</b>	A prefix is added at the beginning of the word in order to turn it into another word. EG: <u>dis</u> appear.
<b>Preposition</b>	A preposition links a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence. They often describe location, direction or time. EG: We haven't seen the children <u>since</u> last term. They will be back <u>from</u> their holidays <u>in</u> a week.
<b>Pronoun</b>	Pronouns are usually used in place of <b>nouns</b> . EG: <u>She</u> waved to <u>him</u> . A possessive pronoun shows ownership ( <u>mine</u> ).
<b>Relative Clause</b>	A special type of <b>subordinate clause</b> that modifies a <b>noun</b> . It often does this by using a relative <b>pronoun</b> such as <i>who</i> or <i>that</i> to refer back to the noun. EG: The teacher, <u>who was very pleased</u> , congratulated the child for their hard work.
<b>Statement</b>	Assertion of facts. EG: It is cold.
<b>Subject</b>	The subject of a <b>verb</b> is normally the <b>noun</b> or <b>pronoun</b> that names the “do-er” or “be-er”. EG: <u>The children</u> will study the animals.
<b>Subordinate Clause</b>	Part of the sentence containing a verb, that doesn't make sense on its own. EG: <u>Despite the rain</u> , children went outside.

<b>Suffix</b>	A combination of letters used at the end of one word to turn it into another. EG: <u>Called</u> , <u>greenish</u> , <u>teacher</u> .
<b>Synonym</b>	Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings. Contrast with <b>antonym</b> . EG: talk—speak.
<b>Tense</b>	Past, present and future tense.
<b>Verb</b>	Many verbs name the action that someone does. EG: The child <u>wrote</u> a prayer. The teacher <u>marked</u> the super work.
<b>Vowel</b>	A letter that is not a <b>consonant</b> . A, E, I, O, U.
<b>Word Family</b>	Words in a word family are normally related to each other by a combination of morphology (the make up of the word), grammar and meaning. EG: Teach—teacher. Grammar—grammatical—grammarian.

### How well would you do in a year 6 assessment paper?

1. Identify the adverb: “Soon,” he thought, “I’ll be able to see my family.”
2. Complete the sentence below with a **possessive pronoun**: They are \_\_\_\_\_
3. Circle all the **determiners** in the sentence: Two apple trees screened the open windows on one side.
4. Add a suffix to each noun to make an adjective: care nature mess danger beauty.
5. Rewrite the sentence in the passive voice: The pouring rain drenched us.
6. Identify the verb, subject and object: Nadia ate cake.
7. Add a relative clause to the sentence: The children played on the swings.
8. What is an antonym for “meandering”?
9. Identify the conjunction: Once Harry had checked the weather forecast, he set off on his walk.
10. Circle the main clause and underline the subordinate

# Literacy Terminology For Parents

With the introduction of the new National Curriculum, a greater emphasis has been placed upon using and applying grammar rules.

We hope that you find these definitions and list of age related expectations useful in supporting your child.



Ettington Church of England  
Primary School

### Year 1 Terminology:

Letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, exclamation mark and question mark.

### Year 2 Terminology:

Noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense (past and present), apostrophe and comma.

### Year 3 Terminology:

Preposition, adverbial, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, vowel, inverted commas, perfect verb and homophone.

### Year 4 Terminology:

Determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial.

### Year 5 Terminology:

Modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity and expanded noun phrase.

### Year 6 Terminology:

Subject, object, active, article, passive, infinitive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon and bullet points.

### Definitions:

<b>Active Voice</b>	An active verb has its usual pattern of <b>subject</b> and <b>object</b> (in contrast with the <b>passive</b> ). EG: The school produced a leaflet. The passive voice would read: The leaflet was produced by the school.
<b>Adjective</b>	Words that appear before a <b>noun</b> to modify it or after the word "be" to complement it. EG: The pupils produced some excellent work.
<b>Adverb</b>	Used to modify a verb or adjective (often describing manner or time). EG: The children answered <u>Enthusiastically</u> . Or The netball match was <u>really</u> exciting.
<b>Adverbial</b>	A word or phrase used like an adverb to add to a verb or clause (often detailing where or when). A fronted adverbial appears at the start of the sentence. EG: <u>Yesterday morning</u> , the children wrote a story.
<b>Antonym</b>	Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites. EG: Hot—Cold, Light—Dark, Light—Heavy.
<b>Apostrophe</b>	Used in place of missing letters (EG: I'm for I am) or to show ownership (EG: The school's website).
<b>Article</b>	There are 3 articles in the English language ( <b>the, an, a</b> ) and they are the most common type of <b>determiner</b> .
<b>Clause</b>	Part of a sentence containing a <b>verb</b> . A main clause makes sense on its own, a <b>subordinate</b> clause does not. EG: <u>Although it was challenging</u> , the children worked hard.
<b>Cohesion</b>	A text has cohesion if it is clear how different parts fit together.

<b>Conjunction</b>	A conjunction links 2 words or phrases together. Co-ordinating conjunctions link words or phrases as an equal pair (EG: The girl worked hard <b>and</b> she produced a super story). <b>Subordinating</b> conjunctions: EG: <u>Even though</u> it was cold, the children played outside.
<b>Command</b>	An instruction. EG: Get down!
<b>Compound</b>	Words containing 2 root words: <b>Outgrow</b>
<b>Consonant</b>	A letter that is not a <b>vowel</b> : b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z.
<b>Determiner</b>	A determiner specifies a noun. EG: A, an, the, this, those, my, your, some, every.
<b>Ellipsis</b>	The omission of a word or phrase which is expected and predictable.
<b>Expanded Noun Phrase</b>	A descriptive phrase with a noun as its head. EG: The small boy with curly hair.
<b>Homophone</b>	Two sound the same when pronounced. EG: There, their and their or two and to.
<b>Infinitive</b>	A verb's infinitive is the basic form used as the head word in the dictionary. EG: Walk, sing etc.
<b>Inverted Commas</b>	Speech marks.
<b>Modal Verb</b>	Used to change the meaning of other verbs. They can express certainty, ability or obligation. EG: will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, ought.
<b>Noun</b>	Used after a <b>determiner</b> . Words that name places, people or things.
<b>Object</b>	An object is normally a <b>noun, pronoun</b> or <b>noun phrase</b> and shows what the <b>verb</b> is acting upon. EG: Year 2 designed <u>puppets</u> . The teacher marked the <u>work</u> .
<b>Passive</b>	The normal <b>object</b> is turned into the <b>subject</b> . The opposite of <b>active</b> . EG: A visit was arranged by school (passive). School arranged a visit (active).