## Y4 Grammar, punctuation and spelling glossary

Name	Explanation	Examples	
Ad jective	a describing word	pink, big, horrible, beauliful	
Noun	a word used to identify	łable, snow, door, sky, cał,	
	something	dog, jumper	
Proper noun	the formal name given to	Mary, Corby, Spain,	
·	something	Monday, July	
Verb	an action or doing word	skip, hopped, jumping, eals	
Adverb	a word that adds detail to	Quickly, suddenly,	
	a verb (tells you how,	yesterday	
	where, when etc.)		
Adverbial	As above, but can be a	After lunch, without	
	phrase or group of words	hesitation, on Monday	
	rather than a single word		
Fronted adverbial	An adverb or adverbial	Tomorrow night, we are	
	used at the very beginning	going to watch some	
	of a sentence. Must have a	fireworks.	
	comma after		
Pronoun	A word used instead of a	He, she, il, lhey	
	noun or noun phrase		
Deferminer	The word that refers to a	The, each, a, every	
	noun		
Con junction	A joining word, used to	We were going to go for a	
	link ideas/clauses together	walk <mark>but</mark> it is raining.	
Time con junction	A joining word as above,	Acter lunch, we will play	
	that related to time. Most	on the computer.	
	of these are also		
	subordinating conjunctions	Wash your hands before	
	and can be used as	you eak.	
	fronted adverbials		

Preposition	A word that relates	On, under, above, after,
'	something to something	before
	else in terms of position,	'
	time etc.	
Subordinating conjunction	A conjunction that	I <sub>f</sub> , when, because,
	introduces a subordinate	although
	clause	
Subordinate clause	A clause, starting with a	When you see her, tell her
	subordinating conjunction.	I said hello.
	This type of clause does	
	not make sense on its own.	You can come to the party
	Can also be called a	if you want to.
	dependent clause. Needs a	
	comma after if it is the	
	first clause in the	
	sentence.	
Co-ordinating conjunction	A conjunction placed	FANBOYS
	between two clauses of	For, and, but, or, yet, so
	equal rank (e.g. two main	
	clauses)	
Main clause	A clause that makes sense	We will go outside if it
	on its own. Can also be	stops raining.
	called an independent	
C 1	clause.	
Singular	One of something	Cał, baby, małch
Plural	More than one of	Całs, babies, małches
	something	T
Expanded noun phrase	A noun phrase with more	The blue bow
	detail added to it (e.g.	A shaggy, brown dog
	determiner + adjective +	My best friend
NI I	noun)	T1 . 1 . 1
Noun phrase	Deferminer + noun	The girl, a boy

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Prefix	A group of letters added	pre-, re-, sub-, in-, un- etc.
	to the beginning of a word	e.g. <mark>un</mark> lucky
	to change its meaning	
Suppix	A group of lefters added	-ful, -ness, -less, -lion, -ly,
	to end of a word to	-ment, -ate, -ise, -ify etc.
	change its meaning	e.g. harmless
Rook word	The word without any	Beautiful = beauty
	prefixes or suffixes added	Quickly = quick
Statement	A sentence that tells you a	It is raining.
	piece on information. Ends	My brother is called Tom.
	with a full stop or	
	exclamation mark.	
Question	A sentence that asks	What time is it?
	something. Ends with a	Where are you going?
	question mark.	3 3 3
Exclamation	A sentence that starts with	What a beautiful day it is!
	what or how and ends with	How lovely you look!
	an exclamation mark.	
Command	A sentence that gives an	Go to your room.
	instruction. Starts with an	, and the second
	imperative (or bossy) verb	Bring me the eggs!
	and ends with a full stop	
	or exclamation mark.	
Paragraph	Sentences that are	N/A
	grouped or chunked	
	because they are linked.	
Reporting clause	The part of a sentence	"Look over there!" said
	containing direct speech	John.
	that tells you who said	
	something	
L	<u>J</u>	I

Simile	Describing something by	As brave as a lion, as
	comparing it to something	clever as a fox, as cold as
	else	ice

Full stop	
Comma	ı
Exclamation mark	ļ.
Question mark	Ş
Inverted commas	(C ))
Apostrophe	(

## Structuring direct speech:

- Comma after speech/reporting clause where these are not at the end of a sentence
- Inverted commas around all speech
- New speaker, new line
- Reporting clause can be dropped when a conversation has built up and it is clear who is speaking

e.g.

"Hi Tom," said Ava, "where are you going?"

"To the post office," replied Tom.

Ava asked, "What are you going to post?"

"A parcel for my auntie."

"Does she live far away?"

"Yes, in Manchester."