

Vocabulary Glossary

Adjective — A word that describes a noun, e.g. **spicy** curry.

Adverb — A word that describes a verb, e.g. end **abruptly**.

Article — The words **a**, **an** and **the**.

Clause — Part of a sentence that contains a **subject** (someone or something doing the action) and a **verb**.

Command — A sentence that gives an **instruction** or an **order**.

Conjunction — A word or phrase that **joins** two parts of a sentence.

Exclamation — A sentence that shows **strong feelings**.

Fronted adverbial – Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.
e.g. Just then,... In the distance,... Bravely,... Suddenly,...

Main clause — A clause that **makes sense** on its own.

e.g. I like football because it is fun.

Noun — A word that **names** something, e.g. **cat**, **James**, **Monday**.

Phrase — A group of words usually without a **verb**.

Preposition — Tells you **where**, **when** or **why** something happens.

Statement — A sentence that **tells** you something.

Subordinate clause — A clause that **doesn't make sense** on its own.

e.g. I like football because it is fun.

Verb — A doing or being word, e.g. **run**, **appear**, **shout**, **be**.

COMMON PUNCTUATION MARKS

Apostrophes — show missing letters and possession. '

Capital letters — used for starting sentences and for names or I. A

Commas — used to separate items in a list. ,

Exclamation marks — show strong emotions or commands. !

Full stops — show where sentences end. .

Inverted commas — show direct speech. They can also be called 'speech marks'. " "

Question marks — used at the end of questions. ?

USEFUL WORDS

Direct speech — The actual words the speaker says.

Heading — A description of the main topic of the text.

Paragraph — Used to group related sentences together.

Reported speech — A description of someone's speech.

Glossary taken from Year 4 KS2 English Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling CPG book.