

Year Three Grammar Glossary		
Clause	<p>A Clause is a group of words built around a verb and a subject. It tells you that something or someone is doing something.</p>	<p>The <u>cat</u> sat on the <u>mat</u>. The <u>man</u> kicked the <u>ball</u>.</p>
Conjunction	<p>A conjunction connects two words or phrases together, by either: time, place or cause.</p> <p>Examples of conjunctions that we use in KS2 are:</p> <p>when, before, after, while, so, because.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>James bought a bat and ball.</i> • <i>Kylie is young but she can kick the ball hard.</i> • <i>Everyone watches when Kyle does back-flips.</i> • <i>Joe can't practise kicking because he's injured.</i>
Verb - Present / past perfect tense	<p>The perfect form of a verb alerts the reader to the result of an event.</p> <p>For example, <i>he has gone to lunch</i> implies that he is still away; in contrast with <i>he went to lunch</i>.</p> <p>□ turning the verb into its past participle inflection □ adding a form of the verb <i>have</i> before it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Usha had been practising for an hour when I called.</i> • <i>She has downloaded some songs.</i> (now she has some songs) • <i>I had eaten lunch when you came.</i> past perfect;
Verb - Present Tense	<p>Verbs in the present tense are commonly used to talk about what is happening at this moment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Jamal goes to the pool every day.</i> • <i>He can swim.</i> • <i>The bus arrives at three.</i> • <i>My friends are coming to play.</i>
Verb - Past Tense	<p>Verbs in the past tense are commonly used to:</p> <p>□ talk about the past □ talk about imagined situations □ make a request sound more polite.</p> <p>Most verbs take a suffix <i>-ed</i>, to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tom and Chris showed me their new TV.</i> • <i>Antonio went on holiday to Brazil.</i> • <i>I wish I had a puppy.</i> • <i>I was hoping you'd help tomorrow.</i>

	form their past tense, though not all.	(makes an implied request sound more polite)
Noun	<p>Nouns are words which are people, places or things in a sentence.</p> <p>Proper Nouns- the name of a person, place, or thing (i.e. its own name). They need a capital letter. Examples include: days of the week, cities, and people.</p> <p>Common Nouns - things. They do not need a capital letter (e.g. car, animal or planet).</p>	<p><u>John</u> is clever. <u>London</u> is big. I love <u>Friday</u>. Our <u>dog</u> bit the <u>burglar</u> on his behind! My <u>big brother</u> did an amazing jump on his skateboard.</p> <p>Not nouns: □ <i>He's behind you!</i> [this names a place, but is a preposition, not a noun] □ <i>She can jump so high!</i> [this names an action, but is a verb, not a noun]</p>
Pronoun	A small set of words in a language that are used as substitutes for nouns or noun phrases.	<p><u>They, she, he, we, you, it.</u></p> <p>Used to avoid paragraphs like: Mr Jones woke up. Mr Jones got dressed. Mr Jones went downstairs. Mr Jones ate breakfast.</p> <p>Change to: Mr Jones woke up. He went downstairs.</p>
Adverb	An adverb is a word that describes how, when or where something happens	<i>quickly, slowly</i> are adverbs
Preposition	A preposition is a word that shows a link, often in time or space, between nouns or noun phrases and other parts of the clause, e.g. <i>across, in, at, under, with, of.</i>	<p><i>Tom waved goodbye to Christy.</i> <i>She'll be back from Australia in two weeks.</i> <i>I haven't seen my dog <u>since this morning</u>.</i></p>

Fronted Adverbial	Fronted Adverbials are used to explain how, where or when something happened; they are like adverbs made up of more than one word. A comma separates the fronted adverbial from the rest of the sentence.	Before the sun came up , he ate his breakfast. All night long , she played football. As fast as he could , he learnt his grammar.
Direct Speech	This is a sentence in which the exact words spoken are reproduced in speech marks.	Dan shouted, "Grammar is great." "Grammar is great," said Dan.
Apostrophe	The apostrophe (') is a punctuation mark. It serves two purposes: Contraction/missing letter- when we miss out a letter - as in the contraction of <i>do not</i> to <i>don't</i> or <i>is not</i> to <i>isn't</i> . Possession - the marking of possessive case (as in the eagle's feathers, or in one month's time).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>do not</i> becomes <i>don't</i> [the apostrophe marks the omission of the letter <i>o</i> in the contracted form] • <i>He picked up the eagle's feather.</i> [the apostrophe marks the possessive case - the feather belonging to the eagle]
Word Families	Word family - a group of words that are all based on a root word or set of letters.	<i>start, restart, started, starter</i>
Root word	This is a word to which a prefix or suffix can be added to make a new word. In the word <i>unhappy</i> , <i>un-</i> is a prefix and <i>happy</i> is the root word.	<i>played</i> [the root word is <i>play</i>] <i>unfair</i> [the root word is <i>fair</i>] <i>football</i> [the root words are <i>foot</i> and <i>ball</i>]
Prefix	A prefix is added to the beginning of a word in order to change it to another word. (Contrast Suffix)	Un: opposite -unhappy is the opposite to happy. Im: opposite - impossible is the opposite to possible.
Suffix	A suffix is a group of letters that is added to the end of a word to change its meaning or make it a different word class. The suffix <i>-ly</i> changes an adjective into an adverb.	<i>teach</i> - <i>teacher</i> [turns a verb into a noun] <i>terror</i> - <i>terrorise</i> [turns a noun into a verb] <i>green</i> - <i>greenish</i> [leaves word class unchanged]
Subordinate	A subordinate clause is a clause (a	<i>He put on his coat <u>because it</u></i>

<p>Clause</p>	<p>simple sentence) that depends on the main sentence for it to make sense. It cannot stand alone as, without the main clause, its meaning is unclear.</p> <p>I like fish <u>but I don't eat it all the time.</u></p> <p>Without the "I like fish" the rest of the sentence - the subordinate clause will not make sense.</p>	<p><u>was cold</u></p> <p><i>She <u>noticed</u> an hour had passed.</i> [acts as object of <i>noticed</i>]</p>
<p>Vowel</p>	<p>Vowel a type of letter in the alphabet - I O U A E.</p>	
<p>Consonant</p>	<p>Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants. Only the letters <i>a, e, i, o, u</i> and <i>y</i> can represent vowel sounds.</p>	