

Year 6 Grammar Glossary

Subject - in a sentence, the person or thing doing the action.

Object - in a sentence, the person or thing affected by or receiving the action
e.g. the **cat** (subject) played with a ball (object).

Active - a sentence is active when the subject is doing the action e.g. **Dave weeded the garden. Tim did the shopping.**

Passive - a sentence is passive when the subject has the action done to it, for example: **The garden was weeded by Dave. The shopping was done by Tim.**

Synonyms - these are words which have the same or a similar meaning e.g. **look, watch, stare, glare.**

Antonyms - these are words which have opposite meanings e.g. **up and down, tall and short, add and subtract.**

Ellipsis - punctuation to show a pause in someone's speech or thoughts and to build tension or show that a sentence is not finished, for example:

A pause in speech: **"The sight was awesome ... truly amazing"**

At the end of a sentence to create suspense: **"Perhaps they won't mind..." said Alex.**

Hyphen - short dashes between words to join one or more words or add a prefix to a word e.g. **forget-me-not, co-opted.**

Colon - punctuation which indicates that an example, a list or more detailed explanation follows, for example:

At the shops I need to buy: bananas, oranges lemons and apples.

Marvin was stunned: he had never seen a firework display like it!

Semi-colon - punctuation used in place of a conjunction. It separates two complete sentences which are closely related and can be used in a list of phrases, for example:

To link two separate sentences which are closely related:

The children came home today; they had been away for a week.

To separate phrases in a list:

At the zoo I saw: a troupe of yellow monkeys; a pride of roaring lions; twenty striped zebras and some tropical fish.

Bullet points - used to list information; they do not need to be complete sentences but should be consistently punctuated throughout.

The milkshake is made using:

- **Milk**
- **Strawberries**
- **Ice cream**

Subjunctive form - a hypothetical state, a wish or desire; something that may happen, for example:

If I were to win the lottery, I would give up work.

Were they to be successful, the children would pass their SATs.

Cohesive devices - linking ideas across and within paragraphs using different devices. This can include repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections involving adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast and ellipsis.