

UKS2 Grammar Terminology

Clause: a phrase containing a verb

Relative clause: gives more info about the noun e.g. *That boy, who is called Fred, goes to my school.*

Pronoun: replaces a noun e.g. *she, he, it, her, him*

Expanded noun phrase: adding extra detail about the noun

Modal verb: changes the meaning of other verbs e.g. *will /should*

Fronted adverbials: adverbial phrase appearing before the verb

Preposition: shows how a noun relates to other words in the sentence e.g. *on, in, during, between*

Prefix: a group of letters at the start of a word e.g. **dis**agree

Suffix: a group of letters at the end of the word e.g. taller / **politeness** / calling

Present tense: doing something now e.g. *I talk / I see*

Present perfect: The perfect form of a verb generally calls attention to the consequences of a prior event; e.g. *he has gone to lunch* implies that he is still away

Continuous tense: the 'ing' form of the verb e.g. *I am talking/ she is seeing...*

Past tense: a completed action e.g. *I talked / I saw*

Possessive s: a noun followed by an apostrophe to show belonging

Parenthesis: a word or phrase inserted into a sentence to explain or elaborate. It may be placed in brackets or between dashes or commas e.g.: *Sam and Emma (his oldest children) are coming to visit him next weekend.*

Cohesion refers to the grammatical features in a text which enable the parts to fit together

Synonym: Words which have the same meaning as another word, or very similar: *wet/damp*. Avoids overuse of any word; adds variety.

Antonym: A word with a meaning opposite to another: *hot/cold, light/dark, light/heavy*.

Ellipsis is the omission of words in order to avoid repetition. For example: *I don't think it will rain but it might. (= it might rain)*

St Blaise Primary School



Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar A guide for Upper KS2 Parents Autumn 2020



Dear Parents,

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG) is taught throughout the school and tested nationally in Year Six. Children will be assessed on their ability to recall their knowledge and apply these skills in practise to demonastrate their understanding in these areas so it is vital that we work together to prepare them for this. Quality teaching of SPaG in school and your support with the extension tasks set as homework, will give your child the best possible chance of success.

Your child doesn't just have to be good at writing; they also need a technical understanding of how the English language works, including the correct grammatical terminology appropriate to their year group. Supporting your child with learning SPaG can be challenging so we hope you will find this reference and glossary helpful and keep it to help you support your child with their learning.

Please note that children are expected to be secure in the previous year's objectives as well as their own.

Additional Terminology in Year 5

- modal verb
- relative pronoun
- relative clause
- parenthesis
- bracket
- dash
- cohesion
- ambiguity

Additional Terminology in Year 6

- subject
- object
- active
- passive
- synonym
- antonym
- ellipsis
- hyphen
- colon
- semi-colon
- bullet points