

Here is a list of grammatical terms and punctuation marks which your child will be learning about and expected to use in their writing. We hope this helps to support your child at home.

Term	Example (English)	Term ( )	Example ( )
<p><b><u>Noun</u></b></p> <p>A <b>common noun</b> describes a class of objects and does not have a capital letter.</p> <p>A <b>proper noun</b> is the name of a person or place, such as Susan or America. Proper nouns start with a capital letter.</p>	<p>Our <b>dog</b> bit the <b>burglar</b> on his <b>behind!</b></p> <p><b>Tom</b> visited the famous <b>Tower Bridge</b> in <b>London</b> last <b>May</b>.</p>	<p><b><u>Podstatne meno</u></b></p> <p><b>Bezne podstatne meno</b> - oznacujuce veci a javy. Nepise sa s velkym pismenom.</p> <p><b>Vlastne meno</b>- pomenujace osobu, miesto. Pise sa s velkym pismenom</p>	<p>Nas <b>pes</b> pohryzol <b>zlodeja</b>.</p> <p><b>Tom</b> navstivil minuly <b>Maj</b> znamy <b>Tower of London</b> v <b>Londyne</b>.</p>
<p><b><u>Pronoun</u></b></p> <p>A <b>pronoun</b> is a word used to replace a noun.</p> <p>We use pronouns so that we do not need to keep repeating the same nouns.</p>	<p>he, she, it, they, him, yours, herself, someone,</p> <p><b>She</b> waved to <b>him</b>.</p>	<p><b><u>Zameno</u></b></p> <p><b>Zameno</b> - zastupuje podstatne meno.</p> <p>Vhodne pouzit, pokiaľ sa nejake podstatne meno v texte často opakuje.</p>	<p>on, ona, to, oni, jeho, vas, sama seba, niekto</p> <p><b>Ona mu</b> zamavala.</p>
<p><b><u>Verb</u></b></p> <p>Verbs can be used to describe an action, that is doing something or happens regularly.</p>	<p>The rabbit <b>was jumping</b> in the field.</p>	<p><b><u>Sloveso</u></b></p> <p><b>Sloveso</b> tvori spolu s podmennom zaklad vety. Sloveso opisuje dej</p>	<p>Zajac <b>skakal</b> v poli.</p> <p>Zajac <b>zije</b> v nore.</p>

	The rabbit <b>lives</b> in a burrow.  I <b>read</b> one book every week.	ktory sa deje alebo sa stava pravidelne.	<b>Citam</b> jednu knihu tyzdenne.
<b><u>Adjective</u></b>  These words are used to describe a noun.	The pupils did some really <b>good</b> work.  The day was <b>cold, wet</b> and <b>windy</b> .	<b><u>Pridavne meno</u></b>  Rozvijaju podstatne meno-popisuju, pocity, kvalitu, velkost....	Ziak urobil velmi <b>dobru</b> pracu.  Den je <b>studeny, mokry</b> a <b>veterny</b> .
<b><u>Noun phrase</u></b>  A <b>noun phrase</b> includes one <b>noun</b> as well as words that describe it.  An <b>expended noun phrase</b> adds more details to the <b>noun</b> .	<b>The black dog.</b>  A <b>big, fury black</b> dog.	<b><u>Podstatna fraza</u></b>  <b>Podstatna fraza</b> sa sklada z 1 podstatneho mena a slov, ktore ho opisuju.  <b>Rozsirena podstatna fraza</b> rozvija frazu s viacerymi detailmi. (slovami, ktore ju este navyiac opisuju).	<b>Cierny pes.</b>  <b>Velky, chlpaty cierny pes.</b>
<b><u>Main clause</u></b>  A <b>main clause</b> is a group of words that contains a <b>subject</b> and a <b>verb</b> which makes complete sense on its own.	The fast, red <u>squirrel</u> <i>darted</i> up a tree.	<b><u>Hlavna klauzula.</u></b>  Skupina slov vytvorena z <b>predmetu</b> a <b>slovesa</b> , ktore spolu vytvaraju kompletne koncept. Hlavna klauzula moze byt samostatna veta, alebo cast zlozitej vety.	Rychla, cervena <u>veverica</u> <b>vybehla</b> na strom.
<b><u>Conjunctions</u></b>		<b><u>Spojenie</u></b>  <b>Priradovacie spojenie/ koordinacne spojky</b>	

<p>We use <b>co-ordinating conjunctions</b> to join main clauses together.</p>	<p>The cinema was closed <b>so</b> we watched a movie on TV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>and</b></li> <li>● <b>but</b></li> <li>● <b>or</b></li> <li>● <b>nor</b></li> <li>● <b>yet</b></li> <li>● <b>so</b></li> </ul>	<p>pouzivame, ked chceme spojiti hlavne klauzuly spolu.</p>	<p>Kino bolo zatvoreni <b>tak</b> sme pozerali film v televizii.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>a</b></li> <li>● <b>ale</b></li> <li>● <b>alebo</b></li> <li>● <b>ani</b></li> <li>● <b>este</b></li> <li>● <b>tak</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Subordinating conjunction</b> introduces a <u>subordinate clause</u> (a clause that does not make sense on its own)</p>	<p>We couldn't go to the theme park <u>because</u> it was closed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>if</b></li> <li>● <b>since</b></li> <li>● <b>as</b></li> <li>● <b>when</b></li> <li>● <b>although</b></li> <li>● <b>while</b></li> <li>● <b>after</b></li> <li>● <b>before</b></li> <li>● <b>until</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Podradovacie spojenie</b> uvitava <b>vedlajsiu vetu</b> (veta, ktora samostatne nedava vyznam)</p>	<p>Nemohli sme ist do zabavneho parku, <u>pretoze bol zatvoreny</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>ak</b></li> <li>● <b>odkedy</b></li> <li>● <b>ako</b></li> <li>● <b>kedy</b></li> <li>● <b>hoci</b></li> <li>● <b>zatiaľ čo</b></li> <li>● <b>po</b></li> <li>● <b>pred</b></li> <li>● <b>az do</b></li> </ul>
<p><u><b>Tenses</b></u></p> <p>There are three main tenses: <b>present, past</b> and <b>future</b>. Tenses tell the action related to a time.</p>	<p><u><b>Present tense:</b></u> I usually <b>walk</b> to school alone every day but this morning I <b>am walking</b> with Fred.</p> <p><u><b>Past tense:</b></u></p>	<p><u><b>Casey</b></u></p> <p>Su tri hlavne casey</p> <p><b>Pritomnost, minulost a buducnost.</b></p> <p>Casey nam povedia akcie suvisiace s casom.</p>	<p><u><b>Pritomnost</b></u></p> <p>Kazde rano vacsinou <b>chodim</b> sam do skoly, ale dnes rano <b>idem</b> s Fredim.</p> <p><u><b>Minulost</b></u></p> <p>Vcera som <b>kracal/isiel</b> s kamaratom do skoly.</p>

	<p>I <b>walked</b> to school with my friend yesterday.</p> <p>I <b>have walked</b> five miles since 8 o'clock this morning.</p> <p><b><u>Future tense</u></b></p> <p>I <b>will walk</b> to the monster's cave with you. (So you will not have to go on your own.)</p> <p>It <b>is going to rain</b> soon. (I can see the clouds gathering.)</p>		<p>Od 8 rana som <b>presiel</b> 5 mil.</p> <p><b><u>Buducnost</u></b></p> <p><b>Pojdem</b> s tebou do Monster jaskyne.( Aby si nesla sama)</p> <p><b>Bude</b> coskoro prsat.(Mraky sa zhromazduju)</p>
<p><b><u>Adverb</u></b></p> <p>An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, which means that it tells you <b>how, when, where</b> or <b>why</b> something is being done.</p>	<p>I called <b>angrily</b> to my little sister.</p> <p>I will <i>eat later</i>.</p>	<p><b><u>Prislovka</u></b></p> <p>Vyjadruju rozne okolnosti deja, najcastejsie tvoria vazbu so slovesami, co znamena <b>ako, kedy, kde</b> a <b>ako</b> nieco prebieha.</p>	<p>Vola <b>nahnevano</b> na malu sestru.</p> <p>Budem <b>neskor</b> jest.</p>
<p><b><u>Fronted adverbial</u></b></p> <p><b>Fronted adverbials</b> are phrases or words at the start of a sentence that are used to describe the action that follows.</p>	<p><b>Later</b>, we met by the park.</p> <p><b>Quietly</b>, she waited.</p> <p><b>After the rain stopped</b>, Sophie went outside to play.</p> <p><b>Before breakfast</b>, I read 5 pages of my book.</p>	<p><b><u>Predna prislovky.</u></b></p> <p>Su frazy alebo slova na zaciatku vety, ktore nam opisu akciu, ktora sa bude diat.</p>	<p><b>Neskor</b>, sme sa stretli v parku.</p> <p><b>Potichu</b> cakala.</p> <p><b>Ked prestalo prsat</b>, Sofia sa isla von hrat.</p> <p><b>Pred ranajkami</b>, som precital 5 stran mojej knihy.</p>

<p><b><u>Prepositions</u></b></p> <p>Prepositions are linking words in a sentence. We use prepositions to explain where things are in time or space.</p>	<p><b>beside, under, on, against, beneath or over</b></p>	<p><b><u>Predložka</u></b></p> <p>Su spojjuce slova vo vete. Predložky vysvetľuju kde sa veci casovo a priestorovo nachadzaju.</p>	<p>vedľa, pod, na, proti, pod, nad</p>
<p><b><u>Apostrophe</u></b></p> <p>Apostrophes have two completely different uses:</p> <p><b>Showing the place of missing letters</b> (e.g. I'm for I am)</p> <p><b>To show possession</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I'm</li> <li>● don't</li> <li>● won't</li> <li>● wouldn't</li> <li>● let's</li> </ul> <p>Hannah's mother went to town in Justin's car.</p>	<p><b><u>Apostrofy</u></b></p> <p>Apostrofy maju dve rozdielne pouzitia:</p> <p><b>Poukazuju na chybajuce pismena</b> (napríklad I'm pre I am)</p> <p><b>Poukazuju na to komu co patri (privlastnovanie)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I'm</li> <li>● Don't</li> <li>● Won't</li> <li>● Wouldn't</li> <li>● Let's</li> </ul> <p>Hanina matka isla do mesta v Justinovom aute.</p>
<p><b><u>Direct speech</u></b></p> <p><b>Direct speech</b> is a sentence in which the <i>exact words spoken</i> are reproduced in <b>speech marks</b> (also known as quotation marks or inverted commas).</p> <p><b>Indirect speech</b> is a sentence which tells you what someone said without quoting the actual words.</p>	<p>"You'll never guess what I've just seen!" said Sam excitedly. "I'm really hungry," Paul said.</p> <p><b>Sam said excitedly that I would never guess what she had just seen.</b> <b>Paul said he was very hungry.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Priama rec.</u></b></p> <p><b>Priama rec</b> je veta ktora je <b>do slova</b> zreprodukovana v "<b>uvodzovkach</b>" (zname ako citat alebo interpunkcne znamienka)</p> <p><b>Nepriama rec</b> je veta, v ktorej author rozprava to co povedala in a postava bez doslovnej citacie.</p>	<p><b>"Neuveris, koho som dnes videla!"</b> povedala Sam nadsene.</p> <p><b>"Som neskutočne hladný"</b> povedal Paul.</p> <p><b>Sam nadsene povedala, ze ja neuverim co dnes ona videla.</b></p> <p><b>Paul povedal, ze bol velmi hladny.</b></p>

	<p><b><u>Punctuation</u></b></p> <p>Capital letter ( C ).      <b>Velke/Hlavne pismeno</b></p> <p>Full stop ( . )              <b>Bodka</b></p> <p>Question mark ( ? )        <b>Otaznik</b></p> <p>Exclamation mark ( ! ).    <b>Vykricnik</b></p> <p>Comma ( , ).                <b>Ciarka</b></p> <p>Apostrophe ( ' ).            <b>Apostrof</b></p> <p>Inverted commas ( “        ” ) <b>Uvodzovky</b></p> <p>Here are some links for more examples of word classes and punctuation.</p>
	<p><a href="https://www.theschoolrun.com/">https://www.theschoolrun.com/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize</a></p>