

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><u>Noun</u></p> <p>A common noun describes a class of objects and does not have a capital letter.</p> <p>A proper noun is the name of a person or place, such as Susan or America. Proper nouns start with a capital letter.</p>	<p>Our dog bit the burglar on his behind!</p> <p>Tom visited the famous Tower Bridge in London last May.</p>		
<p><u>Pronoun</u></p> <p>A pronoun 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>She waved to him.</p>		
<p><u>Verb</u></p> <p>Verbs can be used to describe an action, that is doing something or happens regularly.</p>	<p>The rabbit was jumping in the field.</p> <p>The rabbit lives in a burrow.</p> <p>I read one book every week.</p>		
<p><u>Adjective</u></p>			

<p>These words are used to describe a noun.</p>	<p>The pupils did some really good work.</p> <p>The day was cold, wet and windy.</p>		
<p><u>Noun phrase</u></p> <p>A noun phrase includes one noun as well as words that describe it.</p> <p>An expanded noun phrase adds more details to the noun.</p>	<p>The black dog.</p> <p>A big, fury black dog.</p>		
<p><u>Main clause</u></p> <p>A main clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb which makes complete sense on its own.</p>	<p>The fast, red <u>squirrel</u> <i>darted</i> up a tree.</p>		
<p><u>Conjunctions</u></p> <p>We use co-ordinating conjunctions to join main clauses together.</p>	<p>The cinema was closed so we watched a movie on TV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and • but • or • nor • yet • so 		
<p>Subordinating conjunction 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"> • if • since • as 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when • although • while • after • before • until 		
<p><u>Tenses</u></p> <p>There are three main tenses: present, past and future. Tenses tell the action related to a time.</p>	<p><u>Present tense:</u> I usually walk to school alone every day but this morning I am walking with Fred.</p> <p><u>Past tense:</u> I walked to school with my friend yesterday.</p> <p>I have walked five miles since 8 o'clock this morning.</p> <p><u>Future tense</u> I will walk to the monster's cave with you. (So you will not have to go on your own.)</p> <p>It is going to rain soon. (I can see the clouds gathering.)</p>		
<p><u>Adverb</u></p> <p>An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, which means that it tells you how, when, where or why something</p>	<p>I called angrily to my little sister. I will <i>eat</i> later.</p>		

is being done.			
<p><u>Fronted adverbial</u></p> <p>Fronted adverbials are phrases or words at the start of a sentence that are used to describe the action that follows.</p>	<p>Later, we met by the park. Quietly, she waited. After the rain stopped, Sophie went outside to play. Before breakfast, I read 5 pages of my book.</p>		
<p><u>Prepositions</u></p> <p>Prepositions are linking words in a sentence. We use prepositions to explain where things are in time or space.</p>	<p>beside, under, on, against, beneath or over</p>		
<p><u>Apostrophe</u></p> <p>Apostrophes have two completely different uses:</p> <p>Showing the place of missing letters (e.g. I'm for I am)</p> <p>To show possession</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm • don't • won't • wouldn't • let's <p>Hannah's mother went to town in Justin's car.</p>		
<p><u>Direct speech</u></p> <p>Direct speech is a sentence in which the <i>exact words spoken</i> are reproduced</p>	<p>"You'll never guess what I've just seen!" said Sam excitedly. "I'm really hungry," Paul said.</p>		

<p>in speech marks (also known as quotation marks or inverted commas).</p> <p>Indirect speech is a sentence which tells you what someone said without quoting the actual words.</p>	<p>Sam said excitedly that I would never guess what she had just seen.</p> <p>Paul said he was very hungry.</p>		
	<p><u>Punctuation</u></p> <p>Capital letter (C)</p> <p>Full stop (.)</p> <p>Question mark (?)</p> <p>Exclamation mark (!)</p> <p>Comma (,)</p> <p>Apostrophe (')</p> <p>Inverted commas (" ")</p> <p>Here are some links for more examples of word classes and punctuation.</p>		
	<p>https://www.theschoolrun.com/</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize</p>		