

## KS1 Grammar and Punctuation Jargon Buster!

Term	Definition
<b>adjective</b>	<p>An adjective gives more information about a noun. It often goes before the noun or after the verb 'to be' e.g. is, am, are, was etc.</p> <p><b>For example</b>            The <u>little, brown</u> rabbit ate a <u>juicy</u> carrot.            The <u>fairy</u> was <u>beautiful</u>.</p>
<b>adverb</b>	<p>An adverb gives more information about a verb, an adverb, another adverb or a clause. An adverb tells you how, when or where something happens. Some, but not all, adverbs end in 'ly'.</p> <p><b>For example</b>            He <u>happily</u> skipped across the playground.            The sun shone <u>brightly</u>.            The girl ran <u>fast</u>.            He was <u>very</u> frightened.</p>
<b>apostrophe</b>	<p>An apostrophe can be used to show where a letter or letters have been missed out to shorten a word.</p> <p><b>For example</b>            I am = I'm            do not = don't</p> <p>An apostrophe can also be used to show possession. Often, a possessive apostrophe is followed by an s.</p> <p><b>For example</b>            Clara's shoes...</p> <p><b>In year 2 we only look at apostrophes for singular possession</b></p>
<b>clause</b>	<p>A clause is a group of words that contains a noun and a verb. A sentence can have just one main clause or two or more clauses.</p> <p><b>For example</b>            The brown dog <u>ran</u> to fetch his bone. (One thing happening – one clause )            The brown dog <u>ran</u> to fetch his bone because he <u>was</u> hungry. (Two things happening – two clauses)</p>
<b>comma</b>	<p>Commas can be used for different purposes. In Year 2 we teach how commas are used to separate items in a list.</p> <p><b>For example</b>            I like to play football, tennis, hockey and netball.  <b>NB There is no comma before the 'and'</b></p>
<b>command</b>	<p>A command is a type of sentence that gives an order or instruction.</p> <p><b>For example</b>            Stop jumping on the bed!</p>
<b>compound word</b>	<p>A compound word is a word that is made up of 2 other words.</p> <p><b>For example</b>            Football, blackbird, teaspoon, bedroom</p>
<b>conjunction</b>	<p>A conjunction links words, or groups of words, together within a sentence.</p>

<b>co-ordinating conjunction</b>	<p>A co-ordinating conjunction joins clauses (groups of words containing a verb) which are of the same importance within a sentence. Commonly used co-ordinating conjunctions are <b>and</b>, <b>but</b> and <b>or</b>.</p> <p><b>For example</b>  <b>The boy was tired <b>but</b> he couldn't get to sleep.</b></p>
<b>Sub-ordinating conjunction</b>	<p>A sub-ordinating conjunction introduces a sub-ordinate clause. This relies on the main clause to make sense.</p> <p><b>For example</b>  <b>The girl put up her umbrella when it rained.</b></p> <p>Other common sub-ordinating conjunctions include: because, if, as, until and while</p>
<b>exclamation</b>	<p>An exclamation is a type of sentence that expresses strong emotion.</p> <p><b>For example</b>  <b>What a load of rubbish that is!</b>  <b>What a delicious meal that was!</b></p>
<b>exclamation mark</b>	<p>An exclamation mark comes at the end of a sentence where the writer wants to convey feeling or emotion. An exclamation sentence must begin with What or How.</p> <p><b>For example</b>  <b>What a beautiful sunny day it is today!</b></p>
<b>expanded noun phrase</b>	<p>An expanded noun phrase adds detail to the noun. The expansion can come before the noun, after the noun or even both.</p> <p><b>For example</b>  <b>The big, blue butterfly with the broken wing....</b></p>
<b>Fronted adverbial</b>	<p>Fronted adverbials are words or phrases placed at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.</p> <p><b>For example: Before sunrise, Zack ate his breakfast.</b>  <b>After the rain stopped, Sophie went outside to play.</b></p>
<b>homophone</b>	<p>Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.</p> <p><b>For example</b>  <b>there their they're</b>  <b>meat meet</b>  <b>through threw</b></p>
<b>noun</b>	<p>A noun is a person, place or thing.  <i>Common nouns</i> include cat; tree; bag etc.  <i>Proper nouns</i> need a capital letter and include: Tom, Bristol, Monday, France etc.</p>
<b>prefix</b>	<p>A prefix is a morpheme (small unit of meaning) that can be added to the beginning of a root word. Prefixes have different meanings.</p> <p><b>For example</b>  <b>unhappy</b>  <b>disappear</b>  <b>impossible</b></p>
<b>question</b>	<p>A question is a type of sentence that is used to find out information.</p> <p><b>For example</b>  <b>What is your name?</b></p>
<b>question mark</b>	<p>A question mark comes at the end of a sentence when someone is asking a question.</p>

	<p>For example Where is your homework?</p>
<b>root word</b>	<p>A root word is a word that can stand on its own without any prefixes or suffixes. For example look, rain, dream</p>
<b>sentence</b>	<p>A sentence is a group of words that has a subject and a verb. There are 4 types of sentence: <i>see command, exclamation, question and statement.</i></p>
<b>statement</b>	<p>A statement is a sentence that tells you something. For example I love learning the rules of grammar.</p>
<b>suffix</b>	<p>A suffix is a morpheme (small unit of meaning) that can be added to the end of a root word. For example laughed proudly joyful helpless</p>
<b>tense</b>	<p>The verb in a sentence shows the tense. It shows that something is happening now, in the past or in the future. We teach 2 types of past tense in Year 2: The simple past tense For example I jumped; I crawled; I hopped (<i>regular</i>) I ran; I ate; I saw (<i>irregular</i>) The progressive past tense For example I was walking; I was playing; She was driving</p>
<b>verb</b>	<p>A verb often names an action but also describes a state of being. For example The boy jumped over the fence. The girl is happy.</p>
<b>Phoneme</b>	<p>A Phoneme is the smallest unit of sound. Phonemes can be put together to make words.</p>
<b>Grapheme</b>	<p>A Grapheme is how we write down a phoneme. Graphemes can be made up from 1 letter e.g. p, 2 letters e.g. sh, 3 letters e.g. tch or 4 letters e.g. ough.</p>
<b>Digraph</b>	<p>A digraph is a combination of two letters representing one sound. For example: ph and ey</p>
<b>Trigraph</b>	<p>A trigraph is a combination of three letters representing one sound. For example: igh and ure</p>
<b>Quadgraph</b>	<p>A quadgraph is a combination of four letters representing one sound. For example: ough and schwa</p>
<b>Split Digraph</b>	<p>A split digraph also contains two letters (a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e and u-e) but they are split between a consonant, for example; make, bike and pure.</p>