



Words	Definition	Example
adjective	A describing word found before a noun or after a verb.	A sticky bun. He was surprised .
nouns	<p>noun - names for people, places and things</p> <p>common noun - Objects or things which you can see and touch (not unique names of people, places and things).</p> <p>proper noun - Unique names given to people, places and things (must start with a capital letter).</p> <p>abstract noun - Ideas, qualities and feelings that you can't see/touch</p> <p>collective noun - A word which groups nouns.</p>	<p>- dog, child, day, computer</p> <p>- Fred, Stockwood, Monday, Xbox</p> <p>- love, beauty, despair</p> <p>- herd of sheep</p>
verbs	verb - A word which tells us what someone or something is doing or feeling (can be present, past or future).	He lives in Bristol. She was home. I feel happy. I am tall. be, walk, do, see, jump
	modal verb - Words that change the degrees of certainty of <u>other verbs</u> .	will, would, can, could, should, might, must, We must go to school.
	present perfect verb - uses the helper verb - has or have showing an action that begins in the past and continues to the present .	He has gone to lunch. We have lived in that house for ten years .
	past perfect verb - uses the helper verb had , showing one action that happened before another when both are in the past .	He had finished his homework the day before They had visited the zoo last week.
	present progressive verb - uses the helper verb is or are , it suggests a continuous action	He is running down the road They are singing in the choir.
	past progressive verb -uses the helper verb was or were it suggests a continuous action	He was running down the road They were singing in the choir
adverbs	<p>adverb - A word that modifies a verb often ending in 'ly'.</p> <p>probability adverb - A word that shows the possibility of a verb happening often ending in 'ly'.</p>	Ben soon started snoring loudly and quickly . certainly, definitely, possibly, absolutely
preposition	A word which tells us where something or someone is in time or place.	She'll be back from Peru in two weeks.
conjunction	Co-ordinating conjunctions: words used to link parts of a sentence together Hint: FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) Subordinating conjunctions start a subordinate clause e.g although, because, whereas, since, if	Kylie is young but she can kick the ball hard. Although it was raining, the children went out to play.
article	Three words (the, an, a) that introduce a noun, even if it has an adjective before (these are a type of determiner).	The mouldy apple. An <u>e</u> lephant ate a <u>t</u> ree.
determiner	A word which introduces and clarifies a noun (this must go before an adjective in a noun phrase).	the, a, an (articles) this, that, some, every my, your, one, two,
pronoun	<p>pronoun - A word which replaces a noun that has already been mentioned.</p> <p>possessive pronoun - a word that says that something belongs to a person or object and replaces the noun that has already been mentioned.</p> <p>relative pronoun - a word that introduces relative clauses.</p>	<p>- John put his hat on and he left. Janet walked home, she opened the door.</p> <p>- That dog is theirs.</p> <p>- who, which, where, when, while</p>

subject	The subject of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea that is <i>doing</i> or <i>being</i> something.	Rita went out. That is uncertain. Children like dogs.
object	The object of the sentence is who or what the object <u>is done to</u> .	Rita left home . The dog chased the cat .



My Year 6 Great Grammar Glossary

Groups of words



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phrase	A group of words without a verb which wouldn't make sense as a sentence on its own.	the dog and the chicken
expanded noun phrase	A phrase that tells you more about a noun, without a verb .	the long, winding road people with glasses
preposition phrase	A phrase that tells you more about where or when something happened without a verb .	after lunch under the trees
clause	A group of words containing a verb which makes sense on its own but has no punctuation.	the small mouse squeaked
sentence	A group of words containing at least one verb and subject, which makes sense on its own . It can be a statement, question, exclamation or command.	Noisily the rain crashed down onto the golden leaves.
main clause	A group of words which contains a subject and a verb, which makes sense on its own .	The man wore a purple hat.
subordinate clause	A group of words that gives us extra information and doesn't make sense on its own.	He watched her, as she disappeared into the distance .
relative clause	A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause. Often starting with who, which, when, where or that , it adds in extra information .	The boy, who had brown hair , tripped over.
adverbial words and phrases	A phrase which adds more information to the main clause. An adverbial word which link sentences or vary sentence openings.	She brushes her hair from top to bottom . However, Although, Furthermore
active sentence	The subject is at the start of an active sentence and does the action .	The dog ate the sausage.
passive sentence	A passive sentence is when something is done to something . (The object moves to the beginning of the sentence) Hint: spot the helper verb - was or were, often there is 'by'.	The sausage was eaten (by the dog).

