

## Grammar Terminology

Adverb	Adds detail to verbs, adjectives or other adverbs
Time adverb	After, next, before
Manner adverbs	Curiously, mysteriously
Place adverbs	Under, over, upstairs

Subject	The person or thing doing the verb
Verb	What is being done
Object	The person or thing having something done to it
The fisherman caught the fish	

Active Voice	The subject performs the action (verb) to the object
Passive voice	The subject receives the action (verb) and the object is performing it
The boy ate the broccoli The broccoli was eaten by the boy	

## Phrases, sentences and clauses

Noun phrase	A noun with a modifier (e.g. his dog, the car)
Prepositional noun phrase	Describes where the noun is
Adverbial phrase	Explains where, when or how something has happened
Main clause	Must include a subject and verb and make sense by itself
Subordinate clause	Is used to add extra information to the main clause, contains a subordinating conjunction
Subjunctive	Express a wish or suggestion (e.g. If I were you, I'd accept)
Relative clause	Type of subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun

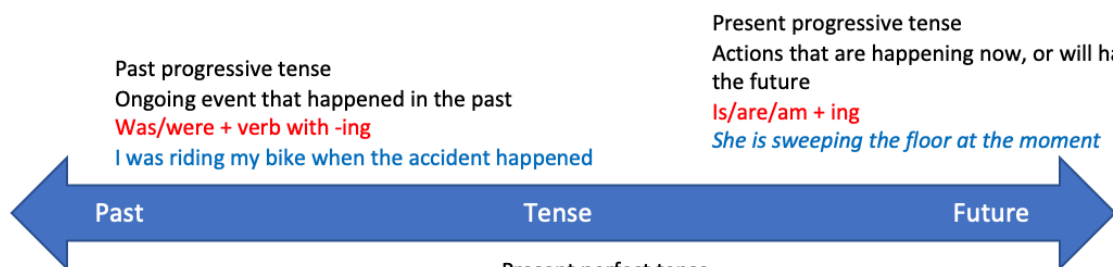
Ambiguity	Something that is not clear
Relative Pronoun	Type of pronoun that introduces a relative clause - e.g. who, when, which, where
Modal verbs	Indicate certainty or probability (might, could, should, would)

## Punctuation

Semi Colon	Connects two main clauses Some people like cats; others like dogs
Colon	Used to introduce something, usually in a list He was missing three things: coat, hat and umbrella
Ellipsis	Indicates words deliberately missing or to add tension I found...treasure!
Hyphen	Joins words together, usually two nouns or an adjective + noun (e.g. death-defying)
Bullet Points	List information
Parenthesis	Word, phrase or clause added into a sentence to add information. Shown with brackets, comma or dash
Commas	Separate items in a list
	Separate direct speech from a reporting clause
	Separate main and subordinate clauses
	Indicate parenthesis
	To avoid ambiguity
	After a fronted adverbial
	To mark a relative clause

## Spelling Terminology

Antonym	Words that have opposite meanings
Synonym	Words that have similar meanings
Root word	The most basic part of the word – no prefix or suffix
Prefix	Added to the start of the word (im, in, re)
Suffix	Added to the end of the root word (ing, ed, ful)
Homophone	Words that sound the same but spelt differently
Homonym	Words that are spelt the same but have different meanings



**Past perfect tense**  
Had + past tense verb to talk about time up to a certain point in the past  
*When the police arrived, the thief had escaped*

**Present perfect tense**  
Occurred an indefinite amount of time ago or started in the past and is still continuing in the present  
Have/has + past tense verb  
*We have talked before*

