

SPaG



Dear Parents,

This booklet is to make you aware of the language relating to the spelling, punctuation and grammar that the children will be exposed to during their time at MKPS.

We have compiled a glossary of common language children will be using and we hope this will be of use to you when supporting your child's learning at home.

Grammar	Definition	Example
Active voice	Verbs can be active. In an active sentence the subject carries out the action.	The dog bit Ben.
Adverbial	A word or phrase (more than one word) that is used to give more detail to a verb or a clause. Adverbials of manner - how Adverbials of place - where Adverbials of time - when, how often Adverbials of probability - how certain we are	Tom shouted loudly . He cycled as fast as possible . I saw him over there . In minute I will start. Perhaps we should go. He will certainly say yes.
Adjectival phrase	A group of words that describe a noun or pronoun. It can be placed before or after the noun.	This pie is very delicious . Highly emotive actors give good performances.
Ambiguity	When a word has more than one meaning.	'Someone complimented me on my driving today. They left a note on my windscreen; it said 'Parking Fine.' That was nice.'

Article	A, an, the	An elephant A bear The teddy
Auxiliary verb	A verb used in forming the tenses, moods and voices of other verbs. Eg. be, do, have. They are 'helping verbs'.	I do my homework. She has arrived.
Clause	Cause contains a subject and a verb. There are two types of clauses: Independent – makes sense by itself Dependent- works only as part of a whole sentence. It could begin with after, although, because, if, when, while	Independent: She can leave the room now. Dependent clause: because she finished all her work.
Cohesion	Writing is cohesive if it is clear how the meanings of its parts fit together. For example if you start writing in the past tense you should stay writing in the past tense to keep the writing cohesive.	I went to the market this morning and I bought a drink; then, I went to the supermarket a few hours later and purchased another drink.

Collective noun	The name of a person, place or thing.	Common- table, cat Proper- John, Sarah, England Collective- pride, gaggle, flock Abstract- love, bravery
Abstract Noun	Four types:	
Compound sentence	A sentence with two independent clauses that have related ideas and are connected with a conjunction.	That burger was delicious and my ice cream was tasty too.
Complex sentence	A sentence containing a subordinate clause.	When the cake is brown, take it out of the oven.
Conjunction	Used to join two ideas together within one sentence. Eg. and, but, so, because	He needed his coat because it was cold. The curtains danced in the wind while the windows crashed.
Determiner	Words used with nouns- this book, my friend, a book, the book	This book is yours. I've got some sweets. I will have an apple. Which colour do you prefer?

Exclamation mark	Used at the end of a sentence to show strong emotion	“Get out!”
First person	When text is written from the point of view of the main character involved in the action	I went shopping.
Fronting	A word or phrase that normally comes after the verb may be moved before the verb. When this happens, we say it has been fronted.	During the day, we have lessons.
Homonym	Two different words that both look the same and sound the same	The sound a dog makes is a bark / there is bark on the tree.
Homophone	Two different words that sound exactly the same when pronounced	Hear and here
Imperative verb	Create imperative sentences which don't leave room for questions or discussion even if the tone is polite.	Fold your clothes up. Chop the onions.
Modal Verb	To show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible – or not!	Perhaps I should stay behind. Can I get you a drink?

	Examples: can/ could, may/ might, shall/ should, will/ would, must/ ought conviction	Sam will be here soon. I must go now. This ride may be too scary for you.
Noun phrase	A phrase with a noun as its key word. A noun phrase can be replaced by a pronoun	Some foxes I like singing in the bath- - can become I like it
Object	The object in a sentence that is having the action done to it.	The dog broke the window. The children ripped the paper.
Paragraph	A section of a piece of writing. A new paragraph marks a change of focus, change of time, change of place or change of speaker.	
Parenthesis	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage which is grammatically complete without it; usually marked with brackets, commas or dashes.	Mary (8 years old) goes to school with my brother. The bag – red, black handles – was lost.

Passive voice	Verbs can be passive. In a passive sentence the subject is on the receiving end of the action.	Ben was bitten by the dog.
Possessive	A possessive form is a word or grammatical construction used to indicate a relationship of ownership in a broad sense. By adding an apostrophe to a noun, we can show possession. Possessive pronouns are used when a specific person/thing belongs to a specific person/thing. They don't have an apostrophe.	The girl's pencil needed sharpening. The literacy books are over there. Yours is on top.
Preposition	A word that shows the position of a noun	The box was under the table. I was inside the house. The clouds above ...
Pronouns	Used in place of nouns. There are several different types of pronouns but most common are personal pronouns.	She, they, it, them, I, he.

Relative clause	A clause using who, whom, which, whose to relate back to the subject. Clause does not make sense by itself.	Polly's hair, which was long and brown , hung loosely around her head. The boy was funny, which made me smile.
Relative pronoun	Word used to introduce a relative clause- who, whom, which, that	The train was late, which annoyed me greatly. This is Nick who can play the piano.
Second person	Text written in the second person refers to the writer's or speaker's audience.	Your teacher is very proud of you
Semi colon	Used to separate two main clauses in a sentence. Used to separate items in a list if these items consist of long phrases.	I liked the book; it was a pleasure to read. I need large, juicy tomatoes; a pack of mature cheddar cheese and a delicious birthday cake.
Subject	The noun or pronoun that is carrying out the action in the sentence.	The dog broke the window.

		The children ripped the paper.
Subordinate clause	A clause with a subject and a verb but does not make sense by itself; it is in addition to the main clause.	Although I was scared , I crept inside. <i>'I crept inside' is the main clause because it makes sense by itself.</i>
Suffix	An ending used to change the meaning of a word	The suffix -ly changes the word from quick to quickly
Syllable	Sounds like a beat in the word	Hospital has 3 syllables (hos-pi-tal)
Synonym	Two different words that have the same or similar meaning	Talk and speak
Third person	Text in the third person refers to someone else (not the write or the writer's audience)	They went to the cinema
Word class	Every word belongs to a word class which summarises the way it can be used	Noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, pronoun, conjunction

Word family	The words in a word family are normally related to each other by a combination of form, grammar and meaning	Teach and teacher
--------------------	---	---------------------------------