

Plural: more than one of something

Prefix: group of letters at the start of a word *eg subway, submerge*

Preposition: show the position of things *eg above, behind, by*

Pronoun: takes the place of a noun *eg I, you, it*

Question: ask something, ending in a question mark *eg Did he stand up?*

Ranking words: placing words in order, according to their meaning *eg freezing, cold, tepid, boiling*

Relative Clause: clauses in the middle of a sentence *eg The door, which was the only way out, was locked.*

Reported Speech (indirect speech): speech referred to, but not word for word *eg He said, "I really like sweets. The flavours are fantastic and refreshing. They taste like nothing on Earth." = He said that he really liked the taste of sweets.*

Semi-Colon: in detailed lists, or to join two sentences *eg The moon is full; the stars are out.*

Silent Letters: letters in words that you cannot hear *eg knee*

Singular: one of something

Standard English: correct grammar, no idioms, correct tenses, subject-verb agreement, no double negatives

Statement: tell someone something, ending in a full stop *eg It is hot.*

Subject: the person/thing that the sentences is about *eg The man fell over*

Subject and verb agreement: plural and singular *eg The girls were running – NOT - The girls was running.*

Subordinate/Dependent Clause: part of a sentence that would not make complete sense on its own *eg They had chips, after they played football.*

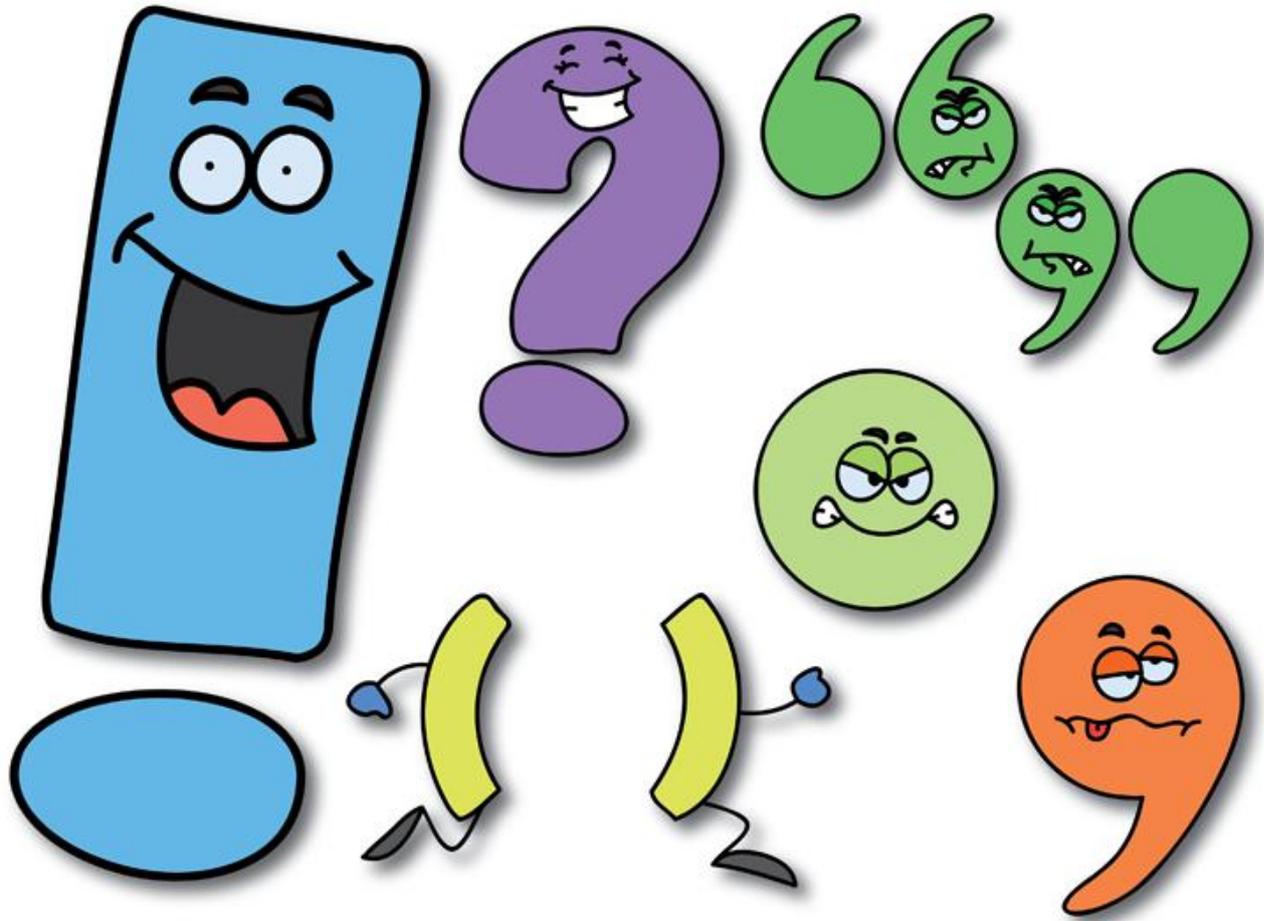
Suffix: group of letters at the end of a word *eg slowly, quickly*

Superlative: adjective showing the 'least' or 'most' of something *eg richest, smallest*

Synonym: a word with the same/similar meaning *eg big is the same as large*

Tenses: verbs can be in the past, present or future tense *eg listen, will listen, listened*

Verb: an action or being word *eg run, is*



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Abstract Noun: names of things you cannot see, like feelings *eg happiness, truth*

Active Voice: a sentence where the subject is doing the action *eg The girl chased the dog.*

Adjective: added to a noun to describe it *eg tiny*

Article: words that come before nouns *eg the, a an*

Adverb: added to a verb to tell you how the verb is done *eg quickly*

Adverbial: tells us about a verb and tell us where, when, how long, how often, how, why, with whom *eg Fred hid the box for a week. An adverb can also be an adverbial.*

Antonym: the opposite of a word (sometimes using prefix) *eg big is the opposite of small, unhappy is the opposite of happy*

Apostrophe: punctuation used for contraction/omission *eg it's* or possession/ownership *eg Fred's pens*

Brackets: used to show parenthesis

Capital Letter: used with proper nouns, start of sentences, titles *eg I love Suffolk.*

Clause: part of a sentence containing a verb and a subject *eg The girl ran.*

Colon: to introduce a list, an example or a quotation *eg I bought this food: eggs, milk and flour*

Collective Noun: names for groups of things *eg swarm, flock*

Comma: used to separate items in a list; to separate direct speech from the speaker; within a complex sentence

Command: order someone to do something, ending with an exclamation mark *eg Sit down!*

Common Noun: names of objects *eg table*

Comparative Adjective: adjective showing comparison *eg slower, longer*

Complex Sentence: has a dependent clause (main) and an independent clause (subordinate) *eg They had chips, after they played football.*

Conjunctions: link different ideas in writing *eg but, because*

Continuous (progressive) Tense: when something continues to happen – use 'ing' on the end of a verb

Contraction: apostrophes used to join words together *eg don't*

Dashes: used to show parenthesis

Direct Speech: speech quoted word for word.

Double Negative: *eg Charlie couldn't work no more.*

Ellipses: used when a word, or words, are missed out *eg She looked...*

Expanded Noun Phrase: where adjectives, a prepositional phrase or adverbial is added to a noun phrase *eg Thomas cleaned the car BECOMES Thomas cleaned the dirty blue car OR Thomas cleaned the car in the garden OR Yesterday, Thomas cleaned the car OR a mixture of these.*

Formal/Informal: informal = chatty, with contractions, abbreviations, slang, personal; formal = the opposite to informal

Homonym: words spelled or sound the same, but mean something different *eg see, sea* or *trip (holiday), trip (fall over)*

Homophone: words pronounced the same but often used incorrectly *eg aloud, allowed*

Hyphen: short dash to connect two words *eg back-to-back, action-packed*

Inverted Commas: punctuation placed around words spoken - "Hello."

Noun: the name of something *eg table*

Noun Phrase: an article and a noun *eg the car*

Main/Independent Clause: part of a sentence that makes sense on its own *eg They had chips, after they played football.*

Modal Verb: verbs that express degrees of certainty *eg might, should*

Object: the thing being acted on by the verb *eg The dog chased the cat*

Parenthesis: extra information, marked by brackets, dashes or a pair of commas *eg The small boy (who was eating an ice-cream) ran away.*

Passive Voice: a sentence when the subject has the action done to it *eg The dog was being chased.*

Perfect tense: using have, has or had before a verb.

Phrase: a group of words that is not a sentence *eg going to the shops, after the terrible meal*

