

Year group taught	Vocabulary	Definition
Year 3	Clause	Clauses are the building blocks of a sentence. They are groups of words that contain a subject and a verb. They can be 'main' or 'subordinate'
	Conjunction	A type of connective that joins clauses. Co-ordinating conjunctions include 'and', 'but' and 'so'. Subordinating conjunctions include 'because', 'if' and 'until'. See also subordinating clause.
	Direct speech	A sentence where the exact words spoken are represented, and shown in speech marks (also known as inverted commas). For example, "Tidy your room, please," said Mum.
	Inverted commas	Punctuation marks used to demarcate direct speech in a sentence. Also known as speech marks.
	Prefix	Letters that go in front of a root word and change its meaning, for example, 'un-' (happy/unhappy), 'dis-' (appear/disappear), 're-' (act/react)
	Preposition	A linking word in a sentence, used to show where things are in time or space. For example, 'under', 'after', 'next', 'behind'.
	Subordinate clause	A clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence, but is linked to a main clause using a subordinating conjunction. It does not express a complete thought, and if read on its own it requires additional information. For example, 'I take my dog to the park

		every day, even though sometimes it is raining'. Subordinate clauses contain a subject noun and a verb.
	Word family	A group of words which may share a common root word or morphology. For example, 'happy', 'unhappy', 'happiness', 'happily', 'unhappiness', 'unhappily'.
Year 4	Adverbial	A phrase built around an adverb - for example, 'as quickly as possible', 'very rudely'.
	Determiner	A word that introduces a noun and identifies it in detail. This may be a definite or indefinite article (a, an, the), a demonstrative (this, that), possessive (your, my), a quantifier (some, many) or a number (six, ten, half).
	Possessive pronoun	A pronoun which is used to show ownership. Some can be used on their own ('mine', 'yours', 'his', 'hers', 'ours', 'theirs'), whilst others need to be attached to a noun ('my', 'your', 'her', 'our', 'their', 'whose').
	Pronoun	Any word which can be used to replace a noun.
Year 5	Ambiguity	A sentence contains ambiguity if it could be open to more than one meaning. Pupils are taught to use hyphens to avoid ambiguity; for example, the sentence 'Jaws is about a man eating shark' could be ambiguous, but with the insertion of a hyphen becomes much clearer: 'Jaws is about a man-eating shark'.

	Cohesion	A sentence will have cohesion if all its parts fit together, for example if tenses and pronouns are consistent and determiners refer to the correct noun.
	Modal verb	A special verb which affects the other verbs in the sentence by showing obligation e.g. 'You should do your homework', possibility e.g. 'I might have pizza for tea', ability e.g. 'You can ride a bike now' or permission e.g. 'You may go out now'.
	Parenthesis	Parenthesis is used to add extra information to a sentence. It is punctuated with brackets, commas and dashes.
	Relative clause	A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun by using a relative pronoun (who, that or which). For example, 'He ate too many cakes, which made him feel ill'.
	Relative pronoun	A pronoun used in a relative clause (who, that, which).
Year 6	Active	A sentence written in the active voice has the subject of the sentence carrying out the main action
	Antonym	A word with the opposite meaning to another, e.g. good/bad, wise/foolish, long/ short
	Object	The object of a sentence is involved in the action but does not carry it out. For example, 'I dropped my cup on the floor'

	<i>Passive</i>	<i>A sentence is written in the passive voice when the subject is having something done to it. For example, 'The mouse was chased by the cat'.</i>
	<i>Subject</i>	<i>The subject of a sentence is the thing or person carrying out the main action. For example, 'The cow ate the grass'.</i>
	<i>Synonym</i>	<i>A word which has exactly or nearly the same meaning as another word.</i>