**Year 3 and 4**

Adverb: gives more meaning to a verb. Many tell us how something happened, but it can also tell us when or where.

Adverbial phrase: a group of words that tells us more about the verb.

Adverbs of manner: tell us how something happened.

Adverbs of time: tell us when something happened.

Adverbs of place: tell us where something happened.

Apostrophes: apostrophes used to mark singular and plural possession, e.g. the girl’s name, the girls’ names.

Article: (a or an) ‘an’ is used with words that begin with a vowel.

Clause: a group of words that can be used as a whole sentence or part of a sentence. It contains subject and verb. (Main clause makes sense on its own. Subordinate clause does not, e.g. Although I was scared, I crossed the bridge.).

Common noun: name of a general thing e.g. boy, train, table.

Complex sentence: link two or more ideas together within one sentence. Sometimes conjunctions are used to link ideas; sometimes verbs are used.

Compound sentence: two simple sentences joined together. A conjunction like: and, but or so, is used to join the sentences.

Conjunction: a word used to join ideas within a sentence e.g. and, because, so, when.

Connective: a word used to join two phrases/clauses/sentences (a conjunction is also a connective) e.g. therefore, finally, furthermore.

Comparative adjective: used to compare two nouns, e.g. bigger.

Determiner: goes in front of a noun and its adjective to help tell us which person or thing the sentence is about, or how much or how many of them there are. Articles are also determiners, e.g. one, many, every.

Inverted commas: direct speech is when the actual words of a person are shown by using inverted commas around those words, e.g. “We are going to the cinema for my birthday tomorrow,” Jonathan said.

Paragraph: a group of sentences that are about an idea or topic.

Phrase: a group of words that does not make sense on its own and it doesn’t contain a verb, e.g. with the class.

Predicate: this is the part of the sentence which tells us what the subject is or does. It always contains a verb, e.g. The dog sleeps in his basket. **The dog** is the subject and **sleeps in his basket** is the predicate.

Prefix: is a group of letters that can be added to the beginning of a root word, e.g. **im** + possible.

Preposition: a word that tells us the position of one object in relation to another, e.g. on, between, under.

Pronoun: a word that takes the place of a noun, e.g. he, she, it, they. Possessive pronoun: tells you who or what owns a noun, e.g. his, her, our.



September 2014

**Grammar and Punctuation**

A Guide for Parents

Year 3 and 4