

YEAR 6

GRAMMAR GLOSSARY

Name	Definition
Subject	<p>The subject is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which does the verb in the clause.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Example: <u>Wednesday</u> is my favourite day. <u>Cheryl's mum</u> is picking me up today. <u>He</u> ate the tomato.</i></p>
Object	<p>The object is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which usually comes directly after the verb.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It is involved in or affected by the action of the verb.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Example: He ate the <u>tomato</u>.</i></p>
Active voice	<p>When a sentence is in the active voice, the pattern is subject-verb-object.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The subject of the verb is more important.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Example: James broke the window. The PTA painted the playground. The seals followed by the boat.</i></p>
Passive voice	<p>When a sentence is in the passive voice, the pattern is usually object-verb-(subject).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The object of the verb is more important.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Example: The window has been broken. The playground was painted by the PTA. The boat was followed by the seals.</i></p>
Synonym	<p>A synonym is a word or phrase with the same or similar meaning to another.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">You can find synonyms in a thesaurus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Example: Talk = speak = mention Sleep = doze = kip = nap</i></p>
Antonym	<p>An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning to another.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Example: tall-short young-old full-empty</i></p>

<p>Ellipsis</p>	<p>An ellipsis is the omission of a word or phrase which is expected or predictable.</p> <p>The punctuation is used to show a pause in speech or thoughts, and to build tension or show that a sentence is no finished.</p> <p><i>Example: The sight was awesome...truly amazing. Mr Daily gritted his teeth, gripped the scalpel tightly in his right hand and slowly advanced...</i></p>
<p>Hyphen</p>	<p>A hyphen is a form of punctuation which joins one or more words.</p> <p><i>Example: Happy-go-lucky Spine-tingling</i></p> <p>They can also be used to join a prefix to a word when the prefix ends in the same letter as the root word.</p> <p><i>Example: co-ordination re-enter</i></p>
<p>Colon</p>	<p>A colon is a form of punctuation which indicates that an explanation or list is to follow.</p> <p><i>Example: Marvin was stunned: he had never seen a firework display like it. On the trip you will need to bring: a waterproof coat, wellies, warm jumpers and medication.</i></p>
<p>Semi-colon</p>	<p>A semi-colon is a form of punctuation used in the place of a conjunction to link two separate sentences that are closely related.</p> <p><i>Example: The children came home today; they had been away for a week.</i></p> <p>It can also be used to separate items in a list when the items are short phrases rather than single words.</p> <p><i>Example: For my birthday I got: several new books; a pair of fluffy slippers; a new x-box game and a bike.</i></p>
<p>Bullet points</p>	<p>Bullet points draw attention to important information in order to help the reader identify key information and facts quickly.</p> <p>The text which introduces the bullet points should end with a colon.</p> <p><i>Example: For the school trip, children will need to bring:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>a waterproof coat</i> • <i>a named rucksack</i> • <i>a packed lunch and drink</i>

