

Year 3

adverb	A word which describes how a verb action is being carried out.
preposition	A linking word in a sentence, used to show where things are in time or space. For example, 'under', 'after', 'next', 'behind'. E.g. The box was on the table.
conjunction	A type of connective that joins clauses . Co-ordinating conjunctions include 'and', 'but' and 'so' E.g. <i>The bat and ball were new.</i> Subordinating conjunctions include 'because', 'if' and 'until' e.g. Joe can't practise kicking because he's injured.
word family	A group of words which may share a common root word or morphology . For example, 'happy', 'unhappy', 'happiness', 'happily', 'unhappiness', 'unhappily'.
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)
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 '.
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, <u>even though sometimes it is raining</u> . Subordinate clauses contain a subject noun and a verb.
direct speech	A sentence where the exact words spoken are represented, and shown in speech marks (also known as inverted commas). ("Tidy your room, please," said Mum).
consonant	Any letter of the alphabet other than the vowels (a, e, i, o, u).
vowel	The letters a, e, i, o and u.

inverted commas

Punctuation marks used to demarcate **direct speech** in a sentence. Also known as speech marks, but in the 2014 National Curriculum children are taught the term inverted commas instead.

Year 4

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).
pronoun	Any word which can be used to replace a noun e.g. John likes elephants. – He like elephants.
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').
adverbial	A phrase built around an adverb – for example 'as quickly as possible', 'very rudely'. An adverbial is a word or phrase that is used, like an adverb, to modify a verb or clause. They can be made from adverbs, prepositions or subordinate clauses e.g. She worked until she had finished. Later that night, they left for the airport.

Year 5

<p>modal verb</p>	<p>A special verb which affects the other verbs in the sentence by showing obligation (e.g. 'You <u>should</u> do your homework'), possibility (e.g. 'I <u>might</u> have pizza for tea'), ability (e.g. 'You <u>can</u> ride a bike now') or permission (e.g. 'You <u>may</u> go out now').</p>
<p>relative pronoun</p>	<p>A pronoun used in a relative clause (who, that, which).</p>
<p>relative clause</p>	<p>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). E.g. 'He ate too many cakes, <u>which</u> made him feel ill'.</p>
<p>parenthesis</p>	<p>A remark that is added to a sentence, often to provide an explanation or extra information, that is separated from the main part of the sentence by commas, brackets or dashes e.g. My sister – who lives in Australia – is coming to visit next summer. Parenthesis can be brackets, dashes or commas.</p>
<p>brackets</p>	<p>A punctuation mark used to set a non-essential section of a sentence apart. Also known as parenthesis. E.g. 'My friend Chloe (who is three months older than me) is coming to my house tonight'. Brackets should be used for clarity if the information also includes a comma. E.g. The 30th anniversary of the eruption of Mount St. Helens (May 18, 1980) brought back vivid memories of ash and darkness.</p>
<p>dash</p>	<p>Used in a similar way to brackets or parentheses to set information apart in a sentence. E.g. 'My three friends – Jack, Sam and Callum – are coming to my house for tea'. Dashes are best used when you want to enclose or set off something that deserves a lot of attention, is meant to interrupt your sentence e.g. They fled through the woods, and then George - dear, sweet George the accountant - jumped out from behind a tree and</p>

	stabbed them. Unlike brackets, one dash can be used by itself e.g. There was only one thing missing from the pirate ship - pirates.
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.
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 <u>man-eating shark</u> '.

Year 6

subject	The subject of a sentence is the thing or person carrying out the main action. For example, <u>The cow</u> ate the grass.
object	The object of a sentence is involved in the action but does not carry it out. For example, I dropped <u>my cup</u> on the floor.
active	A sentence written in the active voice has the subject of the sentence carrying out the main action. For example, The cat chased the mouse.
passive	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.
synonym	A word which has exactly or nearly the same meaning as another word.
antonym	A word with the opposite meaning to another, e.g. good/bad, wise/foolish, long/ short.
ellipses	Three dots which are used to show missing words or to create a pause for effect. For example, So...tell me what happened.
hyphen	A punctuation mark used to link and join words, and often used to reduce ambiguity in sentences: for example twenty-seven, brother-in-law, man-eating, long-legged.
colon	A punctuation mark used in a sentence to indicate that something is about to follow, such as a quotation, an example or a list. For example, I need three things from the shop: milk, eggs and bread.
semi-colon	A punctuation mark used in a sentence to separate major sentence elements. A semi-colon can be used between two closely related independent clauses , provided they are not already joined by a coordinating conjunction . For example, My car is red; my friend's car is blue.
bullet points	A way of setting information out in a list of points, which may be phrases , words

or short **sentences**.

You will need to bring:

- a towel
- a swimming costume
- a coat