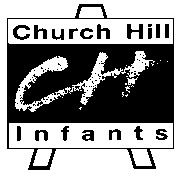
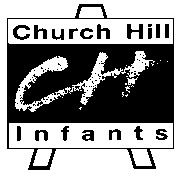
****

**Church Hill Infant School**

Glossary of terms for punctuation and grammar

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Noun | Nouns are sometimes called ‘naming words’ because they name people, places and things. | My big brother did an amazing jump on his skateboard. |
| Adjective | Adjectives are often called ‘describing words’ because they pick out single characteristics such as size or colour | My sister brought a shiny, red bike. |
| Verb | Verbs are often referred to as ‘doing words’ as they name an action but they can also name states or feelings. | The teacher wrote a song for the class.  He likes chocolate. |
| Adverb | Adverbs can be used to modify a verb, adjective or other adverb. | Tom soon started snoring loudly.  (adverbs used to modify the verbs *started* and *snoring)* |
| Conjuction | A conjunction links two words or phrases together.  You may have heard them called connectives. | James bought a bat and ball.  Kylie is young but she can kick the ball hard. |
| Ellipsis | Three dots that usually indicate an intentional omission of a word, sentence or section of text | The room was silent… |
| Apostrophe | Apostrophes have two different uses:   * Showing the place of missing letters (e.g I’m for I am) also known as a *contraction* * Marking possessives (e.g Hannah’s mother) | I’m going out and I won’t be long.  Hannah’s mother went into town in Justin’s car. |
| Simile | A simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two things through the use of connecting words | Without my glasses, I am as blind as a bat.  John runs as fast as lightning. |
| Preposition | A preposition often describes locations, directions or time and links words in a sentence | She’ll be back from Australia in two weeks.  I haven’t seen my dog since this morning. |

****

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Plural | A plural noun often has the suffix ‘*s’* or ‘*es’* on the end meaning more than one  Some words have a different spelling pattern in the plural | dogs  boxes  mice |
| Tense | Tense is the choice between present and past verbs and the use of inflections (modifications) to indicate future tense | He studies (present tense)  He studied yesterday (past tense)  He may study tomorrow ( past tense +infinitive = future |
| Statement | A declarative sentence that is either true or false | The sea was very cold. |
| Question | A sentence that seeks information through a reply. The sentence ends with a question mark | Do you like to play on the swings? |
| Command | An authoritative sentence | Don’t drop the eggs.  Put the rubbish in the bin. |
| Exclamation | A sentence said with emotion and finished with an exclamation mark. | How terrible! |