This poster set is based on the terminology used both in the 2012 Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary sample tests for Year 6 (released in December 2012), and the terminology used in the Primary Draft Curriculum for English (2012). Each poster has the terminology as a heading followed by a brief description and example. The background colours signify the following: Blue: Word Types and Classes Green: Vocabulary and Spelling Yellow: Sentence and Text Structures **Red:** Punctuation Full list of Terminology Used: Noun Demonstrative pronoun Tense Inverted Commas Verb Modal verb Prefix Direct Speech Adjective Reported speech Adverbial Suffix **Definite Article** Statem Apostrophe Common Nouns Indefinite Article **Proper Nouns** Omission Determiner **Collective Nouns** Possession Quantifier Connective Comma Adverb Subordinating co ause Colon Countable/Uncountable Nouns Coordina nective Semi-colon Subject Abst **Relative Clause** Parenthesis nouns Object oot Word Subordinate Clause Hyphen Preposition **Complex Sentence** Ellipses pho Pronoun Active Synonym **Relative pronoun** Antonym Passive Possessive prone Word Family Paragraphs

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Indicates how much or how many of a noun there is. <u>A few</u> flowers. <u>Many</u> sweets. <u>Three</u> mice. <u>All</u> people.



dverb

A rather easy test. To win easily. To try much harder.

Many adverbs end in the sufference, but ot a particularly common adverbs: too, only, very, just.

Countable nouns can be counted and have singular and plural forms: A Cat, 4 Cats. Uncountable nouns are not easily counted, and only come as singular: some water, some sugar. Another word needs to be added to make them countable: a Cup of water, a spoon of sugar. © 2013 Primary Class.co.uk



Present (now) or past. The verb Changes to show this. English has no future tense, but Can be implied using modal verbs such as 'will' [am going.] went.] will go.



Letters added to the beginning of a word to modify the meaning. Tidy - untidy. Night - overnight. Appear - disappear.







A group of words showing a single piece of information.

noun phrase a pink rabbit

verb phrase Was Watching

Prepositional phrase On the table

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A Clause needs at least a subject (noun phrase) and Verb.

A sentence must have at least one main clause, and makes sense on its own.

The cool Cat pounced. Cold water spilled out of the glass.

Concernation (Concernation) This describes how multiple sentences come together to form a whole text. Good cohesion can be aided by use of connectives, pronouns, paragraphs and punctuation. © 2013 Primary Class.co.uk



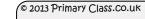


Simply, they are used to separate items in a list; after a coordinating connective; and to mark the start/end of a clause.

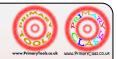
The train, which was late, arrived at the station.



Bread has many ingredients: yeast, flour, oil, water and salt.







These should be used for longer phrases in lists, and for separating independent Clauses (without a connective). John didn't like going outside; he was afraid of dogs.