

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	Adverbial	Suffix	Reported speech
Definite Article	Common Nouns	Statement	Apostrophe
Indefinite Article	Proper Nouns	Question	Omission
Determiner	Collective Nouns	Command	Possession
Quantifier	Connective	Phrase	Comma
Adverb	Subordinating connective	Clause	Colon
Countable/Uncountable Nouns	Coordinating connective	Cohesion	Semi-colon
Subject	Abstract nouns	Relative Clause	Parenthesis
Object	Root Word	Subordinate Clause	Hyphen
Preposition	Homophones	Complex Sentence	Ellipses
Pronoun	Synonym	Active	
Relative pronoun	Antonym	Passive	
Possessive pronoun	Word Family	Paragraphs	



Quantifier



Indicates how much or how many of a noun there is.

A few flowers. Many sweets. Three mice. All people.

Adverb



Modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

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

Many adverbs end in the suffix *-ly*, but not all, particularly common adverbs: too, only, very, just.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns



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.

Tense



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'

I am going. I went. I will go.

Prefix



Letters added to the beginning of a word to modify the meaning.

Tidy - **un**tidy. Night - **over**night. Appear - **dis**appear.

Suffix



Letters added to the end of a word to modify the meaning. Can change by tense or word class.

Walk - walk**ed**. Try - try**ing**. Ferocious - ferocious**ly**.

Phrase



A group of words showing a single piece of information.

noun phrase

a pink rabbit

verb phrase

was watching

Prepositional phrase

on the table

Clause



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.

Cohesion



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.



Comma



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.



Colon



They introduce an idea, or a list.

You have one choice left: to keep going.

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



Semi-colon



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.