Glossary

Adjective — A word that describes a noun, e.g. tricky word, angry girl.

Adverb — A word that describes a verb, an adjective or other adverbs. e.g. slowly, definitely, later.

Adverbial — A group of words that behaves like an adverb.

Clause — Part of a sentence that contains a subject and a verb.

Conjunction — A word or phrase that joins two parts of a sentence.
e.g. I play football and I play tennis. They are sometimes called connectives.

Determiner — Tells you whether a **noun** is **general** or **specific**.

e.g. She wants <u>a</u> car. She wants <u>that</u> car.

Exclamation — A sentence that shows strong emotion, beginning with 'how' or 'what'.

Main clause — A clause that makes sense on its own.

e.g. I sing in the shower while I wash my hair.

Modal verb — Can show how likely something is, e.g. We could go out.

Noun — A word that names something, e.g. tiger, Michelle, Thursday.

Preposition — Tells you where, when or why something happens.

e.g. I am standing in front of the gate.

Pronoun — A word used to replace a noun, e.g. I, we, they.

Glossary

Relative clause — A subordinate clause that tells you more about a noun. It is often introduced by a relative pronoun, e.g. He's the man who lives here.

Subordinate clause — A clause that doesn't make sense on its own.
e.g. I sing in the shower while I wash my hair.

Verb — A doing or being word, e.g. walk, show, take, is.

COMMON PUNCTUATION MARKS	
Apostrophes — show missing letters and possession.	,
Brackets — separate extra information in a sentence. They can also be called 'parentheses'.	0
Capital letters — used for starting sentences and for names or I.	A
Commas — used in lists, to join clauses, to separate extra information and after some introductions.	,
Dashes — separate extra information in a sentence.	-
Exclamation marks — show strong emotions or commands.	!
Full stops — show where sentences end.	
Inverted commas — show direct speech.	""
Question marks — used at the end of questions.	?