



English	
Punctuation mark	A symbol used to create and support meaning within a sentence or within a word, for example full stop, comma, question mark.
Capital letter	A letter used at the beginning of a sentence and for proper nouns. They may also be used at the beginning of the important words in a title or sign, for example, 'Keep Off the Grass'.
Full stop	A punctuation mark used to demarcate the end of a statement or command.
Question mark ?	A punctuation mark which indicates a question and comes at the end of the sentence in place of the full stop.
Exclamation mark !	A punctuation mark used at the end of an exclamation - for example, 'What a fantastic day we have had!' It can also be used at the end of a statement or command to show something has been said with feeling or emotion, for example, 'That was a really scary film!' or 'Stop hitting your brother!'
Comma	In KS1 we only teach children to use commas to separate items in a list although there are other uses.
apostrophe	A punctuation mark used to show possession or to represent missing letters in a contracted form. EG Sam's coat – this is a possessive apostrophe followed by an s, showing the coat belongs to Sam. OR don't – this is the contraction for the words do not. The apostrophe replaces the missing o.
Sentence	One word or a group of words that makes sense by itself (a grammatical unit). Begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. Always contains a verb.
Command	A type of sentence which instructs or orders an action to take place. Contains an imperative verb which does not need a subject. Often a command will begin with this imperative verb (bossy verb) or with a time adverb. For example, 'Eat your dinner. Next add the eggs to the mixture'. (<i>next</i> is the time adverb)
Exclamation	A type of sentence which expresses surprise or wonder, and ends with an exclamation mark in place of a full stop. Begins with the words 'how' or 'what' and must also contain a verb. For example, 'What big eyes you have, Grandma!' or 'How cold it is today!'
Question	A type of sentence which asks a question. It either begins with one of the question words (who, what, where, when, how, why) or reverses the (pro)noun/verb order in a statement - for example, 'Sarah is washing the dishes' becomes 'Is Sarah washing the dishes?'
Statement	A sentence that conveys a simple piece of information. For example, 'It is a sunny day today'.
Noun	A naming word for things, animals, people, places and feelings. Can be common, proper, concrete, abstract or collective.

Proper noun	A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place, organisation or date. Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter even when used within a sentence.
Noun phrase	A small group of words that does not contain a verb. A noun phrase can be as simple as 'a dog' and it can also contain a noun plus words to describe it - for example, 'the spotty, black dog'. (An expanded noun phrase)
Singular	Referring to only one. An example of a singular noun would be 'a pencil' – pencil is the singular noun.
Plural	More than one. An example of a plural noun would be 'pencils' – pencils is the plural noun.
Verb	A word used to describe an action, occurrence or state. An essential part of a sentence.
Adjective	A word which describes a noun, EG shiny, fragrant.
Adverb	A word which describes how a verb action is being carried out, EG noisily, very.
Conjunction	A type of word that joins clauses. Co-ordinating conjunctions include 'and', 'but' 'or' and 'so'. Subordinating conjunctions include 'because', 'if', 'when' and 'that'.
Co-ordinating conjunction	A conjunction which joins two main clauses to create a compound sentence (and, but, or, so). Both clauses (parts of the sentence) need to make sense on their own.
Subordinating conjunction	A conjunction that connects a main clause to a subordinating clause. Examples include 'because', 'when', 'if' and 'that'. Subordinating means that the other clause would not make sense as a sentence on its own.
Suffix	A string of letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning. Suffixes can also show if a word is a noun, verb, adjective or adverb. Examples are -ing, -ed, -ly, -ful, -ness, -less, -ment.
Past tense	A verb tense used to show that an action or state has already taken place or existed. EG 'Dinosaurs lived millions of years ago.' 'I grew some plants.'
Present tense	A verb tense that describes actions which are happening now. EG 'I am walking down the road.'