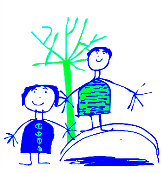
**Dobcroft Infant School grammar glossary**

This is colour coded to match the colours we use in class for each word class.

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| noun | A naming word used to name a person, place or thing. |
| adjective | An adjective is a word that describes a noun, e.g. there was a huge, hairy spider in the bathroom. |
| verb | A verb is an action word; they describe what someone is doing e.g. Jessica shouted. |
| adverb | An adverb tells you where, why or how much something is done e.g. Jessica shouted loudly. |
| co-ordinating conjunction | Called blue words: and, but, or, so, yet, for  A coordinating conjunction is used to join to simple sentences together. Both parts can stand alone as a sentence. |
| subordinating conjunction | Called yellow words: because, with, which, then etc  A subordinating conjunction is used to link a [subordinate clause](http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/subordinate_clause.htm) (also known as a dependent clause) to the main clause (also known as an [independent clause](http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/independent_clause.htm)). The subordinating clause cannot stand alone as a sentence.   * **I felt hungry** because I hadn’t eaten lunch. |
| Expanded noun phrase | A word or group of words in a phrase that acts like a noun e.g. Lilly wore a beautiful, red dress. The groups of words, ‘a beautiful, red dress’, is a phrase and functions as a noun in the sentence and adds extra detail. |
| 4 sentence types | **Statement** - Describes an event, a sentence that tells the reader something e.g. Daniel watched the television.  **Command** - A command gives an instruction or tells someone to do something. Commands usually begin with an imperative verb e.g. Go and brush your teeth!  **Question** - A question is used to find out information e.g. Why is your bedroom so messy?  **Exclamation** - A sudden cry or remark to show surprise, strong emotion, or pain. It must start with ‘what’ or ‘how’ and should include a subject and a verb. |
| Apostrophe | Apostrophes are used to show possession e.g. This is Robert’s car. They are also used to show that letters are missing e.g. in a contraction: I am – I’m, you are – you’re. |

