



## Dobcroft Infant School grammar glossary

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

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	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	because, with, which, then etc A subordinating conjunction is used to link a <u>subordinate clause</u> (also known as a dependent clause) to the main clause (also known as an <u>independent clause</u> ). The subordinating clause cannot stand alone as a sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I felt hungry <b>because</b> I hadn't eaten lunch.</li> </ul>
determiner	A word such as the, some, a, my, etc. that comes before a noun to show how the noun is being used
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	<b>Statement</b> - Describes an event, a sentence that tells the reader something e.g. Daniel watched the television. <b>Command</b> - 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! <b>Question</b> - A question is used to find out information e.g. Why is your bedroom so messy? <b>Exclamation</b> - 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.