

## Shotton Hall Primary School

### Progression in Grammar Vocabulary 2024-2025)

Year 1	
Letter	A character representing one or more of the sounds used in speech; any of the symbols of an alphabet.
Capital Letter	A letter written or printed in a size larger than, and often in a form differing from its corresponding lowercase letter; an uppercase letter.
Word	A sound, group of sounds which combine to make a unit of meaning
Singular	A word denoting or referring to just one person or thing
Plural	A word denoting more than one person or thing.
Sentence	A sentence is a group of words that contains a verb. It should make sense on its own. In writing, a sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.
Punctuation	Punctuation is the use of special marks to make a piece of writing easier to read and understand. Punctuation marks show divisions and connections between sentences, clauses, or individual words.
Full Stop	A full stop shows where a sentence ends, when the sentence is neither a question nor an exclamation.
Question Mark	Question marks are used to mark a sentence that is a question.
Exclamation Mark	You use an exclamation mark to indicate shouting, surprise, or excitement in direct speech. It can also be used to express surprise, alarm, or excitement in a narrative, e.g. <b>The sun was coming up. She must hurry!</b>

Year 2	
Noun (common and proper)	Nouns name people, places and things. Proper nouns need capital letters.
Noun Phrase	A group of words headed by a noun. For example, <b>the big, red fox</b> or <b>the creature that lived in the stream</b> .
Statement	A sentence which states or declares something and will end with a full stop.
Question	A sentence which asks a question and will end with a question mark.
Exclamation	A sentence which expresses surprise or shock. It sometimes can start with the words <i>how</i> or <i>what</i> . It ends in an exclamation mark. <b>How cold it is today!</b>
Command	A sentence includes a command or instruction. It will usually end with a full stop. <b>Put your hat and coat on.</b>
Compound Words	A word made by two smaller root words are joined together. For example, <b>football, armchair</b> .
Root word	Root words can stand alone but prefixes and suffixes can't. For example, <b>home</b> is a root word and in its word family are words such as homeless or homecoming.
Suffix	A suffix is an ending used at the end of a word to make a new word. A suffix cannot stand on its own as a word. Examples of suffixes are: <b>-ing, -less, -full, -ment</b> .
Prefix	A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to make a new word, e.g. <b>un-</b>
Adjective	Adjectives describe nouns. For example, the <b>wicked</b> witch or the book was <b>exciting</b> .
Adverb	Adverbs give more information about verbs. For example, the dog barked <b>loudly</b> . Adverbs can describe adjectives: the man was <b>extremely</b> brave. Adverbs can also explain when or where something happened, for example <b>yesterday, sometimes, everywhere</b> .
Verb	A verb can describe an action or process (for example: dive, chew), a feeling or state of mind (for example: worry, believe), or a state (for example: be, remain). A sentence usually contains at least one verb.
Simple Past and Simple Present Tense	Verbs can be written in different tenses to show whether something happened in the present or past.

Apostrophe	Apostrophes are used for contracted words or possession. In Year 2, children will be taught apostrophes for contractions and singular possession (e.g. the dog's bone).
Comma (for lists)	In Year 2, children will use commas separate items in a list.
Word Class	Every word belongs to a word class which summarises its function: <b>for example, verb, adjective, noun.</b>

### Year 3

Preposition	A preposition tells you the position of the noun, <i>e.g. under, on, behind.</i>
Coordinating Conjunction	A conjunction links words or phrases together. A coordinating conjunction links words or phrases together as an equal pair: <i>e.g. for, and, but, so, yet.</i>
Subordinating Conjunction	A subordinating conjunction is used to introduce a subordinate clause: <i>e.g. because, when, as, although, after.</i>
Compound Sentence	A compound sentence is made from two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction: <i>e.g. I did my homework but I forgot to bring it in.</i>
Complex Sentence	A complex sentence is made from a main clause and at least one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause can come before or after the main clause: <i>e.g. Although the sky was blue, I took my umbrella.</i>
Word Family	Groups of words that are related to each other. These can often be built up by the addition of prefixes and suffixes <i>e.g. sleep, sleepy, sleeping, sleepily, sleepless.</i>
Main Clause (or independent clause)	A main clause can stand on its own as a sentence. It will contain a subject and a verb.
Subordinate Clause	A subordinate clause begins with a subordinating conjunction. It cannot stand on its own as a sentence.
Direct Speech	When the actual words of a speaker are recorded, this is direct speech. Direct speech is always indicated using inverted commas: <i>e.g. 'Look at the sky!' the boy shouted.</i>
Reporting Clause	Reporting clauses are used when writing direct speech to indicate who is speaking, for example: 'Who is there?' <i>she asked.</i>
Vowel	The letters a, e, i, o, u are vowels.
Consonant	All letters which are not vowels are known as consonants.
Inverted Commas	Inverted commas come in pairs and are used to indicate direct speech. In SHPS, we use single inverted commas: <i>e.g. '....'</i>
Past and Present Perfect Tenses	Present Perfect tense is used for events that started in the past and continued up until now. <i>I have baked a cake.</i>  Past Perfect tense is used for completed events which happened in the past before another action. <i>I had baked a cake.</i>

## Year 4

Determiner	A determiner specifies a noun: <b>e.g. a, an, those, than, an, some, the.</b>
Pronoun	Pronouns are used to replace a noun and avoid repetition, <b>e.g.: she, him, it, they.</b>
Possessive Pronoun	Possessive pronouns indicate possession: <b>e.g. mine, his, hers, ours, theirs.</b>
Adverbial	<p>Adverbials modify verbs. They are words or groups of words that usually give information about place (in my bedroom), time (late last night) or manner (furiously).</p> <p>A <b>fronted</b> adverbial is comes before the verb and will usually require a comma. <b>At midnight, the witch began her journey.</b></p>
Standard English	<p>Standard English signifies a formal type of writing where correct verb inflections are used and slang is avoided. For example,</p> <p>We was at the flicks last night = non-standard English.          We were at the cinema last night = standard English.</p>
Apostrophes for plural possession.	The possessive of a plural noun is formed by adding only an apostrophe when the noun ends in s, and by adding both an apostrophe and s when it ends in a letter other than s.
Present Progressive (or continuous)	The action began in the past and is still going on: e.g. <b>I am baking a cake.</b>
Past Progressive (or continuous)	The action began in the past and goes on for a period of time: <b>I was baking a cake</b>
Abstract Nouns	An abstract noun is a thing that cannot be seen or touched such as an idea or feeling, <b>for example: happiness, truth, justice, friendship.</b>
Collective Nouns	Collective nouns name groups of people or things, <b>e.g: a swarm of bees.</b>

Year 5

Modal verb	Modal verbs express possibility, intention or necessity. <i>Can, could, will, would, might and shall are all modal verbs.</i>
Relative Pronoun	A relative pronoun is used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. The most common are: <i>who, whom, which, when, where and that.</i>
Relative Clause	A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause that modifies a noun. It begins with a relative pronoun. <i>The book, which sold over 1 million copies, won many awards.</i>
Parenthesis	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage which is grammatically correct without it. Brackets, dashes and commas can be used for parenthesis.
Brackets	A pair of markers which demark the subordinate information within a sentence.
Dash	A pair of markers which demark the subordinate information within a sentence.  A singular dash can also be used to introduce afterthoughts or surprise. <i>I had an ice lolly - my first of the summer.</i>
Cohesion	Using words and phrases to link paragraphs and sentences which will help to guide the reader through a text.
Ambiguity	Something that does not have a clear meaning is ambiguous. In grammar, commas are often use to avoid ambiguity. <i>Shall we eat Grandad?</i> <i>Shall we eat, Grandad?</i>

## Year 6

Subject	All sentences have a subject. It is the thing or person carrying out the action, e.g. <b>The woman</b> ate a sandwich.
Object	The object of a sentence is involved in the action but does not carry it out, e.g. The woman ate a <b>sandwich</b> .
Active	The subject is doing the acting when the verb is in the active voice, e.g. <b>The woman ate a sandwich</b> .
Passive	The subject of the sentence is acted on by the verb in a passive sentence, e.g. <b>The sandwich was eaten by the woman</b> .
Synonym	Words or phrases that have the same meaning, e.g. <b>happy and joyful</b> .
Antonym	Words or phrases that have opposite meanings, e.g. <b>happy and miserable</b> .
Ellipsis	Ellipsis is used to show words have been missed out or a sentence is unfinished, e.g. <b>Don't tell Dad about . . .</b>
Hyphen	Hyphens connect two closely related words which make a compound noun or adjective, e.g. <b>sky-blue, close-up</b> .
Colon	A colon is used to precede a list of items, a quotation, an expansion or explanation.
Semi-Colon	A semi-colon can be used to join two closely related main (independent) clauses. They take the place of the conjunction, e.g. <b>The man was shattered; he fell asleep instantly</b> . They can also be used to separate a series of connected clauses introduced by a colon, e.g. <b>There were three clues: the smoking gun; the blood on the carpet; the smashed glass</b> .
Bullet Point	Bullet points introduce items on a list.
Subjunctive	Subjunctives are a forms of verbs which is used to talk about things that should or could happen. Subjunctives are used to express demands, suggestions, hopes and wishes, e.g. <b>If I were you, I would go home</b> .