

Glossary

Active—Sentences where the subject of the sentence does the action of the verb.

Adjective—A word that describes a noun, e.g. **big** house, **cold** morning.

Adverb—A word that describes a verb, an adjective or other adverbs.

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

It gives more information about a verb or clause.

Antonyms—Words that mean the opposite, e.g. **big** and **small**.

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

Conjunction—A word that joins two clauses or sentences, e.g. **and, but, so**.

Determiner—A word that tells you if a noun is general or specific,
e.g. **the, a** or **an**.

Main Clause—A clause that makes sense on its own,

e.g. **I went out even though it was raining.**

This is the main clause because ‘I went out’ makes sense on its own.

Modal Verb—A verb that shows how likely something is, e.g. **We could go out.**

Noun—A word that names something, e.g. **Paul, scissors, herd, happiness.**

Object—The part of the sentence that the action of the verb is being done to.

Passive—Sentences where the subject has something done to it.

Glossary

Phrase—a small part of a sentence, usually without a verb.

Possessive Pronoun—A pronoun which shows who owns something, e.g. **mine, hers.**

Prefix—Letters that can be put in front a word to change its meaning, e.g. **unlock**

Preposition—A word that tells you how things are related, e.g. **in, above, before.**

Pronoun—Words that can be used instead of nouns, e.g. **I, you, he, it.**

Relative clause—A type of subordinate clause that tells you more about a noun. It is often introduced by a relative pronoun, e.g. **She's the girl who likes onions.**

Relative pronoun—A pronoun that introduces a relative clause, e.g. **who, which, that.**

Subject—The person or thing doing the action of the verb.

Subordinate Clause—A clause which doesn't make sense on its own, e.g. **While you were out, I watched TV.**

This bit is the  subordinate clause because 'While you were out' doesn't make sense on its own.

Suffix—Letters that can be put after a word to change its meaning, e.g. **playful.**

Synonyms—Words that mean the same, e.g. **large** and **big.**

Verb—A doing or being word, e.g. I **run**, he **went**, you **are.**