

Passive

When a subject or verb has an action done to them.

Often, the subject is not even mentioned.

The window was smashed

Active

When the subject of the verb carries out an action.

Messi scored the goal

Antonym

Words which mean the opposite to each other.



Elstow School
Abbeyfields Road
ELSTOW
Bedford
MK42 9GP

TEL: 01234 302 300

Fax: 01234 307 300

Email: enquiries@elstowschool.co.uk

literacyhelp@elstowschool.co.uk



Elstow School

Grammar
Glossary

Year

6

Cohesion

If a phrase, clause or sentence is ambiguous, the meaning is not clear. Often, you can solve this problem by re-ordering the sentence or using more precise punctuation. E.g. I rode my horse wearing red pyjamas. Is it the horse that's wearing the pyjamas or you?
Wearing red pyjamas, I rode my horse.

Ambiguity/ambiguous

A text which has cohesion fits logically together. The reader can see how one part moves on to another or how the end links back to the beginning. E.g. A visit has been arranged for Year 6, to the Mountain Peaks Field Study Centre, leaving school at 9.30am. This is an overnight visit. The centre has beautiful grounds and a nature trail. During the afternoon, the children will follow the trail.

Object

The thing or person affected by the verb

eg: "The boy kicked **the ball**."

Parenthesis

We use parenthesis to add extra detail to a sentence which is already grammatically correct without it. We can use brackets, dashes or commas to separate the parenthetical information from the main sentence. • Mrs Boyle (my teacher) works in Year 3. • The product of six and four -24- is not a square number. • Shelly, who sits next to me, is brilliant at sport.

Relative pronoun

Relative pronouns (who, which, where, that, when) introduce a relative clause. They refer back to a noun or clause that we already know.

Synonym

Words which have the same, or nearly the same meaning as each other.

Sad—unhappy

Relative clause

A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause which adds extra information to another noun or clause. • Simon, who is always late for school, is very lazy. [the extra clause tells us more about Simon] • All the chocolate pudding was gone by the time I got in to lunch, which really upset me. [this refers to the whole previous clause about the pudding]

Modal verb

Modal verbs add meaning to the main verb. Modal verbs only have a single form, so you don't add -ing or -s to them. Some common modal verbs are: Will, shall, should, can, could and must.

Subject

one of the two main parts (subject and predicate) of a sentence; the subject is the part that is not the predicate; typically, the subject is the first noun phrase in a sentence and is what the rest of the sentence "is about"
eg: "**The rain water** was dirty",
"**Mary** is beautiful"