

## Glossary of Terms Used in Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Teaching in Primary Schools

Year 5	
Adjectival phrase	A <b>phrase</b> built around an adjective – for example ‘bright red’, ‘frighteningly bad’.
Ambiguity	A sentence contains ambiguity if it could be open to more than one meaning. Pupils are taught to use <b>hyphens</b> to avoid ambiguity; for example, the sentence ‘Jaws is about a man eating shark’ could be ambiguous, but with the insertion of a hyphen becomes much clearer: ‘Jaws is about a <u>man-eating</u> shark’.
Brackets ( )	A <b>punctuation mark</b> used to set a non-essential section of a sentence apart. Also known as parenthesis. For example, ‘My friend Chloe (who is three months older than me) is coming to my house tonight’.
Cohesion	A <b>sentence</b> will have cohesion if all its parts fit together, for example if <b>tenses</b> and <b>pronouns</b> are consistent and <b>determiners</b> refer to the correct noun.
Dash	Used in a similar way to <b>brackets</b> or <b>parentheses</b> to set information apart in a <b>sentence</b> . For example, ‘My three friends – Jack, Sam and Callum – are coming to my house for tea’.
Embedded clause	A <b>clause</b> used in the middle of another <b>clause</b> . It is usually marked by <b>commas</b> . For example, ‘The man, <u>walking along with his dog</u> , whistled a tune to himself’.
Future tense	A verb tense which describes actions that are going to take place in the future. Often uses the <b>modal auxiliary</b> verb ‘will’. For example, ‘Tomorrow I will do the shopping’.
Modal verb	A special <b>verb</b> which affects the other verbs in the sentence by showing obligation (e.g. ‘You should do your homework’), possibility (e.g. ‘I <u>might</u> have pizza for tea’), ability (e.g. ‘You <u>can</u> ride a bike now’) or permission (e.g. ‘You <u>may</u> go out now’).
Parenthesis	See <b>brackets</b> .
Relative clause	A <b>relative clause</b> is a type of <b>subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun by using a relative pronoun</b> (who, that or which). For example, ‘He ate too many cakes, <u>which</u> made him feel ill’.

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Relative pronoun	A pronoun used in a <b>relative clause</b> (who, that, which).
Second person	A <b>sentence</b> is written in the second person if it is written from the point of view of a person being spoken to – in other words, using the <b>pronoun</b> ‘you’.
Third person	A <b>sentence</b> is written in the third person if it is written from the point of view of a person being spoken about – in other words, using the pronouns ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘it’ or ‘they’.