

Lower Junior English Terminology

Adverb

Tells us more about a verb. It answers the questions how?, when?, where?, how often and in what way?

Again, **slowly**, quickly, strangely



Conjunctions

Coordinating

Gives equal importance to the words of sentences they connect.

FANBOYS

(for, and, nor, **but**, or, yet, so)
*I like dogs **but** he likes cats.*

Subordinate

Gives additional information to a sentence. Would not make sense on its own.

ISAWAWABUB

(if, since, as, when, although, while, after, before, until, because)

Expanded Noun Phrase

A phrase that gives **more detail about a noun**. If two adjectives are used, a comma separates them.

The soft, cuddly bear.
A sweet, soft doughnut.
A slimy octopus.



Figurative Language

Alliteration

When words start with the same sound.

Suspicious spaceman
Flexible Flip-Flops
The rushing river

Metaphor

Says something **is** something else. It uses the words **is**, **are** and **were**.



*The teachers **are** aliens!*

Simile

Uses the words **like** or **as** to compare something to something else that is **similar**.

*She was **as** graceful **as** a swan.*



Fronted Adverbial

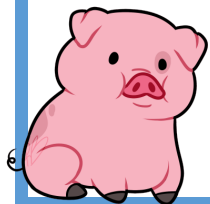
Word/phrase giving extra detail to a sentence. They explain **how**, **where** or **when** something happened.

They are at the **start of a sentence** and are **followed by a comma**.

***At noon**, Saba had lunch.*
***Suddenly**, the door opened.*

Noun

People, places, animals, things or ideas.



Mia, magic, hawk, Hordle, piglet

Preposition

A **preposition** is a word that tells you **where something is** in relation to something else.

*Lydia is **behind** the fence.*
*They are **with** their family.*

Relative Clause

Gives extra information about a noun. They begin with a relative pronoun like '**who**', '**whose**', '**that**' and '**which**'.

*Ian, **who is nine**, likes Roblox.*

Verb

An **action** word; it describes what a noun does.

Sprint, dive, giggled, sang, whisper



Lower Junior Grammar

Apostrophes

For contraction

Do not = Don't

For possession

Faith's dog.

(The dog belongs to Faith)

Capital Letters

- ⇒ The start of sentences
- ⇒ Names of People and Places
- ⇒ For Titles (Films, Books etc.)
- ⇒ The pronoun **I**

Commas

In a list

I bought apples, crisps, a muffin and juice.



To separate clauses in a sentence

Before school, Arif read his book.

Pairs, which is the capital of France, is beautiful.

Exclamation Mark

!

To show that someone is exclaiming or shouting.

You're a wizard!

Full Stop

.

To show when a sentence has finished.

Done.

Inverted Commas

“ ”

To show when someone is talking.

“Hello!” shouted Ben.

Parenthesis: Brackets

()

Used to give extra information to a sentence.

Pugs (a small breed of dog) are good pets.

Question Mark

?

To show that someone is asking a question.

Do you have a pet dragon?



Sentence Types

Simple

A **subject** + verb

(A **subject** is the thing in the sentence doing the verb).

The **sun** shone in the sky.

Compound

Uses a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)

*The bag was heavy **yet** the robot could lift it easily.*

Complex

Uses a subordinating conjunction (ISAWAWABUB)

*He was hungry **because** the alien ate his sandwich.*

***If** you're quick, we can get pizza.*