

## Year 4/5 Grammar Cheat Sheet:

This sheet is just here to remind you of the key vocabulary we use in Literacy. If you're unsure of a specific one, you can use this list and the links to help you.

### **Adjective:**

A word that describes the noun - for example **blue, large, magnificent**. Try to use interesting and exciting adjectives, instead of boring ones like 'big' to make your work as descriptive as possible. We have used thesauruses in school to help us. You could use one if you have one at home or visit the online thesaurus at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-thesaurus>

### **Expanded noun phrase:**

A phrase with one or more adjectives followed by a noun. For example: the **creepy, dark swing**.

### **Noun:**

A person, place or thing. For example: **car, Mum, sand, beach**.

### **Pronoun:**

A word which replaces a noun. For example: **I, she, he, they, us, we, it, this, them**.

### **Verb:**

A verb is a word that describes an action and forms the main part of the sentence. Some people refer to it as 'the doing word'. Examples include **swimming, running, walking and singing**.

### **Adverb:**

A word which describes how a verb is done. For example, in the sentence, I **quickly** ran - **quickly** is the adverb because it describes how the person is running.

Song: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B3hR3BHpeho>

### **Fronted adverbial:**

An adverb at the start of the sentence, usually an adverb of time (e.g. **This morning,...** **Later that day,...** **That afternoon,...**). Remember, fronted adverbials are always followed by a comma.

### **Conjunction:**

A conjunction is a word, or words, that are used to join clauses (the part of the sentence which contains the verb) together. They used to be called connectives. There are subordinating and co-ordinating conjunctions:

*Co-ordinating conjunctions: They are used to join two clauses together. However, both clauses need to make sense on their own. Examples of co-ordinating conjunctions are: **and, but, or**. You can also use the acronym FANBOYS to help remember them: **for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**.*

Bitesize: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/z9wvqhv>

*Subordinating conjunctions: These join a subordinate clause to another clause or sentence. Examples of subordinating conjunctions are: **because, although, when**. You can also use the acronym ISAWA WABUB (I saw a Wabub) to help remember them: **if, since, as, when, although, while, after, before, until, because**.*

Bitesize: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zqk37p3>

### **Simile:**

Similes compare something to something else using like or as. For example: The tree was **as tall as** a skyscraper.

### Metaphor:

Metaphors say something is something else. For example: **the snow is a white blanket**. In this example, the snow isn't actually a white blanket, but it looks like one so we can use a metaphor and say that the snow is a white blanket. Song about similes and metaphors: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uoSBVNUO2LU>

### Rhetorical Question:

A question which you are not expecting an answer to. For example: **Guess what?**

### Speech Marks: " "

We use these to show when someone is speaking and the speech marks go around what the person is saying. The basic rules for speech marks are: full stops go inside the speech marks, no full stop if there is an exclamation or question mark, capital letter at the start of speech and a new line for a new speaker.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wTChUiV9rCg>

### Relative Clauses:

They add more information to the noun. They start with a relative pronoun (which, who, where, that, whose). Remember to place a comma after the noun. For example: The dog, **who was brown**.

Song: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers/ks2-english-relative-clauses-with-max-harvey/z4ndvk7>

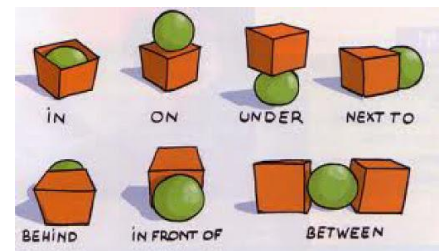
Bitesize: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zsrt4qt>

### Prepositions:

These words tell us where something is in relation to a noun or pronoun. For example: **across, behind, in, on, between**. If a preposition is more than 1 word, for example **in front of**, then it is known as a prepositional phrase.

Song: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=byszemY8Pl8>

Bitesize: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zw38srd>



### Year 5 Objectives:

#### Personification:

Personification gives human traits and qualities, such as emotions, desires, sensations, gestures and speech, to an object. For example: **the leaves waved in the wind, the ocean heaved a sigh and the sun smiled at us**.

Song: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VqBZMR83wCg>

#### Parenthesis:

Parenthesis is when a word or phrase is inserted into a sentence, as an afterthought or as extra information. Brackets, dashes and commas are used to indicate parenthesis. For example: My friend walked their dog **(called Bob)** every day after school. The sentence will still make sense if you remove the parenthesis.

Song: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers/ks2-english-commas-brackets-dashes-with-ben-shires/zh32cqt>