

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Clause

A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It has a verb as the key word.

It's raining.

Samira has four pets because **she likes animals.**



Direct Speech

Direct speech is used to show the actual words a person says. Inverted commas go around the text to show where the speech starts and ends.

"Do you like football or rugby?" Larry asked Jack.
"I like football."
Jack answered.

Subordinate Clause

A subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone.

Here's the book **that I promised you.**

When I grow up, I want to be a pilot.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are used to express a time, place or cause (for example, when, before, after, while, so, because).

The dog was sick **after** he ate his food.

The boy felt happy **while** he was on holiday.

Prepositions

A preposition tells the reader when or where something happened, happens or will happen (for example, before, after, during, in, because of).

Please put your pens **in** the pot.

Dad read his book **during** the football match.



Present Perfect Verbs

A present perfect verb tells us when the action happened.

He **has gone** out to play.



Prefixes

A letter or group of letters can be added to the beginning of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning.

in-

inactive

-il

illegal

im-

impossible

re- (means 'again' or 'back')

refresh

sub- (means 'under')

submarine

inter- (means 'between')

interact

super- (means 'above')

superstar

anti- (means 'against')

antiseptic

auto- (means 'self' or 'own')

autograph

Some prefixes are used at the beginning of words to create a negative meaning.

un-

unlike

dis-

disagree



Suffixes

A letter or group of letters that can be added to the end of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning.

-ly

sadly

-ous

dangerous

/shun/ sound spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion and -cian at the end of words.

-ation

sensation

-sion

extension

-ssion

expression

-cian

musician



Homophones and Near-Homophones

Homophones and near-homophones are words that sound the same but have a different meaning.

here and **hear**
meat and **meet**



Spelling Rules

Spelling rules are used to help with spellings, such as;
/i/ sound spelt 'y' elsewhere other than at the end of words

myth

/u/ sound spelt 'ou'

touch

/k/ sound spelt 'ch'

chemist

/sh/ sound spelt 'ch'

chef

/g/ sound spelt 'gue'

ton**gue**

/k/ sound spelt 'que'

anti**que**

Words with the /s/ sound spelt 'sc'

scene

