

| Term:                | Guidance:  | Example:  |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Clause               | A clause is a special type<br>of phrase that has a verb<br>at its head. A clause can<br>be a complete sentence.<br>You may also have main or<br>subordinate clauses.   | Susie loves the beach and swimming in<br>the sea.<br>(two main clauses linked with a<br>conjunction to create a compound<br>sentence)<br>If you are coming to my party, please<br>let me know. (subordinating clause)                           |
| Complex<br>sentence  | A complex sentence has<br>a main clause and a 'less<br>important' clause, called<br>a subordinate clause.<br>Sometimes, the subordinate<br>clause can come before the<br>main clause.                                      | You may have pudding if you eat all of<br>your vegetables.<br>If you eat all of your vegetables, you<br>may have pudding.   |
| Compound<br>sentence | This is when two main<br>clauses that would make<br>sense on their own are<br>linked with a coordinating<br>conjunction.   | Susie loves the beach and her sister<br>likes swimming in the sea.  |
| Conjunction          | These are words that<br>join words, clauses or<br>sentences together. They<br>can be coordinating (for,<br>and, nor, but, or, yet) or<br>subordinating (if, when, that,<br>because, whether, after,<br>since, before etc). | He was an enormous, yet gentle<br>creature.<br>I love pizza but I do not like peas.<br>Emma cannot play in the team because<br>she is injured.<br>Raj goes to the park when it is sunny.<br>Tim was very bright, although he was<br>often lazy. |
| Direct<br>speech     | These are the exact words<br>that someone says. It<br>is shown using inverted<br>commas.   | "Will you come to the park with me?"<br>asked Braden.   |
| Inverted<br>commas   | These punctuation marks<br>show when someone is<br>speaking.   | "Will you come to the park with me?"<br>asked Braden.   |



| Phrase                  | A phrase is a group<br>of words that are<br>grammatically connected.<br>They can be a noun phrase<br>or prepositional phrase.  | The teacher taught her eager pupils.<br>(noun phrase)<br>The pots are on the shelf below the<br>plates. (prepositional phrase)                         |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Prefix                  | These are groups of letters<br>that can be added to the<br>beginning of words to<br>change their meaning.  | disappear<br>international<br>recycle<br>bicycle<br>unwell   |
| Preposition             | These words tell you how<br>things are related to one<br>another. They can show<br>when or where and are used<br>before a noun or pronoun.   | I am sitting <b>next to</b> my friend.<br>The pots are <b>on the shelf</b> below the<br>plates.<br>You must be in bed <b>before</b> 10 o'clock.        |
| Prepositional<br>phrase | This is a phrase that has a preposition at the beginning.  | I am sitting <b>next to my friend.</b><br>The pots are on the shelf <b>below the</b><br><b>plates.</b><br>You must be in bed <b>before 10 o'clock.</b> |
| Present<br>perfect      | This is used to link<br>ideas within and across<br>sentences and paragraphs.<br>It shows something has<br>started to happen and is<br>still happening now, or it is<br>still relevant now. | She has played for the football team<br>many times.<br>Aliens have landed on the school field.<br>present perfect = have/has + past<br>tense verb      |
| Subordinate<br>clause   | The 'less important' clause<br>in a complex sentence.<br>It usually begins with a<br>subordinating conjunction.  | If you are coming to my party, please<br>let me know.  |
| Word family             | These are groups of words<br>that are related by grammar,<br>spelling and meaning.   | help, helpful, helpfully, unhelpful<br>joy, enjoy, enjoyable, enjoyment  |

