

Year 1&2 plus the following-

Terminology	Guidance	Example
Word family	The words in a word family are normally related and have a common pattern or feature.	<i>teach – teacher- teaching</i> <i>extend – extent – extensive</i> <i>grammar – grammatical</i>
Conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunctions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinating conjunctions link two words or phrases together as an equal pair. • Subordinating conjunctions introduce a subordinate clause. 	<i>James bought a bat and ball. [links the words bat and ball as an equal pair]</i> <i>Kylie is young but she can kick the ball hard. [links two clauses as an equal pair]</i> <i>Everyone watches when Kyle does back-flips. [introduces a subordinate clause]</i> <i>Joe can't practise kicking because he's injured. [introduce]</i>
Adverb	Adverbs can be used to describe manner and time. Adverbs give extra meaning to a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a whole sentence. Many adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective, for example quickly, dangerously, nicely, but there are many adverbs which do not end in -ly. Note too that some -ly words are adjectives, not adverbs (eg lovely, silly, friendly). In many cases, adverbs tell us: how (manner) where (place) when (time) how often (frequency)	<i>I really enjoyed the party. (adverb + verb)</i> <i>She's really nice. (adverb + adjective)</i> <i>He works really slowly. (adverb + adverb)</i> <i>Really, he should do better. (adverb + sentence)</i> <i>slowly, happily, dangerously, carefully</i> <i>here, there, away, home, outside</i> <i>now, yesterday, later, soon</i> <i>often, never, regularly</i>
Preposition	A preposition is a word like <i>at</i> , <i>over</i> , <i>by</i> and <i>with</i> . They often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time.	<i>at midnight/during the film/on Friday</i> <i>To the station/over a fence/on the table.</i>
Direct speech Inverted commas	In direct speech, we use the speaker's original words (as in a speech bubble). In text, speech marks ("..." — also called inverted commas) mark the beginning and end of direct speech.	<i>Helen said, "I'm going home."</i> <i>"What do you want?" I asked.</i>
Prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word.	<i>overtake, disappear</i>
Consonant and Vowel.	Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants. Only the letters a, e, i, o and u are vowels.	
Clause	A clause is a group of words that expresses an event or a situation. It usually contains a subject (<i>she</i> in the examples) and verb (<i>drank/was/wanted</i>).	<i>she drank some water</i> <i>She was thirsty/she wanted a drink</i>
Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause is part of a sentence which is dependent on the main clause. This combination of words does not make sense on its own and does not form a complete sentence.	<i>Although it was late, I wasn't tired.</i> <i>Despite the rain, we went outside to play.</i>