



## YEAR 6 GPaS GLOSSARY

**Active** – Sentences where the subject of sentences does the action of the verb  
The **dog** ate all the biscuits.  
The **teacher** gave the homework out.

**Adjective** – A word that describes a noun, e.g. **big** house, **cold** morning.

**Adverb** – A word that describes a verb, an adjective or other adverbs e.g. slowly, quickly, nervously, carefully.

**Adverbial phrase** – A word, or group of words, that behaves like an adverb. It gives more information about a verb or clause.

E.g. **After we had eaten**, we played cards.

Tom ran into the stable frantically, **knocking over the bucket stood by the door**.

**Antonyms** – Words that mean the opposite, e.g. big and small, quiet and loud.

**Article** - An article is a kind of adjective which is always used with and gives some information about a noun. **A** or **an** are indefinite articles. **The** is a definite article.

**Clause** – Part of a sentence that contains a subject and a verb.

**Command** – A sentence that orders someone or something to do an action e.g., Hang the washing up. Turn off the engine.

**Comparative** - Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between two objects, e.g. Larger, smaller, faster, and higher

**Conjunction** – A word that joins two clauses or sentences, e.g. and, but, so, when, because

**Determiner** – A word that tells you if a noun is general or specific, e.g. the, a, or an.

Quantifiers – some, every, any, all, both....

Possessives – my, you're, his, her, our, their...

**Ellipsis** – where words or phrases are missed out for an effect on the reader (cliff hanger) or where a sentence trails off e.g., If only the war was over ... Suddenly the door opened ...

**Homophone** – Words that sound or are spelled the same but have different meanings e.g. hear and here, there and their, to and two

**Idiom** – a well-used saying in the English language used to explain something, e.g. The best thing since sliced bread. Hit the nail on the head. Best of both worlds. Piece of cake.

**Main clause** – A clause that makes sense on its own, e.g. **I went out** even though it was raining.

**Modal Verb** – A verb that shows how likely something is, e.g. We **could** go out. We **should** talk to her.

Examples of modal verbs = Can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, have to, will would

**Noun** – A word that names something, e.g. Paul, scissors, herd, happiness

**Proper Noun** - a name used for an individual person, place, or organization, spelled with a capital letter (Jason, Rochester, Asda)

**Common noun** – a word that names types of everyday objects e.g. school, table, and colours

**Abstract noun** – a word that names an idea e.g. happiness, sadness, grief

**Uncountable noun** – Names, objects, or ideas that we cannot "count". For example, we cannot count "milk".

**Noun phrase** – the part of the sentence which describes the noun in more detail. The teapot, **which was very decorative**, fell onto the floor with a crash.

**Object** – The part of the sentence that the action of the verb is being done to.

The cat chased the **mouse**.

Mum put the **pie** into the oven.

**Parenthesis** – using brackets, commas, dashes to show extra information in a sentence.

The blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*) can grow to 25 m in length.

The wind was blowing – howling actually – so we headed home.

The man, although over 70, was an excellent driver!

**Passive** – Sentences where the subject has something done to it.

The **biscuits** were eaten by the dog.

The **homework** was given out by the teacher.

**Phrase** – A small part of a sentence, usually without a verb.

**Plural** – a word referring to more than one person or object – cats, whales, kites, teachers

**Prefix** – Letters that can be put in front of a word to change its meaning, e.g. **un**lock, **dis**arm, **im**possible.

**Preposition** – A word that tells you the position of things or how they are related, e.g. in, above, before, near, under, over, through, around, on top of, close to.

**Prepositional phrase** - Fronted adverbials that start with a preposition are also known as prepositional phrases.

EG: Below the deck, Through the night, on top of the cupboard.

**Pronoun** – Words that can be used instead of nouns, e.g. I, you, he, it, his, her, she, he

**Demonstrative pronouns** – This, that, these, those

**Indefinite pronouns** – some, someone, somebody, something, any, anyone, anybody, every, everyone, everybody, everything, both, each, neither,

**Personal pronouns** – I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, her, one, they and them

**Possessive pronoun** – A pronoun which shows who owns something, e.g. mine, hers, yours, our, his, her

**Relative Pronoun** – A pronoun that introduces a relative clause, e.g. **who**, which, that whom, whose, what, which, where, when

**Reflexive pronouns** – myself, ourselves, yourselves, herself, himself, itself, oneself, themselves

**Relative clause** – A type of subordinative clause that tells you more about a noun. It is often introduced by a relative pronoun,

E.g. She's the girl **who likes onions**.

The teapot, **which was in the cupboard**, was very dusty.

**Singular** – a word referring to one person or thing, e.g. Teacher, car.

**Subject** – The person or thing doing the action of the verb.

**Subordinate clause** – A clause which doesn't make sense on its own, e.g. **while you were out**, I watched TV.

This bit is the subordinate clause because "While you were out" doesn't make sense on its own.

**Suffix** – Letters that can be put after a word to change its meaning, e.g. **playful**, **largest**, **hopefully**, **saying**

**Superlative** – Is an adjective or adverb expressing the highest or a very high degree of quality (e.g. bravest, most fiercely, amazing, brilliant, cleverest, fastest, highest).

**Statement** – A sentence that is true, a factual statement e.g. The shirt is blue.

**Synonyms** – Words that mean the same, e.g. large = big, mean = unkind, intelligent = clever, beautiful = pretty

**Verb** – A doing or being word.

Simple present – I see, she runs.

Simple past – I saw, she ran.

Present progressive – **I am seeing, she is running.**

Past progressive – **I was seeing, she was running.**

Present perfect – **I have seen, she has run.**

Past perfect – **I had seen, she had jumped.**