



Sutton Bonington Primary School

Year 6 Grammar and Punctuation Glossary

From Year 5: Modal verb, relative clause, relative pronoun, parenthesis, brackets, dash, cohesion, ambiguity, adverbial

Subject and Object

- **Definition:** A **subject** is the noun or pronoun that the verb describes or is related to, whether it performs or receives the action. An **object** is the noun that is affected by the action of the verb.
- **Example:** The teacher (subject) gave the student (object) a book.
- **Example:** The ball (subject) was thrown by the boy (object).

Active Voice

- **Definition:** A sentence where the subject (the main noun) actively does or completes the verb.
- **Example:** The child ate the lollipop; the student was happy with his homework.

Passive Voice

- **Definition:** A sentence where the subject (the main noun) passively receives the verb.
- **Example:** *The lollipop was eaten by the child; the homework **was finished** by the student.*

Subjunctive

- **Definition:** A verb form used to express wishes, suggestions, or conditions that are contrary to fact.
- **Example:** If I were you, I would study more; the school requires that all pupils be honest.

Synonym

- **Definition:** Two words are synonyms if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings.
- **Example:** small, tiny, miniscule

Antonym

- **Definition:** Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.
- **Example:** hot and cold; light and dark; small and large

Ellipsis

- **Definition:** An ellipsis is the omission of a word or phrase which is expected or predictable. It can be used to show a pause in speech or thoughts and to build tension or show that a sentence is not finished
- **Example:** The sight was awesome... truly amazing.
- **Example:** As he hid behind the wardrobe, the door slowly creaked open...

Hyphen

- **Definition:** A hyphen is a form of punctuation which joins one or more words. They can also be used to join a prefix to a word when the prefix ends in the same letter as the root word.
- **Example:** The boy was happy-go-lucky; it was spine-tingling.
- **Example:** co-ordination; re-enter.

Colon

- **Definition:** A colon is a form of punctuation which indicates that an explanation or list is to follow.
- **Example:** The boy was stunned: he had never seen a fireworks display like it.
- **Example:** For the school trip, you will need to bring: a coat, a bag, sandwiches and wellies.

Semi-colon

- **Definition:** A semi-colon is a form of punctuation used in the place of a conjunction to link two separate sentences that are closely related. It can also be used to separate items in a list when the items are short phrases rather than single words.
- **Example:** The children came home today; they had been away for a week.
- **Example:** For my birthday I got: several new, exciting books; a pair of fluffy, orange slippers; a new x-box game and a bike.

Bullet points

- **Definition:** Bullet points draw attention to important information in order to help the reader identify key information and facts quickly
- **Example:** For the school trip, you should bring:
 - A waterproof coat
 - A labelled rucksack
 - A packed lunch and drink