



twinkl.co.uk

# Thanks for not printing this page!

Simply print from page 2 in your printing options to avoid wasted paper & ink!



...your first choice for easy to use, trusted and high quality teaching materials for educators and parents worldwide - professionally crafted materials with a personal touch.

## A brief word about copyright...

By downloading this resource, you agree to the following:



You may use this resource for personal and/or classroom use only.

In order to support us, we ask that you always acknowledge [www.twinkl.co.uk](http://www.twinkl.co.uk) as the source of the resource. **If you love these resources, why not let others know about Twinkl?**



You must not reproduce or share this resource with others in any form. They are more than welcome to download the resource directly from us.

You must not host or in any other way share our resources directly with others, without our prior written permission.

We also ask that this product is not used for commercial purposes and also that you do not alter the digital versions of our products in any way.

## Thank you for downloading!

We hope you enjoy the resource and we'll see you very soon!



**Did you know we also have twinkl Premium for schools?**

Email [sales@twinkl.co.uk](mailto:sales@twinkl.co.uk) for more information.

# Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

## Noun

A word that names a person, place, thing, or condition. A noun may be the subject of a sentence or the object of a verb or preposition.

In the sentence, "Ayan likes to eat popcorn at the cinema," "Ayan" "popcorn," and "cinema" are nouns.

## Noun Phrase

A noun phrase includes a noun and the modifiers which distinguish it.

If dog is a noun, a noun phrase is a way of giving more information about the dog: That dog, the dog on the sofa, Uncle Eric's dog.



## Question

A sentence that asks for a reply.

Did you take my apple?  
How long did it take you to get to school?  
What did you get for your birthday?



## Exclamation

A single word or phrase that is said when a person has strong feelings.

"Wow!" is an exclamation that people use when they are surprised or amazed. "Oh dear!" is an exclamation that people use when something disappoints or worries them.

## Compound

Compound words are made up of two or more different words to make a new one:

Police + man = policeman  
Dining + table = dining-table  
Hair + cut = haircut

## Suffix

A letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning. The "ed" in "wanted" is a suffix.



## Command

To order or instruct.

She commanded him to leave the building.

## Adjective

A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun. In the sentence, "It was a hard test," the word "hard" is an adjective.

## Adverb

A word that describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Adverbs are also used to modify a whole sentence.

In the sentence "Unfortunately, she spoke so slowly that most of the audience was very bored," the words "unfortunately," "slowly," and "very" are adverbs.

## Verb

An action word. Verbs usually have different forms to express tense, voice, mood, and number. "Read," "blew," "drives," "seemed," and "skip" are examples of verbs.

## Tense

The aspect of verbs that shows when an action takes place. Verbs can be in past, present, or future tense: Played (past tense), playing (present tense) and to play (future tense).

## Comma

A comma is used to separate words, phrases, or other parts of a sentence or list, or to show a pause in speech: "I went to the market and bought eggs, chicken, milk and cheese."

## Statement

Something stated in words.

The primary school put out a statement about their new school uniform.

## Apostrophe

An apostrophe is used to show where one or more letters or numbers have been left out. "Wouldn't" for "would not" and "87" for "1987" use apostrophes this way. It is also used to show possession. "Susan's clothes" and Charlie's bike use apostrophes this way

[www.twinkl.co.uk](http://www.twinkl.co.uk)