

Literacy at JCG: Grammar Knowledge		Complex sentence	A sentence containing a <u>dependent clause</u> or clauses e.g. ' <u>Although Mary went home</u> , John stayed at the party'. (Notice the commas).
Common Noun	A word that is used to identify a class of people, places or things e.g. children, countryside, chairs.	Fragments (can be used deliberately but often an error)	Sentences that do not contain an independent clause e.g. ' <u>Late afternoon</u> . She was clearly running late.'
Proper Noun	A word use to name a particular people, place or thing e.g. Susan, Jersey, Nimbus3000.	Coordinating Conjunctions	A conjunction placed between clauses of equal importance (such as two independent clauses): For, And, But, Or, Yet, So (Remember: FANBOYS).
Pronoun	A word that can replace a noun: I, You, He, She, It, They, Them, We.	Subordinating Conjunctions	A conjunction used to link dependent and independent clause to establish a time, place, reason, condition, concession or a comparison for the main clause: As, Because, Although, Though, Even Though, Whereas, If.
Adjective	A word that is used to modify a noun e.g. 'The <u>tall</u> teacher talked to the class.'	Comma – Lists	, Used to separate items in a list.
Comparative adjective	An adjective that is used to compare two people or things e.g. 'The teacher is <u>taller</u> than me.'	Comma – separating Dependent and Independent Clauses	, Used to separate dependent clauses from independent clauses (see examples above).
Superlative adjective	An adjective that is used to compare one person or thing to every other member of a group of people or things e.g. 'The teacher is the <u>tallest</u> person in the classroom.'	Comma – in a compound sentence	, Used before a coordinating conjunction that joins two independent clauses
Verb	A word used to describe an action, state or occurrence e.g. hear, become, happen.	Comma Splices (an error to avoid)	Two or more independent clauses separated by a comma.
Adverb	A word that is used to modify a verb e.g. 'He ran <u>quickly</u> .'	Speech marks	“ Used to indicate that words are dialogue e.g. “This is excellent work”, said the teacher.
Sentence	A group of words that is complete in itself (that makes sense).	Quotation marks	' Used to indicate that words are quoted from a text e.g. In the first stanza, the poet uses the phrase 'my love'.
Subject	The person, place or thing that is carrying out an action or <i>being</i> something e.g. ' <u>The boy</u> shouted loudly' or ' <u>The boy</u> is scared'.	Semi-Colon	; Used to join two related independent clauses.
Object	The person, place or thing that is having an action done to it e.g. 'The boy shouted loudly into <u>the</u>	Colon	: Used to precede lists, expansions or explanations. Also used for emphasis.

	<u>megaphone.</u> '		
Independent Clause <i>or</i> Main Clause	A clause that can stand alone as a sentence (because it makes sense on its own) e.g. 'The cat sat on the mat'.	Apostrophe – Possessive	' Used to indicate ownership.
Dependent Clause <i>or</i> Subordinate Clause	A clause that depends on an independent clause to make sense e.g. ' <u>Without turning around</u> , the cat sat on the mat'.	Apostrophe – Omission	' Used to indicate a missing letter.
Embedded Clause	A dependent clause that is embedded within an independent clause e.g. 'The man, who appeared from nowhere, sat next to the cat'. (Notice the commas).	Preposition of Time	A word that indicates when something happens in time e.g. ' <u>During</u> lesson one, the fire alarm rang.'
Simple sentence	A sentence consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate (a predicate is the part of a sentence that contains a verb, and says something about the subject).	Preposition of Place	A word that indicates where something happens in place e.g. 'A fire broke out <u>in</u> Room 51.'
Compound sentence	A sentence with more than one subject or predicate e.g. 'John went home but Mary stayed at the party' (here, two independent clauses are joined by a co-ordinating conjunction)	The passive voice	A grammatical construction in which the noun or noun phrase that would normally be the subject of the sentence becomes the object e.g. 'The ball was kicked'.
Spelling = See the 15 Spelling Strategies in your Planner			