<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Grammar Definitions</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract noun</strong></td>
<td><strong>Active voice</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A feeling, thought or an idea e.g. She was happy.</td>
<td>A sentence where the subject is doing the action e.g. The wind blew the trees over.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adjective</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adjective phrase</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A word that describes a noun e.g. My brother has very smelly socks.</td>
<td>A phrase that describes a noun e.g. The hairy caterpillar chewed the leaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adverb</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pronoun</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A word that adds to a verb and describes how, when and where e.g. The cat meowed loudly.</td>
<td>Replaces a noun using I, you, he, she, it, we, us, they, them e.g. She dropped the fork.</td>
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<td><strong>Adverbial phrase</strong></td>
<td><strong>Modal verbs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A phrase that describes the verb. They tell you how, when, why or where. It can be at the start or end of a sentence e.g. After a while, the door started to open.</td>
<td>It is a word that indicates certainty and possibility e.g. I will go shopping today. I might go shopping today.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Collective noun</strong></td>
<td><strong>Noun</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A group e.g. a flock of birds or a herd of cows.</td>
<td>A noun is a person, place or thing e.g. This is a brush.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Determiner</strong></td>
<td><strong>Object</strong></td>
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<td>It comes before a noun and tells you who, what or how many a sentence is about, including the, that, this, these, those, a, an, any, all, none, many e.g. I don’t like my pudding, I’d prefer those cakes instead.</td>
<td>The person or thing that something is being done to e.g. The giant stepped over the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordinating conjunction</strong></td>
<td><strong>Past perfect tense</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>Joins two main clauses to make a sentence using and, but, or e.g. I went to the park and I played on the swing.</td>
<td>Describes an action that happened before another in the past and contains 2 parts: had/hasn’t followed by the past tense of the action e.g. The bird had eaten its food.</td>
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<td><strong>Past perfect tense</strong></td>
<td><strong>Past progressive tense</strong></td>
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<td>Describes an action that happened before another in the past and contains 2 parts: had/hasn’t followed by the past tense of the action e.g. The bird had eaten its food.</td>
<td>An action that continued to happen in the past and contains 2 parts: the verb to be followed by a verb ending in ing e.g. She was running home. I was reading.</td>
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<td><strong>Past progressive tense</strong></td>
<td><strong>Present perfect tense</strong></td>
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<td>An action that is continuing to happen in the present and contains 2 parts: the verb to be followed by a verb ending in ing e.g. She is running home. I am reading.</td>
<td>Describes an action that started in the past and continues to the present and contains 2 parts: have/hasn’t followed by the past tense of the action e.g. The bird has eaten its food.</td>
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<td><strong>Present perfect tense</strong></td>
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Subject
The person or thing that is doing the action. It is either a noun or a pronoun. Every sentence has to have a subject e.g.

The giant stepped over the house.
He looked very angry.

Proper noun
Place or person e.g. London it has to have a capital letter at the front.

Relative pronoun
Comes before a relative clause using who, which, that, whose, whom e.g. The jumper that I’m wearing is my favourite. This is the girl who won all of her races.

Relative clause
Adds more information about a noun or noun phrase by using a relative pronoun e.g. The jumper that I’m wearing is my favourite. This is the girl who won all of her races.

Simile
Describes something by comparing it to something else using as or like e.g. Snow was covering the floor like a blanket.

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Subjunctive verb
Used in a sentence that recommends or suggests, and often uses the verb were to sound more formal e.g. She wishes she were still on holiday. If I were you I wouldn’t open that box.

Subordinating conjunction
Joins a main clause with a subordinating clause using words such as if, when, because, since, although, unless, after e.g. I dropped my lunchbox when I was walking to school.

Verb
An action word within a sentence. Every sentence has to have a verb e.g. I like to dance.

Apostrophe
An apostrophe is used for possession e.g. They went to the boy’s house. It can also be used for contractions to show where a letter is missing e.g. He didn’t like his shoes.

Colon
Used for lists or instructions e.g. You will need: scissors, paper, glue and string.

Comma
Separates a clause or items in a list e.g. My car, which was very old, broke down yesterday. I went to the supermarket to buy milk, bread, ham and cheese.

Ellipses
Three dots that pause your sentence to create an impact e.g. She heard the footsteps getting nearer. She waited...

Exclamation mark
A type of punctuation which ends a sentence but with emphasis. e.g. "What a save!"

Full stop
Ends a sentence e.g. I am 11 years old.

Hyphen
It is sometimes used to add a prefix, e.g. I re-sent the email. It can also be used to clarify meaning, e.g. He dived from the two-metre board.

Parenthesis
A punctuation mark that adds further information within a sentence. They can be brackets, dashes or commas e.g. Her sister (an Olympic champion) brought her medals into school. The rabbit - a fluffy breed - ran through her garden. The dog, which is brown, is eating.

Question mark
Ends a sentence that is a question e.g. What is your name? Are you ok?

Speech marks
Used when someone is saying something e.g. “Where are you going today?” asked Sam.

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