

Grammar

<u>Term</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Active voice	<p>Where the <u>subject</u> performs the <u>action</u>.</p> <p><i>See also: passive voice</i></p>	<p>The boy <u>kicked</u> the ball. (Subject, action)</p> <p>She <u>smashed</u> the window. (Subject, action)</p>
Adjective	<p>A word that <u>describes a thing</u> (the <u>noun</u> or <u>pronoun</u>).</p>	<p>The boy is tall. (<i>noun, adjective</i>)</p> <p><i>She</i> is happier than him. (<i>pronoun, adjective</i>)</p> <p>The green bird is happy. (<i>noun, adjective</i>)</p>
Adverb	<p>A word that <u>describes or adds meaning to words other than nouns</u>.</p> <p>They often tell us how, when or where something happened.</p>	<p>He ran quickly. (adverb)</p> <p>Sometimes it rains. (adverb)</p> <p>He soon learnt how to do it. (adverb)</p>
Adverbial phrases	<p>A <u>group of words</u> that could be replaced with <u>one adverb</u>.</p> <p>These can go at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a sentence.</p>	<p>The girl talked at the top of her voice. (<i>This could be replaced with the adverb 'loudly'.</i>)</p> <p>At around seven o' clock, we walked home. (<i>This could be replaced with the adverb 'later'.</i>)</p>
Antonyms	<p>Two words that mean the opposite of one another.</p>	<p>dark / light</p> <p>tall / short</p> <p>above / below</p>
Clause	<p>A <u>group of words built around a verb</u>.</p> <p>Sentences can be made of one or more clauses.</p> <p>Main clause: This is the most important clause in a sentence. It must make sense by itself.</p> <p>Subordinate clause: This depends on the main clause to make sense. It cannot be a sentence by itself.</p>	<p>I'll walk to the town, before it gets dark. (Main clause, subordinate clause)</p> <p>As soon as he gets home, we can start cooking. (<i>Subordinate clause, main clause</i>)</p> <p>The man, who was nearly thirty years old, walked along the beach. (Main clause, relative clause)</p>

	<p>Relative clause: This is a type of subordinate clause and begins with a relative pronoun, e.g. that, which, who. It tells us more about the noun.</p>	
Conjunction	<p>Words that link ideas together.</p> <p>Coordinating conjunction: This links two words or phrases together as an equal pair. E.g. and, but, so, or</p> <p>Subordinating conjunction: This introduces a subordinate clause. E.g. although, because, unless, even though</p>	<p>I like vegetables and fruit. (Coordinating conjunction).</p> <p>Do you want tea or coffee? (Coordinating conjunction).</p> <p>I like pineapple, although I don't have it very often. (Subordinating conjunction).</p> <p>I don't buy strawberries, unless they are reduced. (Subordinating conjunction).</p>
Contractions	<p>Two words shortened to make one word.</p> <p>Use an apostrophe to show where letters are missing. (Not often found in formal style writing)</p>	<p>I will → I'll</p> <p>she would → she'd</p> <p>John has → John's</p> <p>will not → won't</p>
Determiners	<p>A word or words that come before a noun or noun phrase. It makes it clearer what – or how many – the noun refers to.</p>	<p>Pass me a pen.</p> <p>Pass me the pen.</p> <p>Pass me that pen.</p> <p>Pass me some pens.</p> <p>Pass me three pens.</p>
Direct speech	<p>This is where the exact words that were spoken are written inside a pair of inverted commas.</p> <p>There is usually also a reporting clause that tells you who said / shouted (etc.) the words.</p>	<p>"Hello," said mum. (Exact words spoken.)</p> <p>Nathan shouted, "Where are you going? We're late!" (Exact words spoken.)</p>
Modal verbs	<p>These go before another verb and tell us how possible / likely something is.</p> <p>Modal verbs can indicate certainty – something is <i>definitely</i> going to happen (must, will, shall).</p> <p>Modal verbs can indicate possibility – something <i>might</i> happen (can, could,</p>	<p>I will go to town. (This is a <u>certainty</u>.)</p> <p>I could go to town. (This is a <u>possibility</u>.)</p> <p>Later on, we shall go running. (This is a <u>certainty</u>.)</p> <p>Later on, we may to go to town. (This</p>

	may, might, ought, should, would)	is a <u>possibility</u> .)
Noun	<p>Naming words (person, animal, place, thing or idea).</p> <p>Common nouns: general names for a person, place, thing or idea. E.g. boy, town, music, happiness.</p> <p>Proper nouns: names for a specific person, place or thing. E.g. James, London, January. These always begin with a capital letter.</p> <p><i>See also: pronouns</i></p>	<p>The cat was scared of the loud music. (Common nouns)</p> <p>It is time to get some sleep. (Common nouns)</p> <p>Mr Thomas stood outside Connaught School last Friday. (Proper nouns)</p>
Noun phrases	These are a group of words that could be replaced with <u>one noun</u>.	<p>All of the small dogs raced around the park. (This could be replaced with the noun 'dogs'.)</p> <p>Unfortunately, Simon dropped some of the fragile plates onto the floor. (This could be replaced with the noun 'plates'.)</p>
Object	<p>A noun, pronoun or noun phrase that is having something done to it.</p> <p><i>See also: subject</i></p>	<p>The boy <i>dropped</i> a pen. (<i>Verb, object</i>)</p> <p>He <i>drank</i> coffee. (<i>Verb, object</i>)</p> <p>Amy <i>pushed it over</i>. (<i>Verb, object</i>)</p>
Passive voice	<p>Where the action comes before the agent.</p> <p>(The passive voice often uses 'by' i.e. The ... was..... by.....)</p> <p><i>See also: active voice</i></p>	<p>The ball <i>was kicked</i> by the <u>boy</u>. (<i>Action before agent</i>)</p> <p>The window <i>was smashed</i> by the <u>girl</u>. (<i>Action before agent</i>)</p>
Prefix	A letter or group of letters which is added to the <u>beginning of a root word</u> to change its meaning.	<p>do → undo</p> <p>circle → semicircle</p> <p>legal → illegal</p>
Prepositions	Tell you where or when something is / was compared to something else.	He waited inside his car before going out in the rain.

Pronoun	<p>Takes the place of a <u>noun</u> or <u>noun phrase</u>. They are often used to avoid repetition. E.g. I, me, you, he, it, we, us</p> <p>Possessive pronouns: pronouns that indicate <i>belonging</i>. E.g. mine, yours, his, hers, theirs</p> <p>Relative pronouns: introduce a relative clause. E.g. who, which, that</p>	<p>Steve left the book in Westgate. He left it there. (Pronouns)</p> <p>James and Becci read some books. They read them. (Pronouns)</p> <p>That is my book. That is mine. (Possessive pronoun)</p> <p>This pen, which has a blue lid, is brand new. (Relative pronoun)</p>
Sentence	<p>A sentence is made up of one or more main clauses. There are different types of sentences.</p> <p>Command: This tells someone to do something. These often start with a verb.</p> <p>Exclamation: Where you are saying something surprising or with force. These end with an exclamation mark.</p> <p>Question: This asks for information. They often start with a question word. They must end with a question mark.</p> <p>Statement: This gives information. It usually has the subject before the verb. It usually ends in a full stop.</p>	<p>Don't shout out. (Command)</p> <p>Stop doing that. (Command)</p> <p>What a surprise! (Exclamation)</p> <p>Awesome! (Exclamation)</p> <p>Is that yours? (Question)</p> <p>I'm excited, are you? (Question)</p> <p>I am hungry. (Statement)</p> <p>Next week I am going abroad. (Statement)</p>
Singular and plural	<p>Most nouns have a singular and plural form – singular for 'one' and plural for 'more than one'.</p> <p>Usually nouns can be changed to plural by adding 's'. Some words have irregular plural forms and others stay the same for singular and plural.</p>	<p>1 pot → 2 pots</p> <p>1 tooth → 2 teeth (Irregular)</p> <p>1 fish → 2 fish (No change)</p>
Standard English	<p>The formal version of English.</p>	<p>I did my homework. (NOT 'I done')</p> <p>We were walking home. (NOT 'We was')</p>
Subject	<p>The noun, pronoun or noun phrase that is doing what the verb says.</p> <p><i>See also: object</i></p>	<p>The boy <i>dropped</i> a pen. (Subject, verb object)</p> <p>He <i>drank</i> coffee. (Subject, verb)</p>