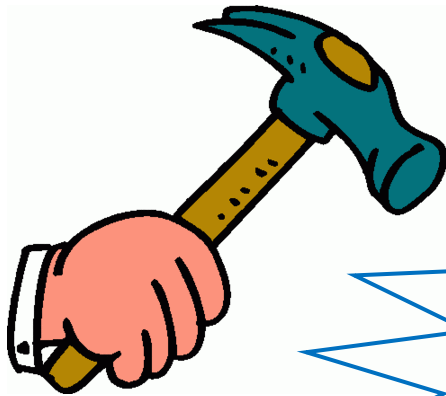


St Paul's C of E School

Grammar Hammer



Grammar term	Year taught	What does it mean?
Active (see also: passive)	Y6	When a sentence is in the active voice, the pattern is subject-verb-object. The subject of the verb is more important. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>James</u> broke the window. • <u>The teacher</u> opened the door.
Adjective	Y2	A word that describes a noun. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a <u>huge, hairy</u> spider in the bath.
Adverb	Y2	A word that tells you where, why or how much something is done. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jessica shouted <u>loudly</u>. • I will come home <u>soon</u>.
Adverbial	Y4	Words or phrases that we use to add information to a verb or clause - they act like adverbs. She laughed <u>like a hyena</u> . Please hang up your coat <u>over there</u> . We had a sleepover <u>last night</u> .

Antonym	Y6	Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Young - old, straight - bendy, full - empty
Apostrophe	Y2	Used to show possession : This is <u>Ben's</u> car. Also used to show that letters are missing : I am - <u>I'm</u> You are - <u>You're</u> Could not - <u>Couldn't</u>
Clause	Y3	A phrase of two or more words; it has a verb as the key word. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>It's raining.</u> • <u>Samira has four pets because she likes animals.</u>
Command (see also statement)	Y2	Gives an instruction or tells someone to do something - usually begins with an imperative verb: Wash your face!
Compound word	Y2	A word created by two smaller words being joined together: lip + stick = lipstick.
Conjunctions	Y3	Link two words, phrases or clauses together as part of a sentence. There are two types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Words such as and, but and so link two words or phrases which are equally important. These are coordinating conjunctions. • I got a bike <u>and</u> a football for my birthday. • Words such as because, if or when introduce a subordinate clause and are called subordinating conjunctions. • <u>If</u> you like, we can have chips for tea.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There's no tennis today <u>because</u> it's raining.
Determiners	Y4	<p>Words which specify which noun we mean. They come before any adjectives or other describing phrases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>a</u>, <u>an</u>, and <u>the</u> are common determiners. They are called articles. <u>that</u> small book, <u>his</u> own name, <u>some</u> flowers, <u>two</u> cars
Direct speech	Y3	The words which actually come out of someone's mouth, like speech bubbles in a cartoon.
Fronted adverbials	Y4	<p>Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence that describe the action (verb) that follows. They end with a comma.</p> <p><u>As quickly as possible</u>, she ran back from school.</p> <p><u>Unexpectedly</u>, my computer screen turned off.</p>
Inverted commas	Y3	Speech marks: " -----."
Modal verb	Y5	<p>Add meaning to the main verb, for example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will, shall, should, can, could, must
Noun	Y2	A naming word used to describe a person, place or thing.
Noun phrase	Y2	<p>A word or group of words in a phrase that acts like a noun:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lilly wore <u>a beautiful red dress</u>. <p>Note: you include the determiner (a, an, the, those, three...).</p>
Object	Y6	<p>The object in a sentence is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which usually comes directly after the verb. It shows what the verb is acting on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wednesday is <u>my favourite day</u>.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sam's mum is picking <u>me</u> up today. • Are you coming to <u>the disco?</u>
Parenthesis	Y5	<p>Used to add extra detail to a sentence which is already grammatically correct without it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs Jones (<u>my teacher</u>) works in Year 5. • The product of four and nine - <u>36</u> - is a square number. • Michael, <u>who sits next to me</u>, is brilliant at Art.
Passive	Y6	<p>When a sentence is in the passive voice, the pattern is usually object-verb-(subject). The object of the verb is more important.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The window</u> has been broken. • <u>The door</u> has been opened (by the teacher).
Past tense	Y2 Y5	<p>Verbs are in the past tense when an action has taken place.</p> <p>There are two basic forms of the past tense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The simple past: I <u>ran</u>; I <u>danced</u>; I <u>ate</u> • The past progressive (was ___ing): I <u>was running</u>, I <u>was dancing</u>; I <u>was eating</u>. <p>The progressive tense usually suggests that the activity was in progress and took place over a limited period.</p>
Possessive pronoun	Y4	<p>Take the place of a noun+apostrophe+s to show who something belongs to.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is <u>Rachel's</u> birthday. It is <u>her</u> birthday.
Present tense	Y2 Y5	<p>Verbs are in the present tense when an action is happening now.</p> <p>There are two basic forms of the present tense:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The simple present: I <u>run</u>; I <u>dance</u>; I <u>eat</u>. • The present progressive: I <u>am running</u>, I <u>am dancing</u>; I <u>am eating</u>. <p>The progressive tense usually suggests that the activity is in progress and is taking place over a limited period.</p>
Prefix	Y3	<p>Added to the beginning of a word to turn it into a different word:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>O</u>vertake, <u>dis</u>appear, <u>re</u>turn
Preposition	Y3	<p>Links a noun or noun phrase to another word. They often mark direction or locations, but can also make time links.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please put your pens <u>in</u> the tub. We went <u>to</u> the zoo. I haven't seen her <u>since</u> playtime.
Present perfect tense	Y4	<p>Used for activities that started in the past but are still true now, or affect what is happening now.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My friend Kashaan <u>has lived</u> in this town for five years. • We <u>have been</u> friends for a long time.
Pronoun	Y4	<p>Takes the place of a noun which is already known, perhaps from a previous sentence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>I</u> like cheese. <u>They</u> come from London. <u>These</u> are beautiful.
Relative clause	Y5	<p>A special type of subordinate clause which adds extra information to another noun or clause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James, <u>who never does his homework</u>, is staying in at playtime. [The relative clause tells us more about James]. • All the chocolate pudding had gone by the time I arrived in the lunch hall, <u>which really annoyed me</u>.

Relative pronoun	Y5	Used to introduce a relative clause : who, which, where, that, when. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The man, <u>who</u> was wearing a straw hat, sauntered into the crowded room.
Statement (see also command)	Y2	A sentence that tells the reader something: Daniel watched the television.
Subject	Y6	The person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which does the verb in a clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Sam's mum</u> is picking me up today. Are <u>you</u> coming to the disco? <u>Wednesday</u> is my favourite day.
Subjunctive	Y6	Sometimes used in formal language to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give advice: If I <u>were</u> to do that again, I would try harder. Talk about an unreal situation: If I <u>were</u> a rich man... Give an order: We require that he <u>return</u> the money immediately. It also arises in set phrases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> God <u>save</u> the Queen!
Subordinate clause	Y3	A subordinate clause adds to another clause. It can't be a sentence by itself. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Here's the book <u>that I promised you</u>. <u>When I grow up</u>, I want to be a pilot.
Suffix	Y2	Added to the end of a word to make a new word: Hope + suffix ful = hopeful, hope + suffix less = hopeless
Synonym	Y6	A word or phrase with the same or similar meaning to another. You can find synonyms in a thesaurus. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> talk = speak = mention sleep = doze = kip

Verb	Y2	An action word; they describe what someone is doing. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jessica <u>shouted</u>.
Word family	Y3	Words in a word family are related by meaning, grammar or spelling. Teach, teacher, teaching Child, children, childish