











Meopham Community Academy The Ultimate Grammar Guide

Year group	Grammar	Picture clue	Definition	Example
R	sentence		A group of words that are put together to mean something; it must include a verb.	The sky is blue. Yesterday was Monday. Her dress looked beautiful. Peter laughed .
1	noun		Name of a person, place or thing. Four types: Common - table, cat, tin Proper - John, England Collective - flock, herd Abstract - love, bravery	The cat sat on the table . John lives in England . Lions live together in a pride . Can you feel the love ?
1	adjective	big little short long thin thick	A word that describes a noun.	The dog was enormous and very fierce . His beautiful daughter had a new red bicycle
1	verb		An action or doing word. Some verbs are irregular: see - saw/seen catch - caught	She waited patiently. She has been waiting for ages. She waits next door. She will wait if need be.
1	singular		Singular forms refer to one noun.	cat church child tooth
1	plural		Plural forms refer to more than one noun. Plural usually marked by addition of: s or es Some plurals are irregular Some words are always plurals Some nouns are mass nouns and do not change in the plural.	cats churches children, teeth, feet, oxen trousers, scissors fish, sheep, deer
1	conjunction		Used to join two ideas together within one sentence.	I like pizza and burgers. He needed his coat because it was cold.
1	preposition		A word that shows the position of a noun.	The cat was under the chair. I was inside the house.



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2	pronoun		A word in place of a noun to avoid repetition.	They were on the bus. He sat down quietly. We like to go shopping. Give the ball to me .
2	adverb		Adverbs give extra meaning to a verb, an adjective or a whole sentence.	I really enjoyed the party. (adverb + verb) She's really nice. (adverb + adjective) He works really slowly. (adverb + adverb) Really , he should know better. (adverb + sentence)
2	connectives		Used to join a new sentence to the previous.	We went to the park and played on the swings. Then we had an ice cream.
2	imperative		To express the action of the subject; we can think of these as 'bossy' verbs	Sit quietly on the chair. Jump into the water. Next, slowly turn the tap on.
2	present tense		Writing which expresses events happening now	Joyce is skipping and singing a song. Rex is looking out of the car window. I am laughing .
2	past tense		Writing which expresses events that have already occurred.	Joyce skipped and sang a song. Rex looked out of the car window. I was laughing .
2	suffix	KIND 	A group of letters added to the end of a word to change its grammatical use.	<u>kindly</u> <u>kindness</u> <u>kindliness</u> <u>kinder</u> <u>kindest</u> <u>assessment</u> <u>fearful</u> <u>beautiful</u>
2	prefix	 PLACE	A group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its grammatical use.	<u>misplace</u> <u>untidy</u> <u>inedible</u> <u>illegal</u> <u>irreversible</u> <u>nonsense</u> <u>disappear</u> <u>decode</u>






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3	determiner		<p>Words used with nouns – this book, my friend, a book, the book.</p> <p>They limit the reference to the noun.</p> <p>They include articles (a/an, the), possessive pronouns, demonstratives (this/that, those/these) and quantifiers (some, many, no etc.) and numbers.</p>	<p>This book is yours.</p> <p>I've got some sweets.</p> <p>I will have an apple.</p> <p>Which colour do you prefer?</p> <p>These apples are rotten.</p> <p>My friend has many toys.</p>
3	clause		<p>Contains a subject and a verb.</p> <p>There are two types of clauses: 1) Independent- this can stand alone. 2) dependent-works only as part a whole sentence. It could begin with after, although, because, if, when, while.</p>	<p><u>Independent</u> (or main clause)</p> <p>She can leave the office now</p> <p><u>Dependent clause</u> (or subordinate clause)</p> <p>because she finished work early.</p>
3	phrase		<p>A small group of closely related words with <u>no verb</u>.</p>	<p>small green parrot as fast as lightning every now and then</p> <p>prepositional phrases: in the house under water</p>
3	paragraph		<p>A section of a piece of writing.</p> <p>A new paragraph marks a change of focus, change of time, change of place or change of speaker.</p> <p>It must be marked by a space and a new line.</p>	<p>The detective followed the suspect into the busy hotel making sure he was not spotted.</p> <p>Back at the crime scene, his partner began looking for clues.</p>
3	collective noun		<p>The name of a group or collection of nouns, often animals.</p>	<p>a herd of sheep a flock of birds a pride of lions a class of children a regiment of soldiers</p>
3	relative pronoun		<p>Introduce a relative clause – who, whom, which, that, etc.</p>	<p>This is the house that Jack built. This is Sam, who can play the piano.</p>
3	subject		<p>The noun or pronoun that is <u>carrying out the action</u> in the sentence.</p>	<p>The dog broke the window.</p> <p>The children ripped the paper.</p>
3	object		<p>The object in the sentence that is having the <u>action done to it</u>.</p>	<p>The dog broke the window. Arthur chewed the mint. The children ripped the paper.</p>




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4	subordinate clause		A clause with a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone, so it is in addition to the main clause.	Although I was scared , I crept inside. 'I crept inside' is the main clause: it makes sense.
4	relative clause		A clause (with a verb) using who, whom, which, whose to relate it back to the subject but that cannot stand alone.	Polly's hair, which was long and brown , was cut. That is the boy, who made me laugh .
4	possessive pronoun		Tells who owns something	They can be in front of a noun or after: my pen / That pen is mine .
4	adverbial		Adverbials of manner: how something is done Adverbial of place; where Adverbials of time: when/how often it is done Adverbials of probability: how certain we are	Shouted loudly He drove as fast as possible . I saw him over there . They start work at six thirty . In a minute , I will start. Perhaps we should go. He will certainly say yes.
4	abstract noun		A noun that is an idea or a concept; it can't be touched but it is still a thing!	I often think about faith, hope and charity .
4	fronted adverbial		The use of an adverb to begin a sentence to make the sentence more interesting.	On the table stood a vase of flowers. Next to the window was a bookcase. At the end of the lane , Bob paused.
4	article		a, an the!! A sub-category of determiners.	an elephant a bear the teddy



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5	modal verb		To show if we believe something is certain, probable or possible – or not! can/could, may/might, shall/should, will/would, must/ought	Perhaps I should stay behind. Can I get you a drink? Sam will be here soon. He may be here later. I must go now.
5	cohesion		The structure rules that allow ideas to be compiled together. If you start writing in the past tense you would stay writing in the past tense to keep the writing in cohesion.	I went to the market this morning and bought a loaf; then, I went to the store a few hours later and purchased another root beer.
5	ambiguity		The presence of two or more possible meanings within a single word.	The priest married my sister. The fisherman went to the bank .



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6	active voice & passive voice		Verbs can be active or passive. In an active sentence the subject performs the action. In a passive sentence the subject is on the receiving end of the action.	<u>Active -</u> The dog bit Ben. The subject is performing the action. <u>Passive -</u> Ben was bitten by the dog. The subject is on the receiving end of the action.