

Overdale Junior School

Grammar Guidance

for Year 6 pupils

PART 2:
Verbs, Adverbs and Adjectives



What are VERBS?

VERBS
are 'doing' words
For example...

swim,
read, run

eat, sing,
jump


grow,
has, put

is, are,
get



Verbs - Past and Present Tense

Verbs change, depending on if they are happening now or in the past.

PRESENT	PAST
walk / walks	walked
eat / eats	ate
wake / wakes	woke
grab / grabs	grabbed
run / runs	ran
think / thinks	thought
 is / are	was / were

ADVERBS and ADJECTIVES

ADVERBS describe how you DO something	ADJECTIVES describe a THING
carefully	careful
badly	bad
quietly	quiet
dangerously	red
regularly	lovely
fast	fast



In many cases, ADVERBS tell us...

How
(manner)

slowly

happily

dangerously

carefully

How often
(frequency)

often

never

regularly

always

Where
(place)

here

there

home

outside

When
(time)

now

yesterday

later

soon



Other adverbs tell us show the degree of intensity:
very, fairly, really, mostly

Types of Adverb

Adverb of MANNER

These say HOW something is done

For example:
happily,
quickly, slowly,
quietly



Adverb of FREQUENCY

These say HOW OFTEN something is done

For example:
often, always,
regularly, just

Tend to be placed **before** the verb, e.g. 'they usually have pasta'

Adverb of PLACE

These say WHERE something takes place

For example:
at, on, into, in,
from, here,
there, home,
outside

Adverb of TIME

These say WHEN something is done

For example:
Now, then,
today,
tomorrow,
tonight, daily,
yesterday,
fortnightly,
hourly,
monthly,
weekly

Infinitive Verbs

The infinitive form of a verb usually starts with **to**.

For example:

VERB	INFINITIVE
going, gone	to go
knew, knowing	to know
am, was, is	to be
ate, eating	to eat



Subject-Verb Agreement

A sentence will only make sense if the subject and the verb agree. For example:

Most of my friends love eating pizza.



agree

Most of my friends ~~loves~~ eating pizza.



don't agree

Most of my ~~friend~~ love eating pizza.



don't agree



What is a Fronted Adverbial?

A fronted adverbial is a word or phrase at the start of a sentence that describes the action that follows.

In other words, it is an adverb at the start of a sentence.

For example:

“Amazingly, the teacher asked the children to learn about fronted adverbials.”

In the example, the fronted adverbial is ‘amazingly’.



Modal Verbs

A modal verb gives information about the verb that follows it.

Modal verbs include:

can / could

may / might / must

will / would

shall / should

For example:

Ed can really sing.

She must go to school.

Olivia will pass her exam.

They should go to sleep.

