

Grammar Sheet

Index

Nouns p.1

Verbs p.1

Past and Present Tense p.1

Questions, Commands and Statements p.1

Adjectives and Adverbs p.2

Capital letters – Proper Nouns p.2

Connectives p.3

Punctuation p.3

Singular and Plural p.4

Words to use instead of SAID p.4

Contraction – Omission and Possession p.4

Pronouns p.4

Direct and Reported Speech p.5

Clauses and Phrases – Main and Subordinate Clause p.5

I and me p.6

Suffix and Prefix p.6

Preposition p.7

Words with two meanings p.7

Articles p.7

Active and Passive Voice p.7

Personal and Impersonal p.7

Grammar Sheet

NOUNS – the names of people, places and things

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns	Collective Nouns	Abstract Nouns
trophy table egg box man (a) queen breakfast road	Sunday Sid (the) Queen January Weetabix Leicester Overdale Road	team group flock band club gang army	<i>(Things that you can't see, hear, smell etc...)</i> excitement fear happiness bravery trust relaxation

Verb – a 'doing' word

ran run running sing grow is are has have put get

Past and Present Tense

(Verbs change when they are happening now or in the past)

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

Questions, Commands and Statements

Question – Would you pass my purse?

Command – Pass my purse.

Statement – That is my purse.

Adverbs How you DO something	Adjectives Describing a THING
carefully	careful
badly	bad
quietly	dreadful
dangerously	red
regularly	lovely
fast	fast

In many cases, adverbs tell us:

how (manner) – slowly, happily, dangerously, carefully

how often (frequency) – often, never, regularly,

where (place) – here, there, away, home, outside

when (time) – now, yesterday, later, soon, then, today

Other adverbs show degree of intensity: very, fairly, really....

Capital letters - BECAUSE THEY ARE PROPER NOUNS

Names:

Fred Smith

Titles:

**King George, Mr Smith, Professor Scott,
Lady Jane**

(The name or title of a particular person –
NOT man, lady, a king etc.)

Places:

Greece Athens Overdale Road The British Museum

(The name of a particular place –
NOT the road, the museum, the city etc.)

Names of PARTICULAR THINGS:

Monday December Maths Weetabix Siamese cat

(The name of a particular thing –
NOT day, breakfast cereal, month)

Connectives: **However, therefore, whilst, while, meanwhile, which, although, until, even though, otherwise**

However, Ali Baba had a plan.

Aladdin was brave; **therefore** he stepped into the entrance to the dark cave.

Kassim watched the camels **while** Ali Baba walked towards the gloomy cave.

Meanwhile, Kassim waited impatiently.

Aladdin was a thief, **which** came in handy for robbing caves.

Although Ali Baba was brave, his knees knocked together loudly as he stepped into the cave.

Kassim was scared, **until** he saw the glorious treasure that Ali carried.

He was extremely greedy, **even though** he was terribly frightened.

Gold makes greedy people keep trying; **otherwise** they might just run away.

Punctuation : ; - () , ! ? .

Example sentences

My cat **(**who is called George**)** eats flies.

My fly, who is called Geoffrey, eats cats.

My cat **—** who can fly **—** is called Geraldine.

Sid bought chips, a cat, three flies and a banana.

Sid bought: six sizzling chips; a beautiful cat called George; three flies that were as green as leaves on a tree; a yellow banana.

Because we went home early, we missed the clowns.

Sid likes chips: he loves all potato products.

Sid likes chips; Ed loves bananas.

Singular and Plural

SINGULAR	PLURAL
book	books
fox	foxes
punch	punches
wolf	wolves
mouse	mice
foot	feet
sheep	sheep

Words to use instead of said

whispered
shouted
called
enquired
asked
requested
whimpered
raged

Contraction

The apostrophe is used in these sentences to show **omission** of letters:

I'll I'd don't won't shan't shouldn't couldn't you'd they're

Apostrophe for possession: Sid's Mr Smith's the cat's the boy's
Harris' Thomas'

Pronoun

A word such as

I, he, she, it, we, us, they, them, her

That is used instead of a noun to indicate someone or something – especially to avoid repeating yourself.

Direct speech

“I’m hungry,” whispered the clown.

The clown whispered, “I’m hungry.”

“When I go to the shops,” said Nigel, “I like to buy spiders.”

Reported speech (PAST TENSE PLEASE!)

The clown whispered **that he was** hungry.

Ali Baba whispered that he **didn’t know** if he liked the cave **as it was** so cold and quiet.

Clauses and Phrases

A clause is a group of words that has a verb in it – it can be a whole short sentence or part of a longer one:

he borrowed a bomb

A phrase is a group of words that does **not** have a subject *and* its verb.

e.g. **a big dog** (this is a phrase - it refers to the dog, but *doesn’t* say what it did or what happened to it).

A big dog chased me (this is a clause – as there is a dog, and it *does* something).

Main clause – The bit that could be a sentence by itself.

I went to the bank

My brother is clever

Subordinate clause – The bit that is *not* a sentence by itself.

and drew out some money

who is eighteen

I and me

I is used as the subject of a sentence, *me* as the object.

I wanted my mum to watch **me** in the school play.

After we went cycling, Emma and **I** were very tired.

The teacher asked Tim and **me** to collect the books.

To check in a sentence that contains "and I" or "and me" take out whoever else is a part of the sentence. What if Tim wasn't asked to collect the books? Would you say, "The teacher asked I to collect the books"? A "me" fits perfectly here. And, when is it proper to use "I"? If the sentence was, "Tim and I were asked to collect the books." Leave Tim out, and you would naturally say, "I was asked to collect the books."

Prefix

A prefix is a bit stuck on the beginning of a word to change its meaning:

un in dis anti multi mis im

e.g. **unable** **inedible** **disjointed** **multimedia** **misrepresent** **immature**

Suffix

A suffix is a bit stuck on to the END of a word:

ly ish able ed s er al ness est

happily **childish** **breakable** **walked** **cats** **walker** **logical**

Personal and Impersonal

Personal
I like cats.

Impersonal
Some people like cats.

Preposition

Prepositions are words and phrases like **under**, **in front of**, **between**, and **with**. They tell you the relation between nouns and pronouns.

Sid stepped **on** the sandwich
Sally sat **under** the table
She ran **across** the street
The cat is **behind** the tree

Prepositions can tell you about *when* things are as well as *where* they are.

Tom ran **until** he collapsed
Let's go to the library **after** school
The restaurant is not open **during** the day

Prepositions can also show *how* something is done.

We went **by** train
Fix the two pieces together **with** glue.

Words with two meanings

play
present
calf
row

Articles

the **a** **an** (and sometimes **some**)

the is the definite article (a particular book, apple etc.)

a, an, some - are indefinite articles (a book, an apple etc.)

Active and Passive Voice

Active Voice

Sam ate the biscuit.
The dog bit Ben.

Passive Voice

The biscuit was eaten by Sam.
Ben was bitten by the dog.