



Year 12

Topic: Introduction to Grammar

Know It

Parts of Speech	
noun	words that are used to name persons, things, animals, places, ideas, or events. E.g. James, London, banana
pronoun	a word which functions as a replacement for a noun. E.g. he, she, it
adjective	a word used to modify a noun or a pronoun. These words can specify the quality, the size, and the number of nouns or pronouns. E.g. fuzzy, pink, large
verb	a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence, and forming the main part a sentence. E.g. hear, become, happen
adverb	a word or phrase that modifies the meaning of an adjective or verb expressing manner, place, time, or degree. E.g. suddenly, yesterday, very
preposition	a word or phrase that specifies location or a location in time. E.g. above, outside, near
conjunction	a word or phrase which which joins words, phrases, or clauses together. E.g. and, but, because
interjection	a word or phrase occurring outside of a sentence, indicated by an exclamation mark. E.g. Ouch! Whoops! Good!
determiner	words used to before a noun or noun phrase to clarify meaning. E.g. the, a/an, this, those, my

Moods	
Indicative mood	used to express statements of fact. E.g. Whales are mammals, not fish.
Imperative mood	used in commands and instructions. Does not usually have a subject. E.g. Take the first turn on the left.
Interrogative mood	used to ask questions. E.g. Are you coming out tonight?
conditional mood	used to make requests and to refer to situations which are uncertain or depend on something else happening. E.g. I would like some coffee please.
subjunctive mood	used to express a wish or possibility. E.g. I wish I were more confident.

Sentence Parts	
phrase	a group of 2 or more words built upon a headword. E.g. A large jug of water (noun phrase); rather too slowly (adverb phrase); by the roadside (prepositional phrase)
clause	a clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. Broken down into two types: main clause and subordinate clause.
main clause	a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone. E.g. Diane kicked the soda machine.
Subordinate clause	a clause that adds information to a sentence , but does not stand alone as a complete sentence. E.g. We can all go for ice cream if I can find my wallet.
subject	the person or thing that the sentence is about. It's often the person or thing that performs the action of the verb and it usually comes before the verb. E.g. Jonathon was eating a sandwich.
object	the thing or person that is affected by the action of the verb. E.g. Jonathon was eating a sandwich.

Sentence types	
simple sentence	a single main clause which functions as a sentence in its own right. E.g. Britney ate her dinner.
compound sentence	a sentence with two or more main clauses, usually joined by a coordinating conjunction like 'and', 'but' or 'or'. E.g. There are thousands here today and the atmosphere is electric.
complex sentence	a sentence containing at least 1 main clause and 1 subordinate clause. E.g. I put Emily back in her own bed after she'd fallen asleep.

Modality	
epistemic	this modality reflects the level of certainty or uncertainty . E.g. He might/should/must have arrived by now.
deontic	This modality refers to possibility, obligation and permission. E.g. You must complete this work by the deadline.
boulomaic	This modality refers to what is possible or necessary given a person's desires.



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