



### Parts of Speech

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

### Moods

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

Sentence Parts	
<b>phrase</b>	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)
<b>clause</b>	a clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. Broken down into two types: main clause and subordinate clause.
<b>main clause</b>	a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone. E.g. Diane kicked the soda machine.
<b>Subordinate clause</b>	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 <b>if I can find my wallet.</b>
<b>subject</b>	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. <b>Jonathon</b> was eating a sandwich.
<b>object</b>	the thing or person that is affected by the action of the verb. E.g. Jonathon was eating a <b>sandwich.</b>

### Sentence types

<b>simple sentence</b>	a single main clause which functions as a sentence in its own right. E.g. Britney ate her dinner.
<b>compound sentence</b>	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.
<b>complex sentence</b>	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

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



# Year 12

## Topic: Introduction to Grammar

Know It

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