## Year 12 Topic: Introduction to Grammar

Know It				
Parts of Speech	1			
noun	words that are used to name persons, things, animals, place			

es, ideas, or events. E.g. James, London, banana a word which functions as a replacement for a noun. E.g. he, she, it

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

a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence, and forming the main part a sentence. E.g. hear, become, happen

a word or phrase that modifies the meaning of an adjective or verb expressing manner, place, time, or degree. E.g. suddenly, yesterday, very

a word or phrase that specifies location or a location in time. E.g. above, outside, near

a word or phrase which which joins words, phrases, or clauses together.

E.g. and, but, because a word or phrase occurring outside of a sentence, indicated by an

exclamation mark. E.g. Ouch! Whoops! Good!

interjection determiner

a/an, this, those, my

words used to before a noun or noun phrase to clarify meaning. E.g. the,

Moods Indicative used to express statements of fact.

mood E.g. Whales **are** mammals, not fish. **Imperative** 

pronoun

adjective

verb

adverb

preposition

conjunction

mood

mood

mood

mood

Interrogative

conditional

subjunctive

used in commands and instructions. Does not usually have a subject. E.g.

E.g. I wish I were more confident.

depend on something else happening. E.g. I would like some coffee please. used to express a wish or possibility.

Take the first turn on the left. used to ask questions. E.g. Are you coming out tonight? used to make requests and to refer to situations which are uncertain or

Subordinate clause subject

main clause

**Sentence Parts** 

phrase

clause

object

complex sentence

Modality

epistemic

deontic

boulomaic

Sentence types

simple sentence 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.

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.

a group of 2 or more words built upon a headword. E.g. A large jug of

a clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. Broken

a clause that adds information to a sentence, but does not stand alone

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

a single main clause which functions as a sentence in its own

the thing or person that is affected by the action of the verb. E.g.

water (noun phrase); rather too slowly (adverb phrase); by the

down into two types: main clause and subordinate clause. a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone.

E.g. We can all go for ice cream if I can find my wallet.

the verb. E.g. Jonathon was eating a sandwich.

right. E.g. Britney ate her dinner.

roadside (prepositional phrase)

E.g. Diane kicked the soda machine.

Jonathon was eating a sandwich.

as a complete sentence.

person's desires.

this modality reflects the level of certainty or uncertainty. E.g. He might/should/must have arrived by now.

This modality refers to possibility, obligation and permission. E.g. You must complete this work by the deadline. This modality refers to what is possible or necessary given a

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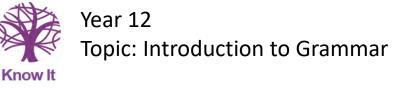
used to ask questions.

Parts of Speed	ch		
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	used to express statements of fact. E.g. Whales <b>are</b> mammals, not fish.		
	used in commands and instructions. Does not usually have a subject. E.g.		

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**Sentence Parts** 

	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)			
	a clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. Broken down into two types: main clause and subordinate clause.			
	a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone. E.g. Diane kicked the soda machine.			
	as a co	a clause that adds information to a sentence, but does not stand alo as a complete sentence.  E.g. We can all go for ice cream if I can find my wallet.		
	thing th	the person or thing that the sentence is about. It's often the person of thing that performs the action of the verb and it usually comes before the verb. E.g. <b>Jonathon</b> was eating a sandwich.		
	the thing or person that is affected by the action of the verb. E.g. Jonathon was eating a <b>sandwich</b> .			
tence types				
		a single main clause which functions as a sentence in its ow right. E.g. Britney ate her dinner.		
		a sentence with two or more main clauses, usually joined coordinating conjunction like 'and', 'but' or 'or'.  E.g. There are thousands here today and the atmosphere electric.		
		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 asle		
dality				
		this modality reflects the level of certainty or uncertainty . If He might/should/must have arrived by now.		
		This modality refers to possibility, obligation and permission. E.g. You <b>must</b> complete this work by the deadline.		
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**Sentence Parts** 

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Clause

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subject

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Indicative mood

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