




Glossary of Grammar



<p>Noun</p>	<p>Words that name a person, place, thing or idea. These can be described as either Common or Proper.</p> <p><i>Common Nouns</i> A noun that describes types of objects</p> <p><i>Proper Nouns</i> A noun that describes people, places or 'times'.</p> <p><i>Collective Nouns</i> A noun that describes a group. (can be considered plural)</p> <p><i>Abstract Nouns</i> A noun that describes a feeling or concept you cannot touch or see.</p>	<p>cat, tree, kitchen</p> <p>Monday, Jane, Newcastle</p> <p>bunch, team, swarm</p> <p>truth, hope</p>
<p>Pronoun</p>	<p>Words to replace a noun.</p> <p><i>Singular Pronouns</i> Pronouns to describe one thing or person.</p> <p><i>Plural Pronouns</i> Pronouns to describe more than one thing or person.</p> <p><i>Possessive Pronouns</i> Pronouns to show possession.</p> <p><i>Relative Pronouns</i> Pronouns that relate/refer to the subject (noun).</p>	<p>it, you, she, he, I, mine, yours, his</p> <p>they, we, ours, their</p> <p>his, ours, theirs</p> <p>who, which, that</p>
<p>Determiner</p>	<p>Words to introduce a noun or noun phrase.</p> <p><i>Article</i> The most common determiners</p>	<p>a, an, the, every, this, those, one, some, many</p> <p>a, an, the</p>
<p>Adjective</p>	<p>Words to describe a noun or pronoun.</p>	<p>A <u>shy</u> child, <u>blue</u> notebook and <u>rotten</u> apple.</p>
<p>Verb</p> 	<p>Words to describe an action or state. Often referred to as 'doing words'.</p> <p><i>Modal Verb</i> A type of auxiliary verb (it's used with another verb) which can express meanings such as certainty, ability, or obligation</p> <p><i>Imperative Verb</i> A type of verb that creates an imperative sentence (a sentence that gives an order or command).</p>	<p>The film <u>was</u> exciting. Jane <u>baked</u> a cake.</p> <p>will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, ought</p> <p><u>Give</u> me that pen. John, <u>put</u> that down!</p>

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<p>Adverb (Adverbial)</p>	<p>Single words that modify (change or add to the meaning of) verbs, adjectives and adverbs (and clauses). Note: they <u>do not</u> modify nouns.</p> <p><i>Express time, place or cause.</i></p> <p><i>Indicate degrees of possibility</i> <i>Linking across paragraphs</i> <i>Using adverbs of time, place and number.</i></p>	<p>He moved <u>slowly</u> down the path. (modifying verb – move) bravely, loudly</p> <p>then, next, soon, therefore</p> <p>perhaps, surely later, nearby, secondly</p>
<p>Preposition</p>	<p>Words that show a nouns relationship to another word in the sentence.</p>	<p>behind, throughout, on, into</p>
<p>Conjunction</p> 	<p>Words that join together phrases or clauses.</p> <p><i>Subordinating Conjunctions</i> Conjunctions that show cause and effect.</p> <p><i>Co-ordinating Conjunctions</i> Conjunctions that join main clauses (sentences).</p>	<p>when, because, if, so, while, after, and, but, or</p> <p>when, because, if, so, while, after</p> <p>and, but, or</p>
<p>Subordinate Clause</p>	<p>A clause that is dependent of a main clause and begins with a subordinating conjunction. This clause does not make sense on its own.</p>	<p>The frog jumped <u>because the boy splashed the water.</u> <u>Before washing his hands,</u> the boy found some soap.</p>
<p>Antonym</p>	<p>Two words with opposite meanings.</p>	<p>hot – cold</p>
<p>Synonym</p>	<p>Two words with the same/similar meanings.</p>	<p>talk – speak</p>
<p>Homophone</p>	<p>Two words that sound exactly the same, but are spelled differently and have different meanings.</p>	<p>hear, here some, sum</p> 
<p>Homonym</p>	<p>Two words that are spelled and sound exactly the same, but have different meanings.</p>	<p>Has he <u>left</u> yet? Yes – he went through the door on the <u>left</u>.</p>
<p>Root Word</p>	<p>A word in its simplest form, to which prefixes and suffixes can be added to change the meaning.</p>	<p>unemployment employ = root word</p>
<p>Prefix</p>	<p>Letters added to the beginning of a word to modify its meaning. All prefixes hold meaning by themselves; however they are not considered words.</p>	<p>unhappy happy = root word un = prefix</p>
<p>Suffix</p>	<p>Letters added to the end of a word to modify its meaning. All suffixes hold meaning by themselves; however they are not considered words.</p>	<p>tasteless taste = root word less = suffix</p>