

Grammatical Terms and Word Classes



Friday – Week 3





We are learning to:

- Understand that choices in grammar and vocabulary contribute to the effectiveness of texts.
- Understand and apply knowledge of language forms and features.
- Understand and apply knowledge of vocabulary.

Parsing



The word parsing comes from the Latin word *pars* meaning 'part'.

Parsing helps us to use words correctly by understanding the function of each part of speech.

It is not often that we need to parse a whole sentence. But it helps to improve our writing!

Therefore, it is very important to learn and understand each word we use and how it works.

○

- Today we are going to look back over the work we have completed this week in preparation to test our learning.

○

- Remember our learning this week covered:

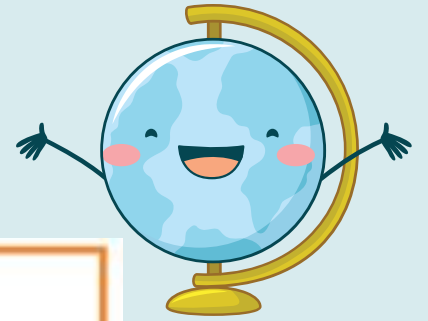
- Monday – nouns, verbs and adjectives.

- Tuesday – conjunctions, pronouns and adverbs.

- Wednesday – prepositions, determiners and sentences: subject, object and voice.

- Thursday – tenses: past, present, progressive and perfect.

Let's revise.



What are nouns?

A noun is a naming word. They are used to identify a person, place, object, animal or idea. There are several different types of noun; we most commonly use 'common nouns'.

Common nouns are the general names for people, places, objects or animals.

For example:

teacher

church

candle

gorilla

What are proper nouns?

Proper nouns are different in that they name a **specific place, object** or **person**. They should also always start with a **capital letter**, such as:

Paris

London **E**ye

John **D**avis

Months of the year, days of the week, some religious events and **brand names** are also considered to be **proper nouns**.

Let's revise.



What is a verb?

Verbs tell us the tense of the sentence. In fact, you cannot have a sentence without a verb.

Verbs can express **physical actions**, such as:

walk

drink

shout

cry

Verbs can express **mental actions**, such as:

think

guess

feel

consider

Verbs include '**to be**' and '**to have**'. For example:

I **am** the best singer in my class. We **had** a lovely time in France.

Let's revise.



What is an adjective?

An adjective is a **describing word** that can either:

- come before a noun, for example: The pupils did some **remarkable** work;
- come after a form of the verb 'to be', for example: The pupils' work was **remarkable**.

Many adjectives have similar meanings but to varying strengths. For example:

big

large

huge

considerable

colossal

A **powerful adjective** choice can improve the effectiveness of a sentence and add meaning for the reader, such as:

I visited the **large** manor house with my grandmother.

I visited the **colossal** manor house with my grandmother.

Let's revise.



What is a conjunction?

A conjunction links two or more words, phrases or clauses together.

What is a co-ordinating conjunction?

Co-ordinating conjunctions link two main clauses together as an equal pair to create a compound sentence. We usually remember these words using the acronym '**FANBOYS**'.

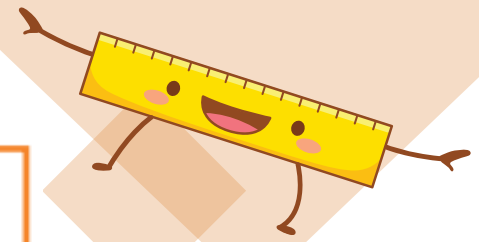
for and nor but or yet so

What is a subordinating conjunction?

Subordinating conjunctions connect a subordinate clause, which cannot stand alone, and a main clause. You can remember some of the most useful subordinating conjunctions with the acronym '**I SAW A WABUB**'.

if since as when although
while after before until because

Let's revise.



What are pronouns?

A **pronoun** takes the place of a **noun** which is already known, perhaps from a previous sentence. They are used to avoid repetition, such as:

Gary ate supper when **Gary** got home. **Gary** enjoyed his supper.

This would be better as:

Gary ate his supper when **he** got home. **He** enjoyed **it**.

What are possessive pronouns?

Possessive pronouns show ownership and take the place of a **noun + apostrophe + s** to show who something belongs to, such as:

Whose birthday is it? It is **Rachel's** birthday.

Whose birthday is it? It is **hers**.

What are relative pronouns?

Relative pronouns give extra information related to a previously mentioned noun or pronoun. They are used at the beginning of relative clauses.

who

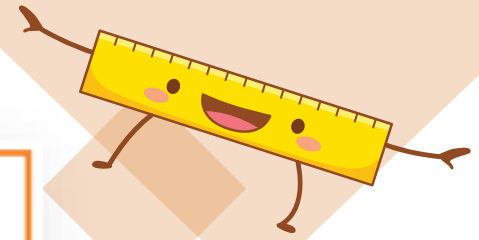
whom

whose

which

that

Let's revise.



What is an adverb?

An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb or adjective; it tells you where, how or when something is done.

My brother rides his bike **everywhere**.

Fazook **bravely** skied down the mountain.

Recently, we visited an interesting museum.

What is an adverbial?

An **adverbial** is a word or phrase that modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb, adverb or clause.

Adverbials can be grouped according to what they are describing.

Adverbials of **time** tell us '**when**', such as: **Every week**, we write our spellings.

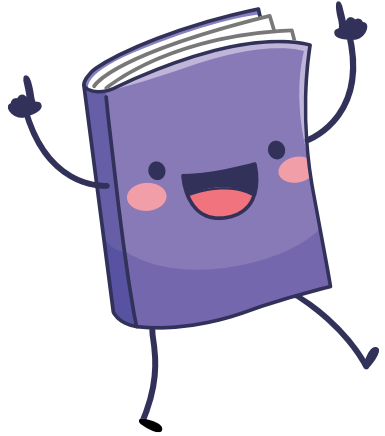
Adverbials of **place** tell us '**where**', such as: I saw a worm **on the ground**.

Adverbials of **number** tell us '**in what order**', such as: **Firstly**, turn it on.

Adverbials of **frequency** tell us '**how often**', such as: We walk home **daily**.

Adverbials of **manner** tell us '**in what manner**', such as: We will play **quietly**.

Let's revise.



What is a preposition?

A preposition is a word or phrase used to describe a **position**, **time** or **movement**. Prepositions usually sit before nouns (or pronouns) to show their relationship to another word in the sentence, such as:

I will travel to Spain **on** an aeroplane.

At six o'clock, I always watch my favourite television programme.

Amira swam **through** the clear, blue water.

The words **when**, **as**, **after**, **until**, **before** and **since** can be used as prepositions or as subordinating conjunctions in sentences.

If they are being used to explain the **position** of something, they are being used as a **preposition**.

If they are introducing a clause (a group of words including a verb), they are being used as a subordinating conjunction.

Let's revise.



What is a determiner?

A determiner is a word that goes before a noun or noun phrase and identifies the noun in further detail. There are different types of determiners:

articles	a girl, an elephant, the dog
demonstratives	this hat, that bus, these shoes, those boys
possessives	his book, her hair, my coat, their car
quantifiers	some water, each person, three pencils
interrogatives	which house, what letter, whose tablet

It's also easy to get confused by words that sometimes act as determiners and sometimes as pronouns within a sentence. Just think carefully about what job that word is doing within the sentence and where it is within the sentence. For example:

That hat is mine.

determiner

Give me **that** back.

pronoun

Let's revise.

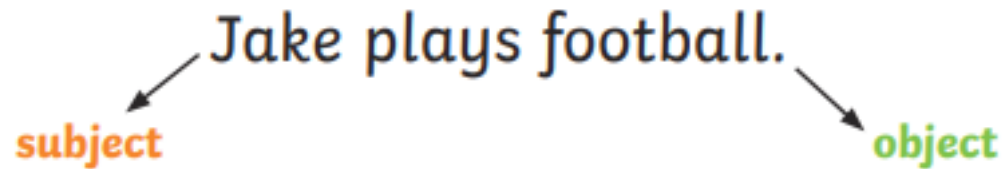


What is the subject of a sentence?

The **subject** is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which **does the verb** in a clause.

What is the object of a sentence?

The **object** is the person, noun phrase, pronoun or thing which usually comes directly after the verb; it shows **what the verb is acting on**.



Sentences can be written in the **active voice** or **passive voice**.

In **active voice**, the **subject** performs the **action** (the verb) to the **object**.

Jake plays football.

In **passive voice**, the **subject** receives the **action** (the verb) often with the word 'by' to indicate this, such as:

Football is played by Jake.

Simple present tense: the rules

Let's revise.

In English, there are **two basic tenses** - **present** and **past** tense.

The tense shows the **timing of an action** and **changes the verb** within a sentence.

Simple present tense sentences show an action **happening right now** and use the infinitive (simplest) form of a verb.

I **play**.

We **play**.

You **play**.

They **play**.

He **plays**.

She **plays**.

When referring to the **third person**, the **present tense** (infinitive) verb has an added **-s**. This only applies to **regular verbs**.

Simple past tense: the rules

Let's revise. Within **simple past tense**, the action has already **happened** and **been completed**.

I **played**.

We **played**.

You **played**.

They **played**.

He **played**.

She **played**.

Regular past tense verbs have **-ed** added to the infinitive no matter who completed the action.

Progressive tense: the rules

Let's revise.

The **progressive tense** (sometimes called **continuous tense**) usually **describes verbs and events that are ongoing** at a particular point in time. It is formed by combining the verb's present participle (by adding **-ing**) with a form of the verb 'to be'.

The mermaid **is hiding** behind the treasure chest.

In **present progressive** sentences, we use **is, am** or **are** before the **-ing verb**. In this present progressive sentence, the mermaid is still hiding.

The Gingerbread Man **was running** as he was being chased.

In past progressive sentences, we use **was** or **were** before the **-ing verb**. **Past progressive** sentences usually show an ongoing action while something else was happening too.

Perfect tense: the rules

Let's revise.

The **perfect tense** describe actions that are **completed over a period of time**. It is formed by combining the **verb's past participle (usually by adding -ed or -en)** with a form of the **auxiliary verb 'to have.'**

The chef **has baked** lots of loaves.

In **present perfect** sentences, we use **has** or **have** before the **past participle**. In this present perfect sentence, the chef has baked loaves over a period of time.

The chameleon **had changed** colour before hiding from its predator.

In **past perfect** sentences, we use **had** before the **past participle**. In this past perfect sentence, the chameleon's action had finished before it hid.

Tenses: the tricky bits

Let's revise.

The trickiest part of recognising and using different tenses is when you have to deal with **irregular verbs**. Lots of verbs don't change in a regular way to form their **past tense** versions or **past participles**, e.g.

The carrots **grew**.

Simple past tense using the irregular verb '**to grow**'.

The calf **is growing** taller everyday.

In this **present progressive sentence**, The present participle '**growing**' is used after the auxiliary verb '**is**'.

I **crossed** the road to the sweet shop.

Simple past tense using the irregular verb '**to cross**'.

Now it's your turn!



- Complete online or on paper.
- Today, I would like you to challenge yourself by timing how long it takes you to complete the mini test.
- Remember:
 - Look back over the *Let's Revise* slides before you start.
 - Read each instruction carefully.
 - The following work has questions relating to everything we have learnt this week.
 - Check your work when you finish. Revisit any areas of need.

Which sentence uses the word object as a **verb**?

Tick **one**.

The burglar was dragging a large object.

Describe the object clearly.

I must object to these plans.

What is this object used for?

Write an explanation of the word **determiner**.

Circle the **determiners** in the following sentence.

We built three huge snowmen in the garden yesterday.

Tick **all** the sentences that contain a **preposition**.

The spooky house **is** haunted.

I sit **between** Dana and Kieran.

We usually eat dinner **at** 6 o'clock.

During assembly, I am responsible for the music.

What is the word **after** in this sentence?

Tick **one** box.

We stand and wait quietly **after** the bell has been rung.

an adverb

a preposition

a co-ordinating conjunction

a subordinating conjunction

Rewrite the sentence below with the **adverbial** at the front of the sentence. Use the same words and the correct punctuation.

The sun shone brightly when the plane flew above the clouds.

In which sentence is the word home used as a **noun**?

Tick **one**.

We won our first home game of the season.

The floods meant we had to flee our home.

What is your home address?.....

We are going to home an unwanted cat.

Circle all of the **adjectives** in the following sentences.

The trip to the museum proved to be an enjoyable experience.

I wrote detailed notes about the extraordinary exhibits we saw.

They will be very helpful when I write my upcoming project.

Explain what is meant by **active voice** and **passive voice**.

Active voice: _____

Passive voice: _____

Re-write the following sentence in the **active voice**.

Keziah was given a warning by the referee.

Replace the words in the boxes with the correct **pronoun**. Write one pronoun on each line.

After getting a new book, Arjan read _____ non-stop until

the new book

_____ finished _____.

Arjan

the new book

_____ mum couldn't get _____ to put

Arjan's

Arjan

_____ down.

the new book

Underline the **subject** in the following sentences.

The ripe apples fell from the tree.

Ramesh ate the ice cream quickly.

Calmly, we swam in the warm sea.

Changing Tense – Change these sentences to past tense.

1. Mohammed **is catching** an aeroplane to Spain.

Last year, Mohammed _____ an aeroplane to Spain.

2. My sister **likes** her ice cream.

My sister _____ ice cream.

3. There **is** a cat in the garden sitting on the path.

There _____ a cat in the garden sitting on the path.

4. Tomorrow, I **am going to eat** really healthily.

Yesterday, I _____ really healthily.

Changing Tense – Change these sentences to present tense.

1. There was a huge bear that **lived** in the cave.

There _____ a huge bear that _____ in the cave.

2. I **couldn't** wait to go to the park.

I _____ wait to go to the park.

3. The monkey **will swing** through the jungle.

The monkey _____ through the jungle.

4. A week ago, I **went** on a holiday.

Right now, I'm _____ on a holiday.

Changing Tense – Change these sentences to future tense.

1. The brave man **is saving** her life.

The brave man _____ her life.

2. Peter **ran** all the way to school.

Peter _____ all the way to school.

3. Last year, I **travelled** halfway around the world.

Next year, I _____ halfway around the world.

4. My brother **is growing** taller than my dad!

My brother _____ taller than my dad!

My time: _____