What we already know	Stage 5 and 6 English: Grammar	What's next
• Word classes (noun, proper noun, adjective, verb, adverb, pronoun) • Sentence types and sentence structures (command, statement, question, exclamation, simple, compound, complex, fragment)		• Word classes (preposition, determiner, modal verb) • Sentence structure (noun phrase, verb phrase, adverbial phrase, subordinate clause and relative clause)

English Golden Concepts				
Reading: Fluency	Reading: Comprehension	Speaking and Listening	Writing Transcription	Writing Composition

What is grammar?

Grammar is a set of rules that tells how a language works. Every language has its own set of rules. The rules of grammar explain what different kinds of words do and how they work together.

Key Vocabulary	
Noun	A word for the general name of an object, a place, or a person. For example: *city, apple, doctor*
Proper noun	Names a specific object, person, or place. For example: *London, Wednesday, Sarah.*
Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. For example: *The rabbit was **jumping** in the field. The monster **likes** rollercoasters.*
Adjectives	A word that describes a noun. For example: *terrible, cold, sweet, loud, shiny.*
Adverbs	A word or phrase that describes or modifies a verb. For example: *quickly, carefully, always, now, often*
Pronouns	A pronoun takes the place of a noun in a sentence. For example: I, you, he, this, those, which, who, some, yourself,
Modal verbs	Modal verbs support other verbs in a sentence to indicate possibility or necessity. For example: should, would, could, might, can, may, must, will

What do I need to know about sentence structure?

How to use fronted adverbials
How to embed clauses

What grammatical terminology do I need to know?

Pronouns (personal, possessive, relative, demonstrative, indefinite and reflexive)
Modal verbs
Passive voice
Subjunctive clauses

What do I need to know about punctuation?

Colons, semi-colons, and dashes
Parenthesis and brackets

Active or Passive Voice

Active

When you write in the **active voice**:

The subject performs the action to the object.

The children boarded the bus.

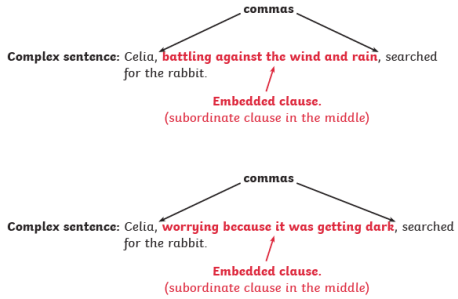
Passive

When you write in the **passive voice**:

The subject receives the action and the object is performing it.

The bus was boarded by the children.

Fronted Adverbials

Fronted adverbials are words, phrases or clauses at the beginning of a sentence that modify the action that follows.

Time	Frequency	Place	Manner	Degrees of Possibility
After it had finished,	Often,	Above the clouds,	Fortunately,	Almost unbelievably,
Immediately before lunch,	Again,	Below the sea,	Sadly,	Perhaps,
Last month,	Every day,	Outside,	Slowly,	Surely,
Now,	Each week,	Over there,	Awkwardly,	Undoubtedly,
Soon,	Once a fortnight,	Under the ground,	Bravely,	Obviously,
Yesterday,	Twice a year,	Upstairs,	As fast as he could,	Certainly,
Today,	Sometimes when it is hot,	In the distance,	Without a sound,	Definitely,
Tomorrow,	Rarely,	Everywhere she looked,	Suddenly,	Maybe,
Next year,	Every second,	Around the corner,	Creeping cautiously,	Possibly,
In January,	Several times a minute,	Back at the house,	Unfortunately,	Clearly,
On Tuesday,	Once or twice,	Behind the sofa,	Noisily eating his burger,	Impossibly,
In the morning,	Three times a week,	Down the street,	Anxiously,	With undoubtable certainty,
After a while,	Regularly,	On the path,	Nervously,	
As soon as she could,	Frequently,	Inside the box,	Mysteriously,	
Before long,	Infrequently,	Along the riverbank,	Quickly and unexpectedly,	
All of a sudden,	Occasionally,	Over my bed,	Desperately looking for a way out,	
Just then,	Never in my life,	Far away,	Carefully avoiding the cracks,	
Eventually,	Never before,	Wherever they went,	Frantically searching for clues,	
Later that day,	Constantly talking to each other,	North of here,		
Through the night,		Through the forest,		
Always early for the meeting,		Between the sea and the sky,		
When the rain had stopped,