

What we already know - Word classes (noun, proper noun, adjective, verb, adverb, pronoun) - Sentence types and sentence structures (command, statement, question, exclamation, simple, compound, complex, fragment)	Stage 5 and 6 English: Grammar	What's next - Word classes (preposition, determiner, modal verb) - Sentence structure (noun phrase, verb phrase, adverbial phrase, subordinate clause and relative clause)
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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: <i>city, apple, doctor</i>
Proper noun	Names a specific object, person, or place. For example: <i>London, Wednesday, Sarah.</i>
Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. For example: <i>The rabbit was jumping in the field. The monster likes rollercoasters.</i>
Adjectives	A word that describes a noun. For example: <i>terrible, cold, sweet, loud, shiny.</i>
Adverbs	A word or phrase that describes or modifies a verb. For example: <i>quickly, carefully, always, now, often</i>
Pronouns	A pronoun takes the place of a noun in a sentence. For example: <i>I, you, he, this, those, which, who, some, yourself,</i>
Modal verbs	Modal verbs support other verbs in a sentence to indicate possibility or necessity. For example: <i>should, would, could, might, can, may, must, will</i>

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

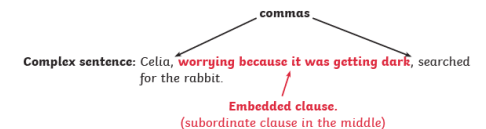
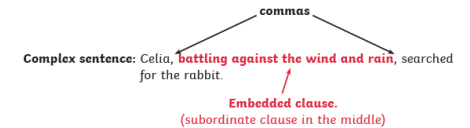
Fronted adverbials are words, phrases or clauses at the beginning of a sentence that modify the action that follows.

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

Embedded Clauses

How to Make a Complex Sentence

Embedded means 'within'.
Any embedded clause is another way of using a subordinate clause by dropping it into the middle of a sentence. This time you need two commas, one at either side of the clause.



An embedded clause doesn't make sense on its own. You can't just say: *battling against the wind and rain.* You need the main clause as well!