
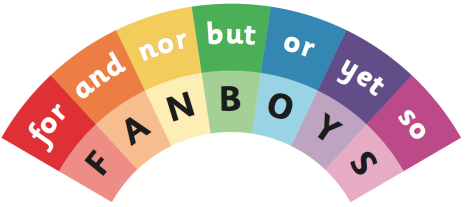
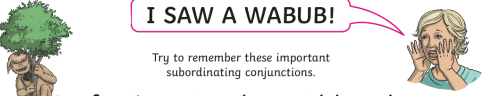


Grammar Knowledge Organiser

Tenses	Word Classes	Clauses must include a subject and a verb.	Active and Passive Voice
<p>Present - something that is happening now</p> <p>Past -something that has happened in the past - ed verbs, were, was, ate, swam</p> <p>Past Progressive - was/were followed by an -ing verb e.g <i>We were swimming.</i></p> <p>Present Progressive - is/am/are followed with an -ing verb e.g <i>We are swimming.</i></p> <p>Present Perfect - has/have followed by a verb. e.g <i>We have been stranded for 4 days.</i></p> <p>Past Perfect - had followed by a verb. e.g <i>We had been stranded for 4 days.</i></p>	<p>Adjectives - describe a noun - <i>bright</i></p> <p>Nouns - person, place or thing - <i>car</i> <i>Proper Nouns</i> - names of places or people need capital letters - <i>China</i></p> <p>Pronouns - used instead of noun or name - <i>he, her, it, they, she</i></p> <p>Adverbs - describes the action - <i>quickly</i></p> <p>Verbs - action words - <i>run</i></p> <p>Prepositions - shows where or when something happens - <i>after, under, before</i></p> <p>Determiners - comes before a noun or noun phrase - <i>the, a, an, one, some, this</i></p>	<p>Main - a clause that makes sense on its own</p> <p>Subordinate - a clause that adds extra information and is dependent on a main clause</p> <p>Embedded - a subordinate clause in the middle of a sentence, between two commas: My bike, which is very old, is broken.</p> <p>Relative - a subordinate clause which begins with a relative pronoun: The tree that was chopped down was made into logs.</p> <p>(Relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, what, where, when, why, that)</p>	<p>Active Voice -</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Harvey won the trophy.</i> Subject Verb Object</p> <p>Passive Voice -</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The trophy was won by Harvey.</i> Object Verb Subject</p> <p>Remember to add 'by zombies'</p> <p>after the verb to help you check if it is written in the passive tense.</p> 
Conjunctions	Subjunctive Form	Subordinating Conjunction or Preposition	Statement/Question/Command/Exclamation
<p>Coordinating Conjunctions -</p>  <p>Subordinating Conjunctions -</p>  <p style="font-size: small;">Try to remember these important subordinating conjunctions.</p> <p>If Since As When Although While After Before Until Because!</p>	<p>If I were you, I would...</p> <p>Laura wished she were able to...</p> <p>Modal Verbs</p> <p>Show if something is a possibility or a certainty:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Will Would Can Could Shall Should Must May Might Ought to</p>	<p>Before/After/Until can be used as a subordinating conjunction when followed by a clause <i>Wash your hands before you eat your dinner.</i></p> <p>Before/After/Until can be used as a conjunction when followed by an object <i>Wash your hands before dinner.</i></p> <p>Subject or object</p> <p>Subject - the thing in the sentence that is doing the action</p> <p>Object - the thing in the sentence that is having the action done to it</p>	<p>Statement - tells you a fact or expresses an opinion</p> <p>Question - something that requires information or an answer</p> <p>Command - imperative verbs Example: <i>Cut</i> the bread. <i>Walk</i> the dog.</p> <p>Exclamation - how or what</p> <p><i>What</i> a wonderful day! <i>How</i> fantastic! They are not questions.</p>

