

Grammar to revise for end-of-year exams – KS3

YEAR 7

Concrete noun - Something that can be experienced with the senses, e.g. That is my book. I can hear a sound.

Abstract noun – can't be experienced with the senses like an emotion or idea, e.g. The man expressed fear for his safety

Proper noun – the name for a specific person, place or thing – always begins with a capital letter eg. Turton School

Collective noun – word representing a group of people or things, eg. My friends are like family. A swarm of people arrived.

Modal verb – auxiliary verb that expresses possibility or attitude. You can make a difference. You will clean your room!

Imperative verb – verb that instructs or requests, e.g. Go to your room. Consider my proposal.

Simple past tense – The most common past tense. Usually takes an 'ed' ending, but some are irregular. e.g. I walked; she spoke; we played

Simple present tense – The most common present tense. e.g. I walk; she speaks; we play

Simple future tense – most common future tense. Uses 'will'. e.g. I will walk; she will speak; we will play

YEAR 8

ALL OF YEAR 7, PLUS:

Descriptive adjective – describes factual attributes e.g. tall, red

Emotive adjective – evokes an emotion in the reader e.g. starving, emotional

Evaluative adjective – opinion-based, e.g. amazing, boring

Comparative adjective – e.g. Mrs Travis is a better teacher than Mr. Johnson.

Superlative adjective – e.g. Mrs Travis is the best teacher.

Subject pronoun – I, you, he, she, we, you, they

Object pronoun – me, you, him, her, us, you, them

Asyndetic listing - A list separated by commas that doesn't include 'and' e.g. "*Scrooge! A squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous, old sinner!*"

Polysyndetic listing - A conjunction (and, or) after every term in the list e.g. "*I wore a sweater, and a hat, and a scarf, and a pair of boots, and mittens,*"

Manner adverb – e.g. I walk **slowly**.

Time adverb – I will walk **tomorrow**.

Frequency adverb – I walk **often**.

Degree adverb – I agree **completely**.

Place adverb – I walk **there**.

YEAR 9

ALL OF YEAR 7 & 8, PLUS:

Passive voice – A clause or sentence in which the subject undergoes the action of the verb (e.g. *they were killed* instead of *he killed them*).

Active voice – A clause or sentence in which the subject does the action of the verb (e.g. *he killed them* instead of *they were killed*.)

Fronted conjunction – A conjunction that is being used at the start of a sentence such as “But, you could argue that...” or “And it rang and rang.”

Fronted adverbial – An adverbial that comes at the beginning of the sentence. e.g. After dinner, she went for a nap.

Declarative sentence – States an idea. Ends with a full stop.

Exclamatory sentence – Shows strong emotions. Ends with an exclamation mark.

Interrogative sentence – Asks a question. Ends with a question mark.

Imperative sentence – Gives orders or directions. Ends with a full stop or an exclamation mark.