

Grammar Help Sheet

If you read the question from the Grammar textbook and have forgotten what the **words in bold** mean, here are some definitions to help you.

Proper Nouns

- A specific name for a particular person, place or thing.
- Always capitalised no matter where they fall in a sentence.
- E.g. Emily, Glasgow, The Little Mermaid.

Adjectives

Number order adjectives

- describe the order of nouns
- E.g. **first** prize, **third** place, **twentieth** birthday

Comparative adjective

- used to compare two things
- usually end in "er"
- E.g. long - **longer**, big - **bigger**, loud - **louder**

Superlative adjective

- used to compare three or more things
- usually end in "est"
- E.g. long - **longest**, big - **biggest**, loud - **loudest**

If the adjective ends in a "y", you have to change the "y" to an "i" before adding "er" or "est"

- E.g. sleepy - **sleepier** - **sleepiest**. lazy - **lazier** - **laziest**

If the adjective is a long word and does not end in "y", we put the word "more" in front for two things and "most" for three or more.

E.g. important - **more important** - **most important**

Singular and Plural

| | Singular | Plural |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| For most nouns, we add an s . | jacket | jackets |
| For nouns ending in s , ch , sh and x , we add es . | class | classes |
| For some nouns ending in y , we take off the y and add ies . | family | families |
| For nouns ending in y with a vowel in front of the y , we add s . | trolley | trolleys |
| For nouns ending in o , we usually add es . | tomato | tomatoes |
| For musical nouns ending in o and for nouns ending in oo , we just add s . | cello bamboo | cellos bamboos |

Some nouns don't follow any of these rules.

They have a plural that is a different word.

E.g. child - children, goose - geese, person - people

Prepositions

- A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or a pronoun to another word in a sentence. (They tell us about position.)
- E.g. The squirrel is **in** the tree. The boy ran **after** the ball. Sam was cross **with** the dog.
- Some other examples include - inside, outside, up, down, above, below, before, after, with, without, over, under, near, far, on, off, into, between.

Sentences

The **subject** tells you who or what the sentence is about.

- The **boy** eats the peach.
- The **man** rides the horse.

The **object** tells you who or what is having something done to it.

- The boy eats the **peach**.
- The man rides the **horse**.

The **predicate** is the rest of the sentence.

| Subject | Predicate |
|----------------|----------------------|
| The eagle | is a large bird. |
| My bucket | has a hole in it. |
| Rabbits | live in burrows. |
| I | would like a kitten. |