

GRAMMAR DEFINITIONS

ADVERB

An adverb describes more about a verb. It tells you how, where or when a verb happens. It can also tell you more about an adjective.

Examples: quickly, suddenly, impatiently.

HOMOPHONE

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings. They can be spelt the same or differently.

Examples: cereal/serial, aloud/allowed, rose/rose

ABSTRACT NOUN

The name of something that cannot be touched or felt.

Examples: honesty, love, anger.

ARTICLE

The words a, an or the which go before a noun.

Examples: an apple, a banana, the bucket.

COMMON NOUN

The name for an ordinary object or thing.

Examples: dog, chair, book, car.

NOUN

Nouns are things. They give anything you can see, touch or imagine a name.

Examples: Paul, church, door, York.

ACTIVE VERB

If the verb is active it describes the action.

Example: Martin ate the sandwich.

ANTONYM

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings

Examples: happy/unhappy, darken/lighten, freeze/melt.

CONJUNCTION

A word that joins two clauses or sentences.

Examples: and, but, yet, so.

PASSIVE VERB

If the verb is passive it describes what happens to a noun.

Example: The sandwich was eaten by Martin.

ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a describing word, it tells you about the noun.

Examples: happy, frustrated, shiny, hairy, pretty, smooth, scary, heavy.

CLAUSE

A part of a sentence that includes a verb and someone doing the action.

Example: My sister walks to school.

HOMONYM

Homonyms are words that are spelled or sound the same but have different meanings.

Examples: too, to, two, sea, see.

PHRASE

A small part of a sentence which usually doesn't have a verb.

Example: the end of the street.