**YEAR 9 GRAMMAR REVISION for January exam**

**NOUN**: Words used to name people, animals or things. They can be …

PROPER: nouns always use a capital letter. *(London, Mary, MacDonalds)*

COMMON: Concrete *(table)* or Abstract *(happiness)*

COLLECTIVE: *(family, audience)*

**ADJECTIVE:** Describes a noun *(big, furious, yellow)*

A **PRONOUN:** Substitutes a noun. (I, me, mine, myself,) Possessive Determiner (my)

**PRONOUNS / POSSESSIVE DETERMINERS**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject**  **(before a verb)** | **Object**  **(after a verb or preposition)** | **Possessive (substitutes a poss. Determiner+ noun)** | **Reflexive**  **(Action you do + receive)** | **Possessive Determiner (before a noun)** |
| I | me | mine | myself | my |
| you | you | yours | yourself | your |
| he/she / it | him / her / it | his / hers / its | himself / herself /itself | his /her / its |
| we | us | ours | ourselves | our |
| you | you | yours | yourselves | your |
| they | them | theirs | themselves | their |

An **ADVERB:** Gives information about a verb.

**Adverb of manner**: (end in –ly) *quickly, beautifully, considerably…*

Be careful! *friendly* is NOT an adverb, it´s an adjective!

**Adverb of time:** never, sometimes, frequently…

An **ARTICLE:** They are used in front of nouns. They can be…

DEFINITE: “The” for both singular or plural nouns *( the boy , the boys)*

INDEFINITE: “a /an” only for singular nouns *(a boy , an orange)*

**CONJUNCTIONS:** Words that link simple sentences together turning them into coordinated clauses:

FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO (Remember the acronym FANBOYS)

**CONNECTORS** (Subordinate conjunctions): Words that link a subordinate clause with a main clause:

ALTHOUGH, BECAUSE, BEFORE, IF, ONCE, SINCE, THAT, WHILE, WHEN…

**VERB**: An action or a state *(played, is , know)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VERB TENSES:** | STRUCTURE (How do we form it? | **AUXILIARY VERB** | | USE (When do we use it?) | CLUES (What words can help me?) |
| **N.** | **Q.** |
| Present Simple | 3rd person singular add S | DON´T  DOESN´T | DO  DOES | Routine | ***Always***  ***Every morning***  ***Usually*** |
| Present Continuous | am/is/are + ING | AM NOT  AREN´T  ISN´T | AM  ARE  IS | \*Action moment of speaking  \*Planned future actions | ***Today***  ***Now***  ***This moment***  ***Tomorrow*** |
| Past Simple | Regular: +ED  Irregular: 2nd column | DIDN´T | DID | \*Finished past action | ***Yesterday***  ***Last week***  ***…ago*** |
| Past Continuous | Was/were + ING | WASN´T  WEREN´T | WAS  WERE | \*Interrupted action in the past (used with a past simple) | ***While***  ***When*** |
| Present Perfect | Have / has + past participle | HAVEN´T  HASN´T | HAVE  HAS | \*Recent past  \*Past action no time reference | ***Just***  ***Ever***  ***Since / for*** |
| Present Perfect Continuous | Have/has + BEEN+ past participle | HAVEN´T  HASN´T | HAVE  HAS | \*Recent past with emphasis on action | ***(Same as previous)*** |
| Past Perfect | Had + past participle | HADN´T | HAD | \*A past action before a past action | ***Before that***  ***The day before*** |
| Past Perfect continuous | Had+ BEEN+ past participle+ ING | HADN´T | HAD | \*Emphasis on action | ***(Same as previous)*** |
| Future “will” | Will +verb  (won´t for negative) | WILL NOT  (WON´T) | WILL | \*Spontaneous decision  \*Predictions about future | ***Now***  ***(this very moment)*** |

**Regular verb:** Infinitive: (to) play Present participle / Gerund: playing Past participle: played

**Irregular verb:** Infinitive: (to) put Present participle / Gerund: putting Past participle: put (2nd column)

**Passive Constructions:**

**Verb to BE in appropriate tense+ Past Participle\* of main verb.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **VERB TENSES:** | **ACTIVE** | **PASSIVE** |
| Present Simple | The mouse **eats** the cheese. | The cheese **is eaten** by the mouse. |
| Present Continuous | The mouse **is eating** the cheese. | The cheese **is being eaten** by the mouse. |
| Past Simple | The mouse **ate** the cheese. | The cheese **was eaten** by the mouse. |
| Past Continuous | The mouse **was eating** the cheese. | The cheese **was being eaten** by the mouse. |
| Present Perfect | The mouse **has eaten** the cheese. | The cheese **has been eaten** by the mouse. |
| Past Perfect | The mouse **had eaten** the cheese. | The cheese **had been eaten** by the mouse. |
| Future “will” | The mouse **will eat** the cheese. | The cheese **will be eaten** by the mouse. |

**\*Past Participle: Regular verbs = -ED / Irregular verbs = 3rd Column.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CONCEPT NOUN** | **PERSONAL NOUN** | **ADJECTIVE** | **VERB** |
| advice | adviser | advised | To advise |
| application | applicant | applied | To apply |
| employment | Employer  employee | (un)employed | To employ |
| enthusiasm | enthusiast | enthusiatic | To enthuse |
| friendship | friend | (un)friendly | To befriend |
|  |  |  |  |
| investigation | investigator | Investigative  investigatory | To investigate |
| manipulation | manipulator | manipulative | To manipulate |
| organisation | organiser | (dis)organised | to organise |
| politics | politician | political | To politicise |
| possibility | (im)possible | ++++++++++++++++++++ | Possibly |
| pronunciation | ++++++++++++++++ | Pronounceable  pronounced | To pronounce |
| success | +++++++++++++++++ | (un)successful | To succeed |
| theft | thief | stolen | To steal |
| Thought | thinker | Thoughtful  thoughtless | To think |
| use | user | Useful  Useless  used | To use |

**PUNCTUATION**

**Brackets, dashes, commas**

All three forms of punctuation separate additional information in a sentence. There isn´t a clear division between their use and sometimes all three could be possible.

* **Dashes:** The second point **–** and this is the most important**-** is to underline the key words.

*(adds a personal comment)*

* **Brackets:** Shakespeare´s *Macbeth* **(**1605**)** is one of his most famous plays.

*(adds a fact)*

* **Commas:** Samantha**,** a girl from my history class**,** is going out with Peter Smith.

*(adds a detail that clarifies)*

**Comma and Semi-colon**

1. Semi-colon between two simple sentences where context is closely related.

I bought the green top**;** the red one was better.

1. Comma in front of a conjunction that separates two coordinated clauses.

I bought the green top**,** **but** the red one was better.

1. Comma between a subordinate and a main clause when the connector is at the beginning of the sentence.

**If** I had bought the red top**,** I wouldn´t have bought the green one.

I wouldn´t have bought the green top **if** I had bought the red one. (no comma)

1. Semi-colon + comma with connectors like *However, Nevertheless, Therefore* when the subject of each clause is different.

I wanted the red top**; however,** the green one ended up in my wardrobe.

1. Comma + comma with connectors like *However, Nevertheless, Therefore* when the subject of each clause is the same.

I wanted the red top**, however,** I ended up with the green one.