

## Grammatical terms and explanations

The examples below do not provide a fully comprehensive list but are intended to help teachers explain frequently-occurring grammar points to students.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>noun</b>	name of a person, place or thing	John, Cork, car
<b>verb</b>	action word	to read, to move
<b>article</b>		a, an, the
<b>preposition</b>	indicates place	at, on, in, between, behind, beside, in front of, outside, inside, over, under, next to, opposite
	indicates movement	across, along, past, from, up, down, into, through, out of, onto, off
	indicates time	on (Monday), at, in (November), from ... to, by, before, after, until, since, during
<b>adjective</b>	describe nouns	dry, regional, steep, important
<b>adverb</b>	describe manner	rapidly, steeply
	describe place	here, there
	describe time	then, now, soon, just
	describe frequency	often, usually, sometimes
	describe degree	very, really, almost, so, too, enough, quite, completely, a lot
	comparison	as ... as, less, more, the more ... the better
<b>question words</b>		what, who, where, when, why, how, whose, which
<b>tenses</b>	<i>Talking about the present</i> Present simple Present continuous	I walk, it travels I am walking, it is travelling

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<b>tenses</b>	<p><i>Talking about the past</i></p> <p>Past simple</p> <p>Past continuous</p> <p>Present perfect</p> <p>Present perfect continuous</p> <p>Past perfect</p> <p>Past perfect continuous</p>	<p>I walked, it travelled</p> <p>I was walking, it was travelling</p> <p>I have walked, it has travelled</p> <p>I have been walking, it has been travelling</p> <p>I had walked, it had travelled</p> <p>I had been walking, it had been travelling</p>
<b>tenses</b>	<p><i>Talking about the future</i></p> <p>will</p> <p>going to</p> <p>will be + ing</p> <p>Future perfect</p>	<p>I will walk, it will travel</p> <p>I'm going to walk, it's going to travel</p> <p>I'll be walking, it will be travelling</p> <p>I will have walked, it will have travelled</p>
<b>the passive</b>	<p>emphasises the object of the sentence</p> <p>used when the agent of the action is not important or not known</p>	<p>The door is locked. (He locked the door.)</p> <p>The car was stolen. (? stole the car.)</p>
<b>conjunctions and linking words/ phrases</b>	<p>join ideas and text together</p>	<p>and, but, or, either, in the first place, on the other hand, in addition, however, in order to, neither ... nor, either ... or, although, as a result, unless, as long as, in case</p>
<b>pronouns</b>	<p>replace the noun – person, place or thing</p>	<p>I, me, we, us, you, he, she, him, her, they, them, it</p>
<b>some and any</b>	<p>some used in positive sentences</p> <p>any used in negative sentences</p>	<p>We have some money.</p> <p>We don't have any money.</p>

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<b>If clause</b> <b>Type 1</b>	To talk about future situations that the speaker thinks are probable.	If you leave before ten, you'll catch the train.  If + present simple + will/can
<b>If clause</b> <b>Type 2</b>	To talk about situations that are possible, but not very probable	If we saved €1,000 we would go to France.  If + past tense + would
<b>If clause</b> <b>Type 3</b>	To talk about past situations that did not happen.	If it had rained yesterday, the match would have been cancelled.  If + past perfect + would have