

# A Quick Guide to Rainbow Grammar

Colour	Example	Description
Subject (Green)	<b>The monster</b> <u>screamed</u> in the attic. <b>The children</b> <u>cried</u> all night.	A subject tells us who or what the sentence is about and performs the verb in the sentence. There may be more than one subject in a sentence but the main one is coloured green.
Predicate (Orange)	The monster <u>screamed in the attic</u> . The children <u>cried all night</u> .	The predicate tells us what the subject did or what happened to the subject. They always contain a verb, which is always underlined, and may also include adverbials which describe when, where or how the verb is performed.
Stop (Red)	Why did the monster <u>scream</u> in the attic? The monster <u>screamed</u> ! The children <u>cried</u> all night.	The stop completes the sentence. Full stops, exclamation marks and question marks are all used as stops.
Speech (Yellow)	<b>"I want my teddy!"</b> the monster screamed.	Direct speech is surrounded by inverted commas.
Adverbial Clause (Dark blue)	The monster screamed <u>because he wanted his teddy</u> . <u>When they heard the noise</u> , the children cried.	An adverbial clause adds an additional idea to a sentence. The idea adds more information about the verb in the main part of the sentence. An adverbial clause can be moved around in a sentence and begins with a subordinating conjunction (because, although, if, while, when, as, once).
Non-finite Clause (Light blue)	<u>Waking everyone up</u> , the monster screamed. The children cried all night, <u>terrified by the strange noises</u> .	A non-finite clause adds an additional idea to a sentence. This second idea adds more information about the subject in the main clause. It begins with an -ed (terrified) or -ing (waking) verb. It can be moved in a sentence.

<p>Relative Clause (Purple)</p>	<p>The monster, <u>who was afraid of the dark</u>, screamed. The children hid under the covers, <u>where they trembled with fear</u>.</p>	<p>A relative clause describes the noun or noun phrase that precedes it. It begins with a relative pronoun (that, where, which, who, whose), which is sometimes omitted. A relative clause cannot be moved.</p>
<p>Linking Adverb (Pink)</p>	<p>The monster screamed in the attic. <b>Therefore</b>, the children cried all night.</p>	<p>A linking adverb (therefore, however, meanwhile, next, then, nonetheless) links a sentence to the one that came before.</p>
<p>Appositive (Silver)</p>	<p>The monster, <u>a friendly beast</u>, enjoyed playing with his friends.</p>	<p>An appositive is a noun phrase that explains or expands upon another noun phrase.</p>
<p>Coordinating Conjunction </p>	<p>Coordinating conjunctions can join:</p> <p>Words The monster <u>ate</u> chips <u>and</u> broccoli.</p> <p>Phrases The monster <u>crept</u> under the bridge <u>and</u> down the lane.</p> <p>Clauses The monster <u>wanted</u> to sleep <u>but</u> the children <u>wanted</u> to play.</p>	<p>Coordinating conjunctions:  and    but    or    so    yet</p>