

noun

A **noun** is a word that is usually the name of something such as a person, place, thing or idea. They can be **singular** or **plural**.

Concrete	Abstract	Proper	Collective
<p>Concrete nouns are general people, places or things.</p> <p>water, boys, football, sand, eggs, school, chair.</p>	<p>Abstract nouns are the names of qualities, ideas or conditions.</p> <p>honesty, freedom, dreams, hopes, kindness, love, truth</p>	<p>Proper nouns are the names of specific people and places, days of the week, months of the year, organisations, etc. They start with capital letters.</p> <p>Mrs Smith, Monday, February, Callie Brown, West Park Primary</p>	<p>Collective nouns are the names of groups of people or things.</p> <p>a bunch of keys a pair of trousers</p>

verb

A **verb** is a word that shows an **action**, **occurrence** or **state of being**.

Action:

He **walks** to school. They **climb** trees. I **skipped** to school.

Occurrence:

It won't **happen**. He **became** a famous pianist. It **occurred** after dusk.

State of being:

I **am** happy. Jack **feels** sad. Shakespeare **was** a writer.

adjective

An **adjective** is a word that describes or modifies a noun.

She picked up a **huge, grey** rock.

He stroked his **lovely** puppy's **soft, floppy** ears.

They really liked their **new** teacher.

adverb

An **adverb** is a word that modifies a **verb**, an **adjective**, another **adverb** or even a **whole clause**.

Modifying a verb	Modifying an adjective
Molly began to work <u>hard</u> . Maisie <u>carefully</u> threaded her needle.	The cricket match was <u>really</u> boring . She is <u>incredibly</u> kind !
Modifying another adverb	Modifying a whole clause
We don't eat chocolate <u>very</u> often . I went to the beach <u>fairly</u> recently .	<u>Luckily</u> , it didn't rain . <u>Honestly</u> , I didn't believe him .

coordinating conjunction

A **coordinating conjunction** joins words, phrases or clauses of equal rank. You can use **FANBOYS** to help you remember the coordinating conjunctions.

for	I have to find a new book, for I recently finished what I was reading.
and	She didn't speak to anyone, and nobody spoke to her.
nor	She doesn't like pears, nor does she like apples.
but	They ran to the bus stop, but they were too late to catch the bus.
or	We could go to the park, or we could go to the zoo.
yet	The weather was horrible, yet we still had a fun day.
so	It snowed heavily, so the school is shut for at least three days.

subordinating conjunction

A **subordinating conjunction** is a word or phrase that joins a **main clause** to a **subordinate clause**.

You will be hungry **if** you don't eat your breakfast.

main clause

subordinating conjunction

subordinate clause

subordinating conjunction subordinate clause main clause

If you don't eat your breakfast, you will be hungry.

because even though as when while due to after

although since before unless until whenever despite

preposition

A **preposition** is a word that tells us **where** or **when** something is in relation to something else.

The tree is **beside** the river.

There is a boulder **near** the road.

The birds flew **above** the forest.

We went **through** the door.

They drive **around** the block.

He sat **between** his two friends.

determiner

A **determiner** is a word or phrase that introduces a noun. There are several types of **determiners**.

Articles	Possessives	Demonstratives
a an the	his, her, its our, their, whose my, your	those, these that, this
Numerals	Ordinals	Quantifiers
one two fifty twenty	first second third fourth	many some several a few

pronoun

A **pronoun** is a word that can **replace** a noun. They are used to reduce repetition in writing.

e.g.

Sarah gave James a drink.

James thanked Sarah.

She gave him a drink.

He thanked her.

possessive pronoun

A **possessive pronoun** is used to show possession. These are used in place of nouns.

e.g.



This pencil belongs to me. It is **mine**.



This bag belongs to you. It is **yours**.



This ball belongs to us. It is **ours**.



This ship belongs to her. It is **hers**.



This keyring belongs to him. It is **his**.

modal verb

Modal verbs are types of verbs that indicate possibility, permission/obligation or obligation.

Possibility:

He **might** win the race.

He **could** fall over.

He **will** finish soon.

Permission/ obligation:

You **must** tidy your room.

You **may** leave the table.

Ability:

He **can** play the violin.

She **cannot** speak French.

relative pronoun

A **relative pronoun** is used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. This clause modifies or describes the noun.

Relative pronoun	Used for	Example
Who	Relates to people	The person who made this is very talented.
Which	Relates to animals and objects	The dog, which I got for my birthday, is adorable.
Whose	Refers to possession	The boy whose work is on the board is an excellent writer!
That	Relates to people, animals and things	The day that I was born was a special day.
Where	Refers to places	The park where I usually play has closed for the winter.