



| Word Class: Nouns                                                                         |                                                                                      | Word Class:                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                           |
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| Proper Nouns – names of a person, place or thing<br>(always starts with a capital letter) | e.g. John, Warsop, September<br><u>John</u> lives in <u>Warsop</u> .                 | Adjective – describes a noun                                                                                                                                                                                                   | e.g. blue, small, gentle<br>The <u>white</u> snow blanketed the floor.                    |
| Concrete Nouns – things you experience through you five sense                             | e.g. table, pencil, chocolate, music<br>Put the <u>pencil</u> down please.           | Verb – an action (doing), state (being) or occurrence                                                                                                                                                                          | e.g. run, was, work<br>The sun <u>is</u> hot.<br>I <u>play</u> in the garden.             |
| Abstract Nouns – ideas, emotions and concepts<br>(you can't touch them)                   | e.g. truth, justice, anger, love<br>I feel <u>hope</u> for the future.               | Adverb – modifies the meaning of a verb, noun or other adverb<br>Expresses manner, place, time or degree                                                                                                                       | e.g. slowly, regularly, soon<br>I liked the cuddly rabbit <u>best</u> .                   |
| Collective Nouns – refers to a group of individuals                                       | e.g. herd, class, pack<br>A <u>gaggle</u> of geese were at the pond.                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                           |
| Pronouns – replaces a proper or common noun                                               | e.g. he, she, they, it<br>John had a bookmark; <u>he</u> used <u>it</u> in his book. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                           |
| Word Class: Determiners                                                                   |                                                                                      | Word Class:                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                           |
| Article – tells us the definite or indefinite                                             | e.g. a/an, the<br><u>The</u> tree is beautiful in autumn.                            | Prepositions – show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They describe, for example, the position of something, the time when something happens, or the way in which something is done. | e.g. after, in, with<br>He moved here <u>after</u> the war.                               |
| Quantifier – indicates quantity                                                           | e.g. few, many, some, two<br><u>Lots</u> of fun was had at the party.                | Co-ordinating conjunction – a conjunction place between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal importance (main clause).                                                                                               | e.g. for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so<br>I like chocolate, <u>but</u> I don't like sweets. |
| Possessive – indicates who it belongs to                                                  | e.g. mine, its, his<br>That is <u>her</u> coat.                                      | Subordinating conjunction – a conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause.                                                                                                                                                | e.g. while, since, although<br>I went to bed early <u>because</u> I was tired.            |
| Demonstrative – points to something specific                                              | e.g. this, that, those<br><u>These</u> computers are for sale.                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                           |