

Word Classes

Nouns

Name 'things', objects, people or places.

Common nouns = general

woman, town, table, anger, success, hunger

Proper nouns = specific/unique

Susan, London, Tesco, Easter, Friday, July

Adverbs

Often modify (give extra meaning to)

verbs

Jack always snores loudly.

I tiptoed upstairs.

Can also modify **adjectives...**

That match was really exciting!

Other adverbs...

Rather suddenly, the cat pounced.

Or **entire clauses**

Fortunately, it didn't rain at my BBQ.

Conjunctions

Link clauses together. 2 types:

Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)

Link 2 main clauses together.

I love cake but it makes me feel sick.

Subordinating conjunctions

Introduce a subordinate clause.

I like cake because it is sweet.

Note: co-ordinating conjunctions also link words and phrases

The fierce dog and the stubborn cat fought as James and Jack looked on.

Pronouns

Replace nouns (or noun phrases) to avoid repetition.

Ben looked at the huge sandwich and then Ben ate the huge sandwich. X

Ben looked at the huge sandwich and then he ate it. ✓

Prepositions

Tell you when or where something is taking place in relation to something else.

In the morning, the cat usually hides under the table.

Note: words like before and after can act as prepositions or as conjunctions

I finished my dinner before Ben. (preposition)

I finished my dinner before I went to bed. (conjunction)

Prepositions link phrases to clauses.

Conjunctions link clauses to clauses.

Determiners

- Come before nouns.
- Tell you which 'thing' is being talked about.

her dogs

both dogs

many dogs

those big dogs

the energetic, agile dogs

Note: the following are possessive determiners when used before a noun:

my, your, his, her, its, our, their

Verbs

- Action words.
- Show what someone or something:

- is It is hot today. I was tired.

- has Jess has a dog. I had a headache.

- or does Ben runs home. She ate her dinner.

Adjectives

Describe nouns/pronouns.

James read a terrible book.

He was horrible.

Adverbial

- Any word, phrase or clause that does the job of an adverb (modifier).
- Tells you how, when or where something occurs.

Anything underlined below is functioning as an adverbial:

Jack snores loudly. (adverb - how does he snore?)

Rather suddenly, the cat pounced. (adverb phrase - how did it pounce?)

The bus arrived at my house. (preposition phrase - where did it arrive?)

Last week, Emma played football. (noun phrase - when did she play?)

She slept after she had made lunch. (subordinate clause - when did she sleep?)

Subject & Object

- Most sentences are structured subject, verb, object.
- The subject is the focus of a sentence.

Subjects and objects can be nouns, noun phrases or

pronouns

My brother shouted at your brother.

S

V

O

Charlie was chasing the fluffy sheep.

S

V

O

A man in blue overalls fixed the door to the kitchen.

S

V

O

He fixed it.

S

V

O

Sentence Construction

Clause

A group of words that contain a subject and a verb.

The dog barked because it was hungry.

main clause

subordinate clause

Main Clauses

Make sense on their own; they are complete thoughts.

I love pizza.

I love pizza but Ben prefers pasta.

I love pizza although I rarely have it.

A main clause on its own is called a **single-clause sentence**.

Phrase

- A group of words that is missing a subject, a verb or both.
- Phrases are used to build clauses.

the large cat (noun phrase)

rather unfortunately (adverb phrase)

beside the canal (preposition phrase)

Noun Phrase

A group of words that work together and contain a noun.

the cat

the large cat

the large cat in the tree

Last 2 = **expanded noun phrases**

Subordinate Clauses

- Do not make sense on their own; they need a main clause.
- Often start with a **subordinated conjunction**.

I love pizza although I rarely have it.

After I had eaten, I went to lie down.

Relative Clauses

- Special type of subordinate clause.
- Add extra information about a noun.
- Start with a **relative pronoun** (who, which, that, where, whose).

My brother was born in the hospital where my dad works.

The table, which is made of oak, is now black with age. (parenthesis)

Multi-Clause Sentences

Contain multiple (more than one) clauses. 2 types:

Compound sentences

- Contain at least 2 main clauses linked together by a **co-ordinating conjunction**.
- Both main clauses are equal - they each make sense on their own.

I love cake but it makes me feel sick.

Complex sentences

Contain a main clause and at least 1 **subordinate clause**.

I love pizza although I rarely have it.

The dog, which was fat, barked because it was hungry.

Note: relative clauses are a type of subordinate clause.

Questions ?

- When someone is asking something.
- **Think:** does it require a response?

Which is your favourite? ✓

Is this your favourite? ✓

This is your favourite, isn't it? ✓

Ask John if vanilla is his favourite. X

Functions of Sentences

Commands . or !

- Boss you around (imperative verb).
- **Think:** instructions or drill sergeant.
 - Before you go out, cut the grass. ✓
 - When you get home, put the oven on. ✓
 - You will need to wash up after dinner. X

Statements . or !

- Simply tell you something.
- **Think:** if it's not one of the other 3, it's a S.
 - I've finished my homework.
 - Times tables are important.

Exclamations . or !

- Show anger/joy/humour.
- Start with what or how.
 - What a lovely day!
 - How fantastic!

Tenses

- Progressive +ing
- Perfect + had/has/have

Verb Forms

Perfect Tenses

- Present perfect started in the past but is still true in the present
- Past perfect was true up until a past event

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect
Present	I eat	I am eating	I have eaten
Past	I ate	I was eating	I had eaten
Future	I will eat	I will be eating	I will have eaten

Active and Passive

- Active: the subject is doing/being the verb
- Passive: the subject is having something done to it

My brother shouted at the cat.

S

V

O

The cat was shouted by my brother.

S

V

O

Note: the tense stays the same