

**Nouns – Eight Parts of Speech**



- Words that name people, places, things, or ideas
- Nouns can be different types at the same time
- Can typically test for most nouns by adding:  
**Determiner** *the... / a...* eg the pen, a bus  
**Noun Phrase** *adj...* eg a red pen, a large bus

- Proper**
- Name specific people, places or things
  - They start with a Capital letter
  - eg David, Sidmouth, Microsoft

- Common**
- Name general people, places or things
  - They start with a lowercase letter
  - eg eman, town, company

- Concrete**
- Can be experienced through senses
  - They physically exist
  - eg doctor, dog, beach, smoke

- Abstract**
- Cannot be experienced through senses
  - They do not physically exist
  - eg democracy, love, mystery, hope

- Collective**
- Singular nouns
  - Refer to a group as one whole
  - eg the army, the jury, a herd

- Possessive**
- Show ownership of something
  - A 's suffix is added to the noun
  - eg Dad's car, the student's book, Sally's hat

**Pronoun – Eight Parts of Speech**



- Replace nouns in sentences
- Make sentences less repetitive to read
- eg He is not happy / That looks like my old car

- Personal**
- Usually replace nouns for people or living beings
  - Can be 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> person; singular or plural
  - eg We like Becky > We like her
- |     |     |    |      |      |    |     |
|-----|-----|----|------|------|----|-----|
| I   | me  | we | us   | you  | he | him |
| she | her | it | they | them |    |     |

- Indefinite**
- Refer to something unspecified
  - eg Everyone enjoys something
- |      |         |          |           |
|------|---------|----------|-----------|
| any  | anyone  | everyone | everybody |
| some | someone | no one   | something |

- Possessive**
- Replace possessive nouns
  - They never take apostrophes
  - eg Dad's car > His car / The dog's hat > Its hat
- |     |      |       |        |     |      |       |
|-----|------|-------|--------|-----|------|-------|
| my  | your | his   | her    | its | mine | yours |
| our | ours | their | theirs |     |      |       |

- Relative**
- Start a subordinate clause that modifies a noun
  - eg She lives in London, which is a very large city
- |           |         |          |      |       |
|-----------|---------|----------|------|-------|
| that      | which   | who      | whom | whose |
| whichever | whoever | whomever |      |       |

- Demonstrative**
- Used to point at or indicate objects or events
  - eg I love these / That cake is tasty
- |      |      |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| this | that | these | those |
|------|------|-------|-------|

**Verbs – Eight Parts of Speech**



- Shows an action or a state
- Can typically alter form by change inflections:  
**Present Tense** *-s* eg walks, travels, opens  
**Past Tense** *-ed* eg walked, travelled, opened  
**Infinitive** *to...* to walk, to travel, to open

- Modal**
- Show the likelihood of something happening
  - Changing them can radically alter a sentence
  - eg We can go the shops / We must go the shops
- |        |       |       |       |       |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| will   | would | can   | could | shall |
| should | may   | might | must  | ought |

**Adjectives – Eight Parts of Speech**



- Describe or add information to nouns
- They answer the following questions:  
**Which one?** eg yellow, big, that  
**What kind?** eg furry, plastic, special  
**How many?** eg sixteen, several, many  
**Whose?** eg Caroline's, his, its, John's

- Comparative**
- Comparing two actions or qualities
  - Typically end in *-er* but can use *more / less*
  - eg Your cake is bigger than mine

- Superlative**
- Shows the most or least of something
  - Typically end in *-est* but can use *most / least*
  - eg The biggest cake / The most happy

**Adverbs – Eight Parts of Speech**



- Describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs
- They answer the following questions:  
**How?** eg happily, quietly, peacefully  
**When?** eg tomorrow, now, never  
**Where?** eg here, there, everywhere  
**To what extent?** eg very, quite, completely  
**Why?** eg because he wanted soup

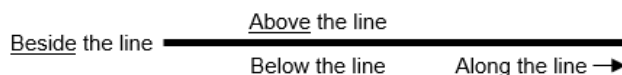
- Comparative**
- Comparing two actions or qualities
  - Typically end in *-er* but can use *more / less*
  - eg worked harder / shines more brightly

- Superlative**
- Shows the most or least of something
  - Typically end in *-est* but can use *most / least*
  - eg worked hardest, shines most brightly

**Preposition – Eight Parts of Speech**



- Explains the time, place or movement of a noun
- Always followed by a noun or pronoun
- eg near food / up the very steep mountain



**Conjunctions – Eight Parts of Speech**



- Connecting words
- Used to join words, phrases, or clauses together
- eg I'm tired and sad / I'm tired since I slept badly

- Coordinating**
- Join ideas, phrases, or clauses together
  - Uses the FANBOYS acronym
  - Cannot be moved to the start of a sentence
  - eg Pie or cake? / Study hard, but find time to rest
- |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| for | and | nor | but |
| or  | yet |     | so  |

- Subordinating**
- Join ideas to an independent clauses
  - Uses the A WHITE BUS acronym
  - Can be moved to the start of a sentence
  - eg unless you are allergic / since you like music
- |          |          |         |       |        |
|----------|----------|---------|-------|--------|
| although | whenever | however | if    | though |
| even     | because  | unless  | since |        |

- Correlative**
- Join ideas, phrases, or clauses together
  - Always come in pairs
  - eg You must decide either to fly or to drive
- |            |                     |               |
|------------|---------------------|---------------|
| both...and | either...or         | neither...nor |
| not...but  | not only...but also |               |

**Interjections – Eight Parts of Speech**



- Express emotion or surprise
- An exclamation mark if the emotion is strong
- eg Wow! I love it / Hey, I didn't expect that

Grammatical Form	
<b>Subject</b>	- A noun that is the focus on the sentence - Usually immediately before the main verb - eg <i>Unfortunately, I ate all the cookies</i>
<b>Main Verb</b>	- A verb that is enacted by the subject - Usually follows the subject - eg <i>He <u>stole</u> my bike last week</i>
<b>Object</b>	- An optional noun that is being affected - Usually immediately after the main verb - eg <i>My brother is helping <u>him</u></i>

Phrases	
<b>Prepositional</b>	- A preposition and the noun it is locating - The subject cannot be in a prepositional phrase - eg <i>The steamy air <u>in the kitchen</u> smelt awful</i>
<b>Noun</b>	- A determiner and a noun - Can include adjectives and prepositional phrases - eg <i><u>In the dark house</u> was a <u>ghost</u></i>
<b>Adjective</b>	- An adjective and any adverbs describing it - Usually within noun phrases but can be outside - eg <i>The <u>quite nice</u> students / It looks far <u>too long</u></i>

Clauses	
<b>Independent</b>	- Complete ideas and can stand alone - Have a subject and verb; an object is optional - eg <i><u>I drink coffee</u> if I have had a bad night</i>
<b>Subordinate</b>	- Are not complete ideas and cannot stand alone - Start with a conjunctive - eg <i><del>I drink coffee</del> if I have had a bad night</i>
<b>Adjective</b>	- A specific type of subordinate clause - Are introduced using relative pronouns - eg <i><del>The woman</del>, <u>who</u> was dancing, <del>looked</del> happy</i>
<b>Adverbial</b>	- A specific type of subordinate clause - Are introduced using subordinating conjunctions - eg <i>I read <u>because</u> I love stories</i>

Sentence Structures	
<b>Minor</b>	- Sentences that do not have a subject and verb - eg <i>Wow! / Great!</i>
<b>Simple</b>	- Sentences that has one independent clause - eg <i>Frank ate his dinner quickly</i>
<b>Compound</b>	- Sentences that have two independent clauses - eg <i>I wanted to come, but it was too late</i>
<b>Complex</b>	- Sentences that have a subordinate clause - eg <i><u>Although</u> it was difficult, they passed the test</i>
<b>Compound-Complex</b>	- Have all features of compound and complex - eg <i><u>If</u> I hit you, you can't run away <u>and</u> cry</i>

Sentence Types	
<b>Declarative</b>	- States a fact or an opinion - Ends with a full stop - eg <i>You are a good friend / The train is late</i>
<b>Exclamatory</b>	- Emphasises approval or disapproval - Must end with an exclamation mark - eg <i>What a good friend! How late is this train!!</i>
<b>Interrogative</b>	- Asks a question - Must end with a question mark - eg <i>Are you a good friend? / Is the train late?</i>
<b>Imperative</b>	- Commands someone - Can end with an exclamation mark or a full stop - eg <i>Be a good friend / Don't be late</i>

Advanced Punctuation	
<b>;</b>	- Connect two independent clauses - Replace coordinating conjunctions - eg <i>He went to the shops; <del>and</del> she went home</i>
<b>:</b>	- Used to introduce more specific information - Should not be used after a verb - eg <i>I was given good advice: work hard</i>

Structure	Simple Sentence					
Clause	Independent Clause					
Phrase	Noun Phrase			Noun Phrase		
Speech Part	Pronoun	Verb	Determiner	Noun	Adjective	Noun
Example	<b>She</b>	<b>bought</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>dog</b>	<b>last</b>	<b>week</b>
Form	Subject	Main Verb		Object		

Structure	Compound Sentence								
Clause	Independent clause					Subordinate Clause			
Phrase	Noun Phrase				Prepositional Phrase				
Speech Part	Noun	Verb	Determiner	Noun	Preposition	Noun	Conjunctive	Verb	Noun
Example	<b>Jack</b>	<b>wrote</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>poem</b>	<b>on</b>	<b>Monday,</b>	<b>but</b>	<b>hates</b>	<b>it</b>
Form	Subject	Main Verb		Object					

Structure	Complex Sentence								
Clause	Independent Clause				Adverbial Clause				
Phrase	Noun Phrase								
Speech Part	Determiner	Noun	Verb	Verb	Conjunctive	Determiner	Noun	Verb	Verb
Example	<b>The</b>	<b>train</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>arrive</b>	<b>when</b>	<b>the</b>	<b>sun</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>set</b>
Form		Subject		Main Verb					