



Noun

Nouns are naming words for objects, places and people.

E.g- The clown sat on the chair.

There are 4 different types of noun;

A common noun

This refers to general items. E.g. desk, duck, paper.

A proper noun

This identifies specific or particular people/ places or things. It starts with a capital letter. E.g. Anna, America, Monday.

An abstract noun

Your 5 senses cannot detect this class of noun. This refers to ideas and qualities. E.g. curiosity, friendship, trust.

A collective noun

This describes a group of things or people. E.g. troupe, crowd, flock.



Pronoun

A pronoun can be used instead of a noun. It stops the noun being repeated again and again.

E.g. Me, him, he, it, what, they, we, himself.



Adjective

An adjective provides further information about a noun within a sentence.

E.g. The old book was placed upon the dusty, wooden shelf.



Expanded Noun Phrase

Expanded noun phrases allow exact information to be communicated in a quick and concise way. The adding of adjectives before nouns is a basic skill in the building of description. It is the simplest way to expand a noun phrase.

E.g. The enormous, fluffy cat with sharp claws sat on the mat.



Verb

A verb is a doing or a being word.

E.g. The cat sat underneath a spinning fan.

There are 3 different types of verbs;

Imperative verbs

These are bossy and direct verbs which usually go at the start of a sentence. E.g. Get your coat. Mix the eggs. Give me a pencil.

Auxiliary verbs

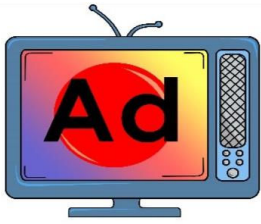
These go with a main verb and often help to form the tense.

E.g. She has written a letter. We are playing outside.

Modal verbs

These are one kind of auxiliary verb. These words express possibility, ability, permission, etc.

E.g. I must write neatly. We could do that.



Adverb

An adverb is a word or phrase that gives further information about a verb, another adverb or an adjective. It provides information to tell you, when, where, how and how often something happens.

E.g. The dog ran **quickly**. **Next**, a dog leapt onto the table as the tiny fluffy mouse **slowly** nibbled the hard cheese.



Simile

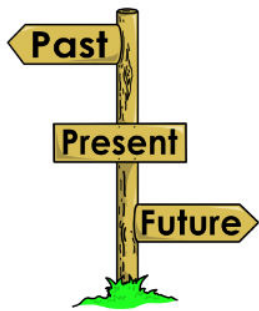
A simile is where one item is directly compared to another item.

E.g. The snake was **as long as** a classroom ruler. The snake was **like** a hissing fire.



Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that describes a subject by saying that it is another unrelated object.



Tenses

Verb tenses are tools to express time in a sentence. The verb shows the tense, which explains when the action happens.

Present tense

Shows what is happening now.

Past tense

Describes something which has happened in the past.

Future tense

Describes something that will happen in the future.

Determiner

Determiners go together with nouns and expanded noun phrases. They go in front of a noun or noun phrase. They may tell you which person or object is being referred to in the sentence.



Onomatopoeia

These are words which represent sound.

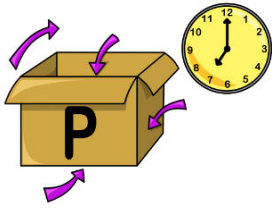
E.g. **Whoosh**, **splash** went the rain as it tapped on the window.



Personification

Personification is where an object is given a human verb or quality.

E.g. The volcano **wept** hot tears as it erupted.



Preposition

A preposition is usually placed before a noun (or a pronoun) to show the nouns relationship to another part of the sentence. It can describe when something happens (time) or the position of something (place).

E.g. **During** the day, the cat sat **on** the mat.



Antonym

Antonyms are words that mean the opposite of each other.

E.g. **Wet** and **dry**. **Cold** and **hot**.



Synonym

Synonyms are words that mean the same or nearly the same as each other.

E.g. **Big** and **huge**. **Tiny** and **small**. **Delicious** and **tasty**.

Openers



Openers

You can use the following ways to open up a sentence to make it more interesting.

Time connective

A little later he went for a walk.



Subordinating conjunction

Although the car was full, people didn't want to get out.



Adverbs

Slowly the man ran into the forest.



Simile

As quickly as a leopard he sprinted away into the night.



Prepositional phrase

Beneath the spooky roof hung cobwebs.

Co-ordinating



Conjunction

Co-ordinating conjunction

A conjunction is placed between words, phrases, clauses or sentences of equal rank. These words usually join two main clauses.

When these words are placed between two main clauses, it makes a compound sentence; FANBOYS- **For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**.

E.g. The man had a cheese sandwich **but** he really wanted ham.



Compound

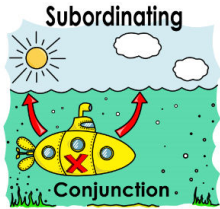
Compound Sentence

Two main clauses which are joined by a co-ordinating conjunction in the middle.

FANBOYS- **For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so**.

E.g. It was raining outside **so** we had playtime inside.

I was tired **but** I couldn't sleep.



Subordinating conjunction

A subordinating conjunction joins a subordinate clause to a main clause.

Although, however, even though, because, if, when.

E.g. The dog ran to the park **although** his leg was hurting.

Although his leg was hurting, the dog ran to the park.



Complex sentence

A complex sentence must have a subordinate clause and a main clause. A main clause makes sense and can stand on its own. A subordinate clause is there to add extra information to the main clause, it wouldn't make sense on its own.

E.g. **Although it was raining**, we still had fun inside.

Because I wanted a football, I missed my playtime.



Main clause

A main clause or independent clause is a group of words in a sentence that can be used as a complete sentence. Therefore it makes sense on its own. All clauses have verbs.

E.g. The dog ran away.

The man sat on the chair.



Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause or dependent clause is a clause within a sentence which is linked to the main clause. It cannot make sense on its own.

E.g. **Although he was quiet**, he still got into trouble.



Relative Clause

Relative clause

Relative clauses are another type of subordinate clause. They are part of a larger sentence, and they explain time, place, reason or other conditions in which an action took place.

E.g. The dog, **which was running quickly**, had little ears.



Simple sentence

A simple sentence has one main clause.

E.g. The cat was on the mat.

The dog had sharp, black claws.



Dr Sense

This is Dr Sense. He 'fixes' sentences which do not make sense!