



## 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

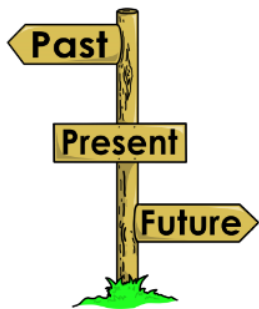
A simile is where one item is directly compared to another item.

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.

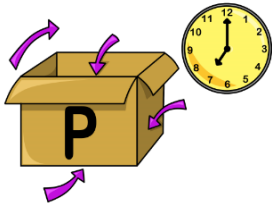
E.g. **Whoosh**, **splash** went the rain as it tapped on the window.



### 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.



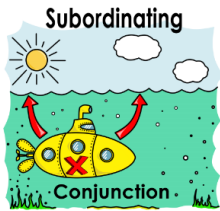
### Compound Sentence

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!