## 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

## Prepositions

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

<u>In</u> the morning, the cat usually hides <u>under</u> the table.

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

I finished my dinner <u>before</u> Ben. (preposition)

I finished my dinner before I went to bed.

## **Conjunctions**

Link clauses together. 2 types:

Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) Link 2 main clauses together. I love cake <u>but</u> it makes me feel sick.

> Subordinating conjunctions Introduce a subordinate clause. I like cake <u>because</u> it is sweet.

Note: co-ordinating conjunctions also link words and phrases

# **Functions of Sentences**

## **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? J

## Commands . or !

- Boss you around (imperative verb).
- Think: instructions or drill sergeant.

Before you go out, <u>cut</u> the grass.  $\checkmark$ When you get home, <u>put</u> the oven on.  $\checkmark$ 

# Word Classes

## 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.

## **Adjectives**

Describe nouns/pronouns. James read a <u>terrible</u> book. He was horrible.

## Determiners

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

<u>her</u> dogs both dogs many dogs those big dogs the energetic, agile dogs

Note: the following are determiners and 

## Exclamations . or !

- Show anger/joy/humour.
- Start with what or how.

## What a lovely day!

## 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. You must eat your greens. Times tables are important.

## **Verbs**

- Action words.
- Show what someone or something:
- is It is hot today. I was tired.

## **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 <u>he</u> ate <u>it</u>. 🗸

## 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

<u>My</u> <u>brother</u> S	<u>shouted</u> V	at <u>your</u> <u>brother</u> . O
<u>Charlie</u> S	<u>was</u> <u>chasina</u> V	<u>the fluffy</u> <u>sheep</u> . O
<u>A man in blue</u> <u>overalls</u> S	<u>fixed</u> V	<u>the door to the</u> <u>kitchen</u> . O
	<u>He</u> fixed	<u>d</u> it.

## **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?)

## 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)

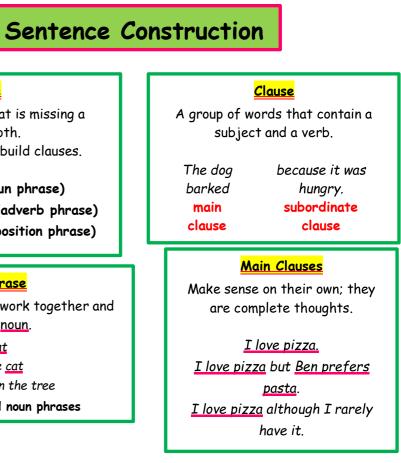
## Noun Phrase

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

> the <u>cat</u> the large <u>cat</u> the large <u>cat</u> in the tree Last 2 = expanded noun phrases

My brother was born in the hospital where my dad works. The table, which is made of oak, is now black with age. (parenthesis)

- conjunction.



## Subordinate Clauses

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

I love pizza <u>although I rarely have it</u>.

## **Relative Clauses**

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

Multi-Clause Sentences

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

Co-ordinated multi-clause sentences Contain at least 2 main clauses linked together by a co-ordinating

Both main clauses are equal - they each make sense on their own.

I love cake but it makes me feel sick.

Subordinated multi-clause sentences Contain a main clause and at least 1 subordinate clause.

I love pizza although I rarely have it.