Word Classes

Pronouns

Replace nouns (or noun phrases) to avoid repetition.

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

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

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

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 determiners and pronouns at the same time:

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

Adjectives

Describe nouns/pronouns.

James read a terrible book.

He was horrible.

Modal Verbs – Show degree of certainty or possibility.

could, should, would, might, often, ought, can

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.

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.*

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.

Sentence Construction

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.

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

Clause

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

The dog barked **main** — *because it was hungry.* **subordinate**

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.

Punctuation

Hyphens: are used to combine words that have a combined meaning or are linked in the grammar of a sentence. They help avoid confusion.	**Examples:** **three-year-old** **rock-forming minerals** **long-term**
Man eating shark- suggests the man is eating shark.	**Man-eating shark** - suggests the shark eats man.
Semi colons, colons and dashes can be used to separate boundaries between two clauses.	**Example:**
Semi colons(;) separate two main clauses and are normally used instead of a coordinating conjunction.	Some people like sweets; others like chocolate.
Colons(:) are used to introduce related information.	He was missing two things: his hat and his coat.
Dashes- can be used in place of a colon when you want to emphasize the conclusion of your sentence.	The house rule is simple- clean up after yourself.
Semi colons, colons and bullet points can also be used in lists.	**Example:**
Semi colons(;) they are also used to separate items in a list that contain commas already.	My dream band would be: Ray, vocals; Arthur, guitar and backing vocals; Rifat, bass; and Tom, drums.
Colons(:) they are also used to present a list.	I ordered the following: eggs, beans, sausage, bacon and a cup of tea.
Bullet points. make a list easier to read. There are no capital letters or full stops needed.	Remember to: • wash up everything in the sink • dry the dishes with the towel • pack everything away on the shelf
Subjunctive form: it is used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions. Usually it is the third-person form of the verb with the -s dropped, but the verb to be is a special case.	**Example:** I wish I were able to fly. It is vital that she attend the meeting. If I were you, I'd accept the offer. I demand that they be counted again.

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? ✓

Ask John if vanilla is his favourite. ✗

Exclamations . or !

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

What a lovely day!

How fantastic!

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. ✗

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.

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:

Co-ordinated multi-clause 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.

Subordinated multi-clause 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.

Tenses – Tells us when in time an action took place

Past	Present	Future
Simple Past I walk**ed** We **saw** You **ran**	**Simple Present** I **walk** We **see** You **run**	**Simple Future** I **will** walk We **will** see You **will** run
Past Continuous/ Progressive I **was** walking We **were** seeing You **were** running	**Present Continuous/ Progressive** I **am** walking We **are** seeing You **are** running	**Future Continuous/ Progressive** I **will be** walking We **will be** seeing You **will be** running
Past Perfect I **had** walked We **had** seen You **had** run	**Present Perfect** I **have walked** We **have** seen You **have** run	**Future Perfect** I **will have** walked We **will have** seen You **will have** run

Active voice	A sentence is written in active voice when the subject of the sentence is performing the action to the object.	My dad baked cookies. S V O
Passive voice	A sentence is written in passive voice when the subject of the sentence is having something done to it by the object.	The cookies were baked S V by my dad. O

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

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?*)**