

More about NOUNS

Nouns can be:

Abstract: eg. fear, love, happiness,

Collective: eg. flock of gulls, pack of wolves, herd of cows.

Proper: London, Sophie, John, August, Monday

(proper nouns or real names always need a capital letter.

More about VERBS

Verbs are action words. The **INFINITIVE** verb always starts with the word to



e.g.

VERB INFINITIVE VERB

jumping, jumped, was jumping to jump

i am, he was, they are to be

i have, they had, he has to have

laugh, laughed, was laughing to



More about ADVERBS

Adverbs describe a verb. Often they end in 'ly' but any word that describes the verb is an adverb. They can be:

adverbs of manner (how): I dance beautifully.

adverbs of time (when?): I go dancing today.

adverbs of frequency (How often?): I dance sometim

adverbs of place (where?): I dance outside.

You can also have an **adverbial phrase** - a group of words that add information to the verb. eg. I'll arrive before 10 o'clock.



More about CONJUNCTIONS

CONJUNCTIONS (or connectives) can be **co-ordinating** or **subordinating**

Coordinating connectives (Fan Boys) join two clauses which are of equal importance. They are: **for, and, nor, but, or yet, so**.

E.g. Boys like blue **and** girls like pink. Boys like blue **but** girls like pink.

Subordinating connectives link a **main clause** and a subordinate clause.

I feel tired **although** I slept well last night.

Although I slept well last night, I feel tired



Clauses

The **MAIN CLAUSE** makes sense on its own but the **SUBORDINATE** clause doesn't.

E.g. The rain fell **although it was warm**.

Puffing and panting, he ran down the road.

Sometimes the **SUBORDINATE** clause is in the middle of the main clause. It can also be a **RELATIVE** clause. A **RELATIVE** clause begins with a relative pronoun.

E.g. The girl, **who was holding the umbrella**, was cold and wet.



More about PRONOUNS

There are different types of pronouns

Relative pronouns : **who, what, whom, where, that, whose and which**. A relative pronoun relates a noun to another idea.

E.g. The man **who** was in the car was old.

This is the house **where** I was born.

Possessive Pronouns : **my, mine, your(s), his, her(s), our(s), their(s), its**

E.g. **My** cat ate **their** goldfish.



Personal (subject) pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, they

I was there, **she** was there and **he** was there. **We** were all there!

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Other ' Stuff'

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that are opposite.

E.g. The antonym of hot is cold

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that are similar.

E.g. happy and cheerful



Active and passive

In an active sentence, the subject of the sentence (the ball) does the action - smashes the window!

In a passive sentence, the window is the subject and the action (the smashing) is being done to it.

Active: The ball smashed the window.

Passive: The window was smashed by the ball.



Personal and impersonal

A personal sentence gives the opinions of a person. An impersonal sentence generalises the opinion - or disguises whose opinion it is.

E.g.

Personal: I think that the school day should end at 2pm.

Impersonal: The school day should end at 2pm.

Personal: Mum is really boring to watch snooker on T.V.

Impersonal: T.V. can be boring.



What is the difference between a clause and a phrase?

A clause is like a sentence. It has a subject and a verb. Some clauses can stand alone as sentences even though it is really wicked. 'The cat looks sweet' makes sense on its own (it would make sense if it was 'The cat looks sweet'). 'The cat looks sweet' is the **subordinate clause**. (It doesn't make sense on its own - even though it has a subject (the) and a verb (is)). Subordinate clauses often begin with subordinating conjunctions.

A PHRASE IS A GROUP OF WORDS THAT DOES NOT HAVE A SUBJECT AND VERB

An expanded noun phrase.

1. Take a noun - E.g. dog
2. Add words to either end of it - eg. large, shaggy dog with a long tongue (no subject or verb)



An expanded adverbial phrase

1. This describes the verb, eg. He **ran**
2. Add words to either end of it - eg. **quickly and silently down the street, down the street** (no subject or verb)

