

Word Types

Year 2	<p>Noun</p> <p>Nouns name people, places, animals, things or ideas.</p> <p>They can be countable:</p> <p>The book is on the table.</p> <p>My brother had lots of ideas to share.</p> <p>Or non-countable:</p> <p>I bought some chocolate.</p> <p>She showed courage.</p> <p>London is the capital of England.</p>	<p>Verb</p> <p>Verbs name an action that someone does, or a feeling or state.</p> <p>Past tense verb:</p> <p>The boy wrote a poem.</p> <p>Present tense verb:</p> <p>He likes chocolate.</p>	<p>Adjective</p> <p>Can be used before a noun to modify it:</p> <p>It was a yellow ball.</p> <p>Or after the verb 'be' as its complement:</p> <p>The film was brilliant.</p>	<p>Adverb</p> <p>Can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause:</p> <p>Tom started running quickly.</p> <p>The painting was really colourful.</p> <p>We don't eat meat very often.</p> <p>Fortunately, I wasn't late.</p>
	<p>Preposition</p> <p>Links a noun, pronoun or noun phrase to another word. Often a location, direction or relation of time:</p> <p>The dog ran to her.</p> <p>Put it in the box.</p> <p>I haven't seen him since yesterday.</p>	<p>Conjunction</p> <p>Links words or phrases.</p> <p>Co-ordinating conjunction - links equal words or phrases:</p> <p>Bring your bucket and spade.</p> <p>Subordinating conjunction - introduces a subordinate clause:</p> <p>He put on his coat because it was forecast to rain.</p>		
Year 4	<p>Determiner</p> <p>Specifies a noun.</p> <p>Definite article: the</p> <p>Indefinite article: a, an</p> <p>Demonstratives: this, those</p> <p>Possessives: e.g. my, your</p> <p>Quantifiers: e.g. some, every</p>	<p>Pronoun</p> <p>Used in place of a noun or noun phrase:</p> <p><u>Mark</u> smiled at <u>Laura</u>.</p> <p>He smiled at her.</p> <p>Shall I take <u>the cakes</u>?</p> <p>Shall I take those?</p>	<p>Possessive Pronoun</p> <p>Used in place of a noun or noun phrase:</p> <p><u>Ahmed's</u> bag</p> <p>His bag</p> <p>It was <u>the girls'</u> turn.</p> <p>It was their turn.</p>	
	<p>Modal Verb</p> <p>Change the meaning of other verbs, for example by showing certainty, ability, or obligation:</p> <p>will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, ought</p> <p>This food may be too spicy for you.</p> <p>You should get ready now.</p>	<p>Relative Pronoun</p> <p>Refers back to a noun or clause:</p> <p>That's the <u>boy</u> who does tricks on a bike.</p> <p><u>Lucy burst the balloon</u>, which upset Steven.</p>		
Year 6	<p>Object</p> <p>Normally comes straight after the verb, and shows what the verb is acting upon.</p> <p>Usually a noun:</p> <p>The waiter served the food.</p> <p>pronoun:</p> <p>She hated that.</p> <p>or noun phrase:</p> <p>He picked the yellow ball.</p>	<p>Synonym</p> <p>Words with similar meanings:</p> <p>shout – yell</p> <p>quick – fast</p> <p>boring – dull</p>	<p>Antonym</p> <p>Words with opposite meanings:</p> <p>fast – slow</p> <p>good – bad</p> <p>empty – full</p>	<p>Subject</p> <p>Normally names the thing or person doing or being. Could be a noun:</p> <p>Zayan hit the drum.</p> <p>pronoun:</p> <p>She won the race.</p> <p>or noun phrase:</p> <p>The choir sang in the church.</p>