

# Word Types

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Year 2	<p>Nouns name people, places, animals, things or ideas. They can be countable: <b>The book</b> is on the <b>table</b>. My <b>brother</b> had lots of <b>ideas</b> to share. Or non-countable: I bought some <b>chocolate</b>. She showed <b>courage</b>. <b>London</b> is the capital of <b>England</b>.</p>	<p>Verbs name an action that someone does, or a feeling or state. Past tense verb: The boy <b>wrote</b> a poem. Present tense verb: He <b>likes</b> chocolate.</p>	<p>Can be used before a noun to modify it: It was a <b>yellow</b> ball. Or after the verb 'be' as its complement: The film was <b>brilliant</b>.</p>	<p>Can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause: Tom started running <b>quickly</b>. The painting was <b>really</b> colourful. We don't eat meat <b>very</b> often. <b>Fortunately</b>, I wasn't late.</p>
Preposition			Conjunction	
Year 3	<p>Links a noun, pronoun or noun phrase to another word. Often a location, direction or relation of time: The dog ran <b>to</b> her. Put it <b>in</b> the box. I haven't seen him <b>since</b> yesterday.</p>		<p>Links words or phrases. Co-ordinating conjunction - links equal words or phrases: Bring your bucket <b>and</b> spade. Subordinating conjunction - introduces a subordinate clause: He put on his coat <b>because</b> it was forecast to rain.</p>	
Year 4	<p>Determiner</p> <p>Specifies a noun. Definite article: <b>the</b> Indefinite article: <b>a, an</b> Demonstratives: <b>this, those</b> Possessives: e.g. <b>my, your</b> Quantifiers: e.g. <b>some, every</b></p>	<p>Pronoun</p> <p>Used in place of a noun or noun phrase: <u>Mark</u> smiled at <u>Laura</u>. <b>He</b> smiled at <b>her</b>. Shall I take <u>the cakes</u>? Shall I take <b>those</b>?</p>	<p>Possessive Pronoun</p> <p>Used in place of a noun or noun phrase: <b>Ahmed's</b> bag <b>His</b> bag It was <u>the girls'</u> turn. It was <b>their</b> turn.</p>	
Year 5	<p>Modal Verb</p> <p>Change the meaning of other verbs, for example by showing certainty, ability, or obligation: will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, ought</p> <p>This food <b>may</b> be too spicy for you. You <b>should</b> get ready now.</p>		<p>Relative Pronoun</p> <p>Refers back to a noun or clause: That's the <u>boy</u> <b>who</b> does tricks on a bike. <u>Lucy</u> burst the balloon, <b>which</b> upset Steven.</p>	
Year 6	<p>Object</p> <p>Normally comes straight after the verb, and shows what the verb is acting upon. Usually a noun: The waiter served the <b>food</b>. pronoun: She hated <b>that</b>. or noun phrase: He picked <b>the yellow ball</b>.</p>	<p>Synonym</p> <p>Words with similar meanings: <b>shout</b> – <b>yell</b> <b>quick</b> – <b>fast</b> <b>boring</b> – <b>dull</b></p>	<p>Antonym</p> <p>Words with opposite meanings: <b>fast</b> – <b>slow</b> <b>good</b> – <b>bad</b> <b>empty</b> – <b>full</b></p>	<p>Subject</p> <p>Normally names the thing or person doing or being. Could be a noun: <b>Zayan</b> hit the drum. pronoun: <b>She</b> won the race. or noun phrase: <b>The choir</b> sang in the church.</p>