

## Word Classes and Punctuation - for revision

	Definition and Examples
Verb	An action or doing word laugh build listen run write speak be sit
Adverb	Gives more information about a verb Tells you how, where, when and how often something happens Usually end with -ly but take care not always Later twice eagerly playfully nicely hungrily
Adjective	A describing word – gives more information about the noun gorgeous happy tiny funny juicy green shiny
Noun	A naming word – a person/place/thing bird apple table school classroom
Common Noun	Type of noun that refers to people or things – general dog tree bridge chair
Proper Noun	Type of noun that refers to a particular person, place or thing. Always begin with a capital letter. James Africa Friday October
Collective Noun	Type of noun that refers to groups of people or things crowd family team herd swarm flock
Abstract Noun	Type of noun that refers to ideas, qualities and conditions- things that cannot be seen or touched danger happiness friendship anger
Pronoun	Can be used to replace a noun- helps you stop repeating the noun in a sentence he she it they
Preposition	Shows how things are related Can describe the position of something/ the time something happens/ the way something is done above against behind beside into over through near
Conjunctions Sub-ordinating	introduces a subordinating clause, e.g. "He was annoyed, the train had stopped."

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	<p>"He was annoyed because the train had stopped."</p> <p>By adding 'because' we are linking the subordinating clause "the train had stopped" with the main clause "He was annoyed".</p> <p><b>although because since while when</b></p>
<p>Conjunctions</p> <p>Co-ordinating</p>	<p>placed between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal rank. Use a coordinating conjunction when you want to give equal emphasis to two main clauses.e.g.</p> <p>Rocky terrorizes the poodles next door <b>yet</b> adores the German shepherd across the street.</p> <p>Try to remember the acronym FANBOYS</p> <p><b>F = for A = and N = nor B = but O = or Y = yet S = so</b></p>
Determiner	<p>Goes in front of a noun – tells you which person or thing the sentence is about/ or how much/ or how many of them there are</p> <p><b>this that many both each every three some</b></p>
Article	<p>These are special type of determiners</p> <p><b>the an a (these are the only articles)</b></p>
(Type of sentence)	A general fact
Statement	<b>I walk to school every day.</b>
(Type of sentence)	Uses imperative(bossy) verb to begin the sentence
Command	<b>Put your books away.</b>
(Type of sentence)	Must end with a question mark
Question	<b>What is your favourite colour?</b>
(Type of sentence)	Must end with an exclamation mark
Exclamation	<b>That was amazing!</b>
Phrase	<p>A group of words – do NOT contain a verb</p> <p>Is not a whole sentence</p> <p><b>The green bird a pink, fluffy pair of slippers</b></p>
Clause	<p>A group of words that can be a complete sentence</p> <p>DOES contain a <b>verb</b></p> <p><b>The green bird pecked at an apple.</b></p> <p><b>A lady walked past wearing a pink, fluffy pair of slippers.</b></p>

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Main or Sub-ordinate Clause	<p><b>Sub-ordinate clause</b> adds information but does not make sense on its own.</p> <p><b>Main clause</b> can make sense on its own even if the sub-ordinate clause is removed</p> <p><b>Although it was only early afternoon, the city was overcast and smog spread overhead.</b></p>
Active Voice	<p>The subject is doing the action</p> <p><b>The bird ate the apple.</b></p> <p><b>The dog chased the girl.</b></p>
Passive Voice	<p>The subject is having something done to them/it.</p> <p><b>The apple was eaten by the bird</b></p> <p><b>The girl was chased by the dog</b></p>
Direct Speech	<p>The actual words that a character says</p> <p>It is shown by using inverted commas</p> <p><b>“The volcano is about to erupt!” shouted Simon.</b></p>
Indirect Speech or Reported speech	<p>When you report what someone else has said</p> <p><b>Simon shouted at me this morning that the volcano was going to erupt.</b></p>
Synonym	<p>Words that mean the same as each other</p> <p><b>Big = large giant huge</b></p> <p><b>Delicious = tasty yummy</b></p>
Antonym	<p>Words that mean the opposite of each other</p> <p><b>Quick = slow</b></p> <p><b>Pretty = ugly</b></p>
Prefix	<p>A group of letters added to the beginning of a root word</p> <p><b>Dis + appear = disappear</b></p> <p><b>Sub + marine = submarine</b></p> <p><b>Anti, auto, trans, over, bi, pre, ex, co, pro</b></p>
Suffix	<p>A group of letters added to the end of root words</p> <p><b>Fast + er = faster</b></p> <p><b>Hope + less = hopeless</b></p>

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	Er, est, ible, able, ing, ness, ful
Full stop .	Comes at the end of a sentence – shows it is complete
Capital letter ABC	Must be used at the beginning of every sentence and for proper nouns.
Comma ,	Can be used to show a break in a sentence and to separate things in a list <i>I like swimming, but I love ice skating.</i>
Colon :	Can be used to introduce a list Can be used to add example or explanation <i>We are going to need: knives, forks and spoons.</i> <i>The bird eats lots of snacks: it needs lots of energy for flying.</i>
Semi-colon ;	Can be used in lists which are more complicated than a simple list <i>The children need to bring with them: a hot water bottle or an extra blanket; a cup, a plate and a bowl; a knife, a fork and a spoon.</i>
Dash -	Can show a break in a sentence that is longer, or more important than a comma. <i>The fire spread quickly and the trees were engulfed – I was scared.</i>
Hyphen -	Used to join two or more words – Can help with meaning <i>Co-ordinate grand-aunt fair-haired</i> <i>Man-eating tiger</i>
Ellipses ...	Used to show a word has been missed out or a sentence is not finished <i>Don't tell me....</i>
Parenthesis ( )	The words inside brackets <i>My birthday cake was chocolate (which is my favourite flavour) with chocolate icing and covered in chocolate buttons as well.</i>
Inverted Commas “ ”	Used to be called speech marks – used to show when people are speaking <i>“I'm beginning to understand,” said Susan.</i>
Apostrophe	Can be used to show that letters are missed out ( a contraction or omission) Can be used to show ownership or possession <i>Possession =The boy's pen Sally's handbag</i> <i>Omission (contraction) = Could've = Could have</i> <i>Hadn't = had not</i>