

# Word Types

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