

# verb

Verbs are doing or action words.  
(This includes 'to be' and 'to have').



run



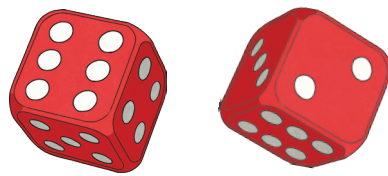
jump



talk

# noun

Nouns are used to name people, animals, things, places, or ideas.



**dice**



**butterfly**



**pirate**



**ball**



**girl**

# pronoun

Pronouns are used to replace nouns or other pronouns.

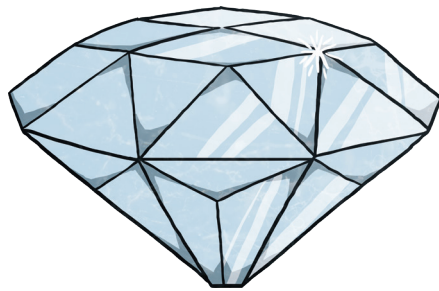
**this that it**

**one she**

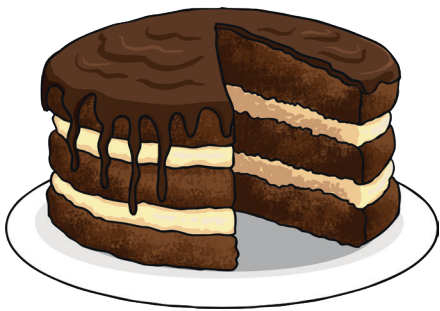
**he these you**

# adjective

Adjectives describe nouns  
or pronouns.



**sparkly**  
**diamond**



**delicious**  
**cake**



**beautiful**  
**flower**

# adverb

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives,  
or other adverbs.



she shouted  
loudly



he ate  
slowly

# preposition

Prepositions link nouns,  
pronouns and phrases.



The crab lives  
under the rock.

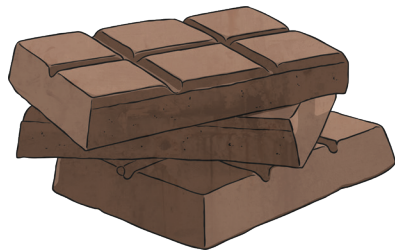


I will meet you  
at 11 o'clock.

**of**                      **across**  
**against**              **on**  
**throughout**

# conjunction

Conjunctions link words, phrases and clauses.



I like chocolate and ice cream,  
but it isn't very good for you.

**for**

**yet**

**so**

**nor**

**but**

**and**

**or**

# interjection

An interjection is added to convey emotion.  
Interjections are often followed by an  
exclamation mark.

**Oh no!**

**Wow!**

**Eh!**

**Gosh!**

**Oi!**

**Hey!**

# proper noun

Proper nouns are the names of specific people, places, or things. They always begin with a capital letter.



**Mr Jones**



**Eiffel Tower**



**Queen Elizabeth**



**Jenny**



**Spain**

# determiner

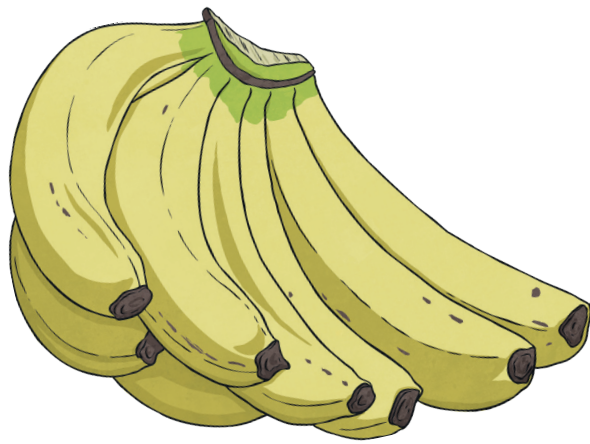
A word that goes before a noun to clarify which particular example of the noun you are referring to.

my

one

those

a



many

the

Can you give me those bananas?

their

twenty

# fronted adverbial

Words or phrases that go at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

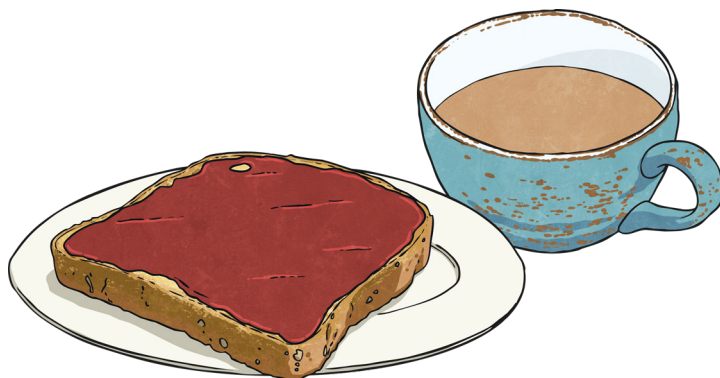
Weekly,

Perhaps,

On the cliffside,

Later,

Curiously,



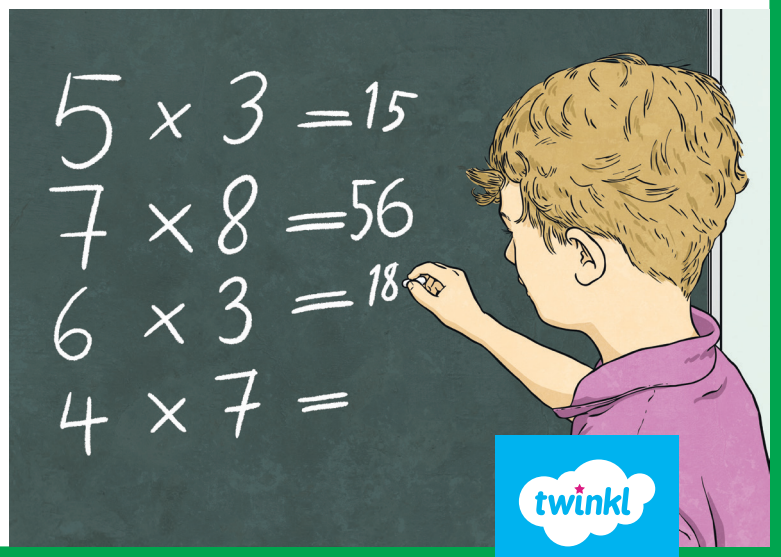
**As the sun rose,** Amina sat down to eat breakfast.

# personal pronoun

A pronoun that is used instead of the name of a person or thing.

I	you	it	they
he	them	she	we
me	him	us	her

**Jack** helped Sam in maths because **he** is helpful.



# possessive pronoun

A possessive pronoun is used to show a person or thing is owned. They are sometimes used on their own or with a noun.

mine

your/yours

their/theirs

whose

hers

our/ours

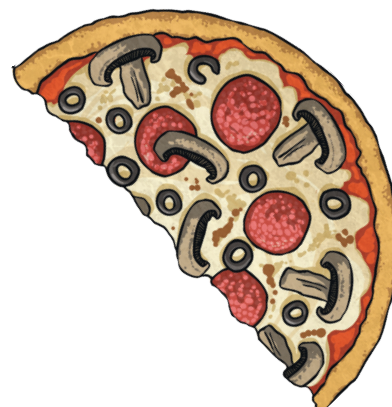
his

my

its

Stop! That pizza is **mine**!

Ben put **his** knife and fork on **his** plate.



# conjunctions of time

Conjunctions of time are linking words to tell you when something happens.

**before**

**since**

**after**

**as**

**while**

**until**

**when**

Tom could play guitar  
**before** he was six.

Ruth listened to music  
**while** she cleaned  
her bedroom.



# conjunctions of cause and effect

Conjunctions of cause and effect are conjunctions that give a reason why something happened.

<b>because</b>	<b>for this reason</b>	<b>therefore</b>
<b>hence</b>	<b>since</b>	<b>as a result</b>
<b>thus</b>	<b>so</b>	

That boy is wearing gloves **because** it is snowing today.

I am feeling unwell today, **therefore** I will spend the day resting in bed.

# coordinating conjunctions

Join two or more sentences, main clauses  
or words.

They give both equal importance.

for

and

nor

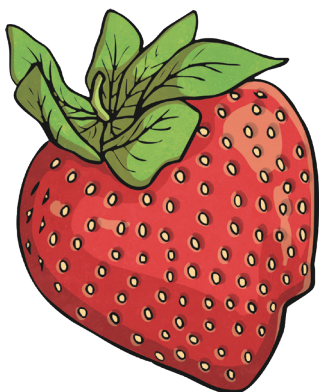
but

or

yet

so

I like strawberries **but** I prefer apples.



# subordinating conjunctions

Join a subordinate clause to a main clause. Subordinate clauses need a main clause for it to make sense.

**if**            **since**            **if**            **as**            **when**

**while**            **although**            **because**

**after**            **before**            **until**

**After** I eat lunch, I will play football.

