

# Adverbs

- Describe the verb (**add** to the **verb**)
- Tells you how, where or when a verb is performed
- **Find the verb, you find the adverb.**
- A lot of them end in 'ly' but there are plenty that don't!
- E.g. soon, yesterday, fast, almost.

# Nouns

- A person, place or thing
- Can include abstract nouns - nouns you can't touch (love, joy)
- Proper nouns are names and need capital letters (days of the week, months, countries, companies)

# Adjectives

- Adjectives describe a noun
- Find the noun, find the adjectives!
- They can go before or after a noun
- E.g. The red pen or the pen is red.

# Verbs

- They are doing words (jumping, throwing) or states of being (am, are, is, was, be)
- A subject of a sentence performs the verb; **find the subject, find the verb.**
- Tense questions are asking you about verbs - i.e. past tense, present perfect, progressive tenses
- **Verb form means the one or two words that form that tense!**
- **E.g. verb form for past progressive =**
  - He was jumping on the trampoline.

# Pronouns

- They replace nouns
- There are **three** types:
- **personal** (replace names)
- **possessive** (show whose it is)
- **relative** (start of relative clauses)

# Prepositions

- They link two things together through position or time
- It is a prepositional phrase if it **DOES NOT** have a verb
- Be careful - words like before and after can be prepositions and subordinating conjunctions!

# Determiners

- They determine a noun - whose it is, how many there are, which one etc.
- They go before a noun; **find the noun, find the determiner!**
- Five types - quantifiers, articles, interrogatives, demonstratives and possessives
- **An** is used before a word that starts with a vowel sound, not just a word that starts with a vowel
- E.g. an hour (we don't pronounce the 'h')

# Conjunctions - 2 types

- **Co-ordinating** - join two main clauses  
- sentences that make sense by themselves - **FANBOYS**
- **Subordinating** - join a main and a subordinate clause - always go at the start of a subordinate clause - as, if, unless, until, when, since, **before**, **after**, because, although
- (before and after can be used as prepositions too!)



# Subject and Object

- Subject - performs the verb
- Object - has the verb done to it
- Both can go at the start or end of the sentence depending on whether it is active or passive
- Active - SVO      Passive - OVS
- Label the S, V and O to determine whether it is passive or active