

Parts of Speech

Noun, Verb, Adverb,
Pronoun, adjective,
Preposition, Conjunction



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NOUN

☀ A noun is the name of a person, place or thing.

☀ There are two basic types of noun.

Common

Proper



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Common Nouns

Common nouns

are the names of objects or they are general words.

Examples of common nouns are:

- ☀ Jeans
- ☀ Girl/Boy
- ☀ Teacher
- ☀ Hat
- ☀ Scarf
- ☀ Dog



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Proper Nouns

Proper nouns are the individual names of people, pets, towns, cities etc.

They ***always*** begin with a capital letter.

Examples of proper nouns are:

✿Barnsley

✿David

✿Fido

✿London

✿England

✿Gemma



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Make a list of at least ten
Common
and
Proper
Nouns.



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There are also other types of nouns.

Compound Nouns

These are words that are **two** nouns joined together. They are also common nouns.

For example:

cupboard

handkerchief

bedroom

armchair

How many other compound nouns can you think of?



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Collective Nouns

These are the names of collections of things.

For example:

a herd of cows a bouquet of flowers
a swarm of bees

How many collective nouns can you think of?



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Abstract Nouns

These are the names of feelings, thoughts and ideas.

You cannot smell them, see them or hold them.

For example:

Love is an abstract noun. You cannot see it, it is something someone feels.

Can you think of any more abstract nouns?



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Pronouns

Pronouns do the same ‘job’ as nouns do. They stand in for nouns. Instead of using the name of someone or something all the time in our writing, which makes it a bit repetitive, we can use a **pronoun**.



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Pronouns are easy to use. You use them everyday and don't realise it.

When the pronouns refer to people they are called **Personal Pronouns**.

Personal pronouns come in pairs.

Personal pronouns

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



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Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun.

They are **describing** words.

They can also describe pronouns.



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Five kinds of adjectives

Adjectives of quality

These add interesting details to your writing. They tell us what something is like.

For example:

The tree had branches

This is not very interesting. If we add adjectives of quality it becomes more vivid.

The tree had **thick twisted** branches.



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Demonstrative adjectives

These are adjectives that 'point' something out.

They are:

this that these those

That dog **Those** computers

This magazine **These** pencils



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Adjectives of quantity

All numbers are adjectives of quantity. They add details. They are used to describe nouns and pronouns.

First, second and third etc. are also adjectives of quantity.

For example:

The first time I saw it I was amazed.



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Possessive adjectives

These adjectives show ownership.

They are:

My your his her its our
 their

For example:

My cat purrs.



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Interrogative adjectives

These adjectives begin questions by describing a noun.

They are:

whose what which

For example:

Whose pen is this?



Verbs

Verbs are *doing* and *being* words.

For example:

Sarah **swam** for her school. – *Doing*

She **is** a good swimmer. - *Being*



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Past, present and future

Verbs show things happening in the **past, present and future**.

This is called **tense**.

We have to use the correct tense in our writing in order for it to make sense and to show **when** something is happening.



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The present tense

There are three ways to describe something that is happening **now**.

1. I **sing** for my mum.
2. I **am singing** for my mum.
3. I **do sing** for my mum.



1. The first example means that I sing for my mum and then stop.
2. The second example means that I am in the middle of singing for my mum.
3. The third example means that I sing for my mum a lot.



The past tense

If you want to describe something that has already happened you need to use one of the past tenses.

The word changes for the past tense.



For example:

I **sang** for my mum.

The word has changed from **sing** to **sang** to show that it has already happened.

The following examples show the other ways to use the past tense:



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I **sung** for my mum.

I **did sing** for my mum.

I **have sung** for my mum.

I **had sung** for my mum.

I **used to sing** for my mum.

I **was singing** for my mum.

Try to write your own series of past tense sentences using the same verb throughout.



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Write out these sentences using the correct form of the past tense:

1. Sarah catched it.
2. We have selled it.
3. You taked it.
4. I seen it.
5. I done it.



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The future tense

Anything that is ***going*** to happen is the future tense.

For example:

I **shall be singing** for my mum.

I **am about to sing** for my mum.

I **shall sing** for my mum.



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Write a series of sentences using the **future** tense.

Use the same **verb** that you used for the past tense.



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The infinitive

The infinitive is the basic form of the verb. It usually begins with **to**.

For example:

I want **to go** shopping.

I want **to wash** my hair.

I helped **(to) clean** the house.



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Split infinitives

A split infinitive is when a word has been put in the middle of an infinitive.

We shouldn't do this because our sentences sound better if we don't split an infinitive.

Look at the following examples:



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The girl started to noisily cry.

The infinitive here is **to cry**. It has been split by the word **noisily**.

The girl started to cry noisily.

This sentence doesn't split the infinitive and sounds better.



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Auxiliary Verbs

These are known as 'helping' verbs.

They are verbs that help other verbs to make tenses.

They are:

to be to have to do might
must could would
should



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