

Nouns

- **Noun phrase** - builds around a simple noun (person, place, object) e.g. The dog - The old dog
- **Expanded noun phrase** - adjectives placed together in a sentence to describe the noun e.g. The old scruffy dog

*Any phrase including an adjective is also classes as an adjectival phrase

- **Abstract noun** - cannot be is a feeling e.g. love, happiness, anxiety, despair, excitement
- **Proper noun** - real name for the noun e.g. man - Tom, town - Newcastle
- **Pronoun** - Uses the first/third person e.g. he, she, we, they
- **Relative pronoun** - form clauses in sentences marked with commas e.g.

,who was ...,

,which is ...,

,that is ...,

- **Collective nouns** - names for groups of nouns e.g. cows - herd, geese - gaggle, team, choir
- **Compound nouns** - made up of more than one word e.g. pickpocket, waterbottle
- **Concrete nouns** - nouns you can see or touch e.g. chair, tree

Verbs

- **Verb** - describes an action that is taking place e.g. running, skipping, sitting
- **Adverb** - tells us how the action is performed e.g. sits quietly
- **Adverbial phrase** - expands the verb
tells us when e.g. I will go to the shop in a minute
tells us where e.g. The children are playing in the garden
tells us how something is done e.g. He sleeps like a baby
Adverbials can go anywhere in a sentence, fronted adverbials start a sentence e.g. Tomorrow I will go to school.
- **Modal verbs** - paired with a verb, modal verbs include 'small' words such as: must, will, may, should, could, would, shall, might, can
- **Imperative verbs** - not to be called 'bossy' verbs! These verbs give orders in a sentence, usually paired with an exclamation, never question sentences e.g. Stop that now!

Sentences

- **Simple sentences** - these are not to be termed as boring, look at it as one idea with one clause

- **Clause** - verb must be present
- **Complex sentences** - two parts:

Main clause - makes sense on its own, needs a verb

Subordinating clause - adds another action of extra information to the sentence

- **Embedded clause** - a group of words that includes a subject and a verb, that is within a main clause, usually marked by commas. Information related to the sentence topic is put into the middle of the sentence to give the reader more information and enhance the sentence
- **Parenthesis** - use of a , - or () to add extra information but with no verb added
- **Phrases** - stand alone, could be replaced by a single word
- **Active** - focuses on the subject doing something (action)
- **Passive** - focuses on the object

Connectives/Conjunctions

- **Conjunctions** - (within a sentence) co-ordinating: and, but, or, nor

- **Adverbial** - (within a sentence) subordinate/complex sentences: although, as, when, while, before, after, because, if

*For children still term the 'adverbials' as conjunctions, adverbials help us identify the level of skill used and applied in writing.

- **Connectives** (termed as openers previously) at the beginning of sentences, connect time or reason/order events: First/Next/After/However/On the other hand. Even though/Nevertheless
- **Preposition** - tells us where (location) of a person/place/object is e.g. under, behind, next to, in, over