

Word Types

Common Noun	Proper Noun	Collective Noun	Personal Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Relative Pronoun
<p>Nouns name people, places, animals, things or ideas. (They do not include prepositions that name places or verbs that name actions).</p> <p>They can be countable:</p> <p>The book is on the table.</p> <p>My brother had lots of ideas to share.</p> <p>Or non-countable:</p> <p>I bought some chocolate.</p> <p>She showed courage.</p>	<p>The name of a person or place, requiring a capital letter:</p> <p>Pass Aisha the ball.</p> <p>We went to Sheffield.</p>	<p>A name for a collection of things:</p> <p>A herd of cows.</p> <p>A bunch of flowers.</p>	<p>Used in place of a noun or noun phrase:</p> <p><u>Mark</u> smiled at <u>Laura</u>.</p> <p>He smiled at her.</p>	<p>Used in place of a noun or noun phrase:</p> <p>The bag is <u>Ahmed's</u>.</p> <p>The bag is his.</p>	<p>Refers back to a noun or clause:</p> <p>That's the <u>boy</u> who does tricks on a bike.</p> <p><u>Lucy burst the balloon</u>, which upset Steven.</p>
Verb	Auxiliary Verb	Modal Verb	Transitive Verb	Intransitive Verb	Finite Verb
<p>Verbs name an action that someone does, or a feeling or state. They usually have a tense, either past or present. (Some nouns can also name actions, e.g. in 'The walk to school', 'walk' is a noun not a verb).</p> <p>Past tense verb:</p> <p>The boy wrote a poem.</p> <p>Present tense verb:</p> <p>He likes chocolate.</p> <p>An infinitive is the base form of a verb.</p>	<p>The auxiliary verbs are: be, (also used in the progressive: am, is, are and the passive: was, were, have/has, do (used if no other auxiliary verb is present) and the modal verbs.</p> <p>They can be used to make questions and negative statements.</p> <p>Have you finished your dinner?</p> <p>They are running the race.</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 may be too spicy for you.</p> <p>You should get ready now.</p>	<p>Needs at least one object in a sentence to complete its meaning:</p> <p>Adil ate the burger.</p> <p>Amelia kicked the ball.</p>	<p>Does not need an object to complete its meaning:</p> <p>We all jumped.</p>	<p>The verb in a sentence that can stand on its own.</p> <p>Can be past:</p> <p>Sam has done the shopping.</p> <p>present:</p> <p>Mark does the cooking.</p> <p>or imperative:</p> <p>Do the dishes, Jo.</p>

Word Types

Adjective	Adverb	Determiner	Preposition	Conjunction	Modifier
Can be used before a noun to modify it: It was a yellow ball. Or after the verb 'be' as its complement: The film was brilliant .	Can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause: Tom started running quickly . The painting was really colourful. We don't eat meat very often. Fortunately , I wasn't late.	Specifies a noun. <i>Definite article: the</i> <i>Indefinite article: a, an</i> <i>Demonstratives: e.g. this, those</i> <i>Possessives: e.g. my, your</i> <i>Quantifiers: e.g. some, every</i>	Links a noun, pronoun or noun phrase to another word. Often a location, direction or relation of time: The dog ran to her. Put it in the box. I haven't seen him since yesterday.	Links words or phrases. <i>Co-ordinating conjunction - links equal words or phrases:</i> Bring your bucket and spade. <i>Subordinating conjunction - introduces a subordinate clause:</i> He put on his coat because it was forecast to rain.	A word that modifies another by making its meaning more specific: A terraced house.
HomophoneHomonymHomograph				Antonym	Synonym
A word that sounds the same as another: A grizzly bear walked through the forest. The tree was bare .	A word that looks and sounds like another: Seal the bag. The seal swam.	A word that looks the same as another, but may sound different: He tied a bow on the teddy. He took a bow in front of the audience.	Words with opposite meanings: fast – slow good – bad empty - full	Words with similar meanings: shout – yell quick - fast boring – dull	