

# Word Classes

## Verbs

A word that describes what a person or thing does, such as: run, hit, rain, be, seem, become, grow

## Nouns

A word that identifies a person, place thing idea or quality, such as: woman, dog, building, London, truth, birth

## Adjectives

A word that describes a noun, such as: red, bad, giant, hairy, shy

## Adverbs

A word that gives more information about a verb adjective or another adverb, such as: lazily, easily, abroad, very

## Prepositions

A word that describes the position of something, the time it happened or the way it is done, such as: under, between, on, after, by

## Conjunctions

A word that connects, phrases or sentences, such as: and because but for, ir, or

## Determiners

A word that introduces a noun, such as: an, a, every, this, those, the

## Pronouns

A word that is used in place of a noun that is a specific person or thing, such as: she, him, mine, we, I, us ,me , herself

# Pronouns

## Personal and Reflective Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I, me, myself	we, us, ourselves
2nd Person	You, yourself	you, yourselves
3rd Person	she, her, he, him, it, himself, herself, itself	they, them, themselves

## Indefinite and Possessive Pronouns

Singular	Plural
anyone, anybody, anything, each, either, everyone, no one, nothing, one, somebody, my, your, her, mine, his, hers	both, few, may, several, our, your, their, ours, yours, theirs

# Types of Nouns

Common	Proper	Collective	Compound
<p>A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, e.g. <i>boy, country, bridge, ciuty, birth, day, happiness.</i></p>	<p>A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, e.g. <i>Steven, Africa, Tower Bridge, London, Monday.</i> In written English, proper nouns begin with capital letters.</p>	<p>Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g. <i>audience, family, government, team, jury.</i></p>	<p>refer to two or more nouns combined to form a single noun (<i>sister-in-law, schoolboy, fruit juice.</i></p>
Concrete	Abstract	Singular and Plural	Singular
<p>A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. Examples include <i>dog, building, tree, rain, beach, tune, Tower Bridge</i></p>	<p>An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions - things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, e.g. <i>truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour.</i></p>	<p>have a singular and a plural form. In plural, these nouns can be used with a number- they can be counted. (<i>friends, chairs, houses, boys...</i>)</p>	<p>can only be used in singular. They can't be counted. (<i>money, bread, water, coffee...</i>)</p>

# Types of Preposition

<b>Time</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Direction</b>
<b>in</b> <b>on</b> <b>At</b>	<b>in</b> <b>on</b> <b>At</b>	<b>towards</b> <b>to</b> <b>through</b> <b>Into</b>
<b>Agent</b>	<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Phrase</b>
<b>by</b> <b>with</b>	<b>by</b> <b>with</b> <b>on</b>	<b>Listen to</b> <b>add to</b> <b>agree with</b> <b>according to</b>

# Conjunctions Keywords

## Instruct/Recount/

afterwards  
afterwards  
at once  
at once  
at this moment  
at this point  
before that  
finallynext  
first  
here  
hitherto  
in the end  
lastly  
later on  
next time  
now  
on another occasion  
previously  
second

## Explain

besides  
e.g..  
for example  
for instance  
i.e.  
in other words

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List  
finally  
first  
first of all  
firstly  
for another  
for one thing  
in summation  
in the first place  
lastly

## Comparative connectives

### To show similarity or add a point

additionally  
also  
as well  
even

furthermore

in addition

indeed

let alone

### To reinforce a point

after all

anyway

besides

moreover

### To offer a different point of view

alternatively

anyway

but

by contrast

differs from

elsewhere

even so

however

in contrast

in other respects

in spite of this

in that respect

instead

nevertheless

on the contrary

## Casual

accordingly  
all the same  
an effect of  
an outcome of  
as a consequence of  
as a result of  
because  
caused by  
consequently  
despite this  
even though  
hence  
however  
in that case  
moreover  
nevertheless  
otherwise

## Instruct/Recount/

accordingly  
as a result  
consequently  
for example  
for instance  
for one thing  
including  
provided that  
since  
so  
such as  
then  
therefore  
these include  
through  
unless  
without

# Types of Adverb

<b>How</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<p>These tell us how the action happened</p> <p>E..g. loudly, slowly, correctly, fast, easily, carefully,</p>	<p>These tell us about where something happened</p> <p>E.g. here, there, outside, near, somewhere, upstairs, ahead,</p>	<p>These tell us when something happened</p> <p>E.g. now, then, soon, tomorrow, yesterday, tonight, again, early, yesterday</p>	<p>These tell us how many times the action happens:</p> <p>E.g. daily, sometimes, often, seldom, usually, frequently, always, ever, generally, rarely, monthly, yearly,</p>

# Types of Determiner

<b>Articles</b>	<b>Demonstrative</b>	<b>Possessive</b>
<b>the</b> <b>an</b> <b>A</b>	<b>this</b> <b>that</b> <b>these</b> <b>those</b>	<b>my, your</b> <b>his, her</b> <b>its, our</b> <b>your, their</b>
<b>Quantifiers</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Order</b>
<b>some, any</b> <b>few, little</b> <b>more, much</b> <b>any, every</b>	<b>one, two</b> <b>three, four</b> <b>twenty, hundred</b>	<b>First, Second</b> <b>Third, Last</b> <b>next</b>

# Types of Pronoun

<b>Demonstrative</b>	<b>Relative</b>	<b>Indefinite</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>
They demonstrate (or indicate): This, that, those, these.	They introduce a dependent (subordinate) clause, which gives more information: who, whom, which, that.	They are used for non-specific items and people: anyone	These begin questions: Who, Which, What, Where, How
<b>Possessive</b>	<b>Reflective</b>	<b>Intensive</b>	<b>Personal</b>
These are used to show ownership: my, your, his, our, hers...	They refer to another noun in the sentence and end in -self or -selves: himself, herself, yourself	They are used to add more emphasis to a subject and end in -self or -selves: myself, himself, herself	They are used as substitutes for a noun or pronoun in a sentence: he, she, I, me, we, it...

# Types of Verb

<b>Action</b>	<b>Linking</b>	<b>Modal</b>
<p>They tell us what the subject is doing:</p> <p>E.g. ran, hide, walk, swim, told, deliver, listen, measure, recorded, explored, programmed, wrote, solved, served, move, push, pull, wiggle, catch, go, turn, jump, scam, fell, colour, draw, joke, sing, leave, come, glue. create, taste, smell, skate, bike,</p>	<p>Joins or links a subject to a noun</p> <p>E.g. is, are, was, were, being, been am, be,</p>	<p>Modal verbs help the main verb—they need an action verb with them</p> <p>E.g. shall, will, could, would, must, might, can may, have, had, has, do, did, is, are, was, were, am, being, been</p>