Grammar – Useful terminology

Verb – names an action, eg: skip, sat

Adjective –gives more information about a noun, eg: tiny, sparkly

Noun – names a thing, eg: apple, bird

Common noun – refers to people or things in general, dog, tree

Proper noun – identifies a particular person, place or thing, eg: England, James

Concrete noun – refers to people and things that exist physically, eg: banana, beach

Abstract noun – refers to ideas or qualities that cannot be seen/touched, eg: friendship

Collective noun – groups of people or things, eg: crowd, family

Pronoun – used instead of a noun (helps to avoid repetition), eg: he, it, they

Possessive pronoun – tells you who or what owns a noun, eg: his apple

Relative pronoun – gives more information about the noun, eg: The bird who sat on the bench

Adverb – gives more information about a verb, eg: eagerly, slowly

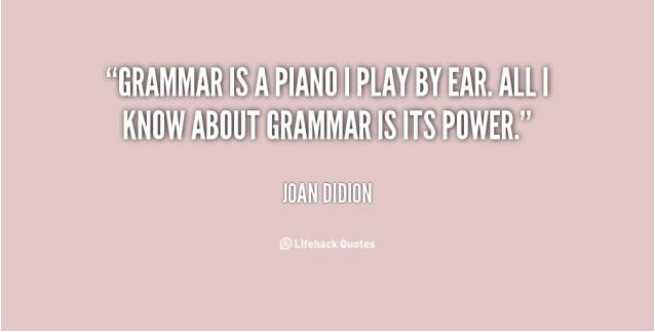
Preposition – shows how things are related, eg: a cat crept up the tree

Determiner – goes in front of a noun to help tell you which thing or person the sentence is about, eg: The little bird pecked an apple.

Top Tip:

Remember that some words can be more than one word class:

Eg:

The bark peeled off the ancient tree (noun)

The dog's bark was as loud as a siren (verb)