

Knowledge Organiser: Word Classes

Word Class: Nouns		Word Class:	
Proper Nouns – names of a person, place or thing (always starts with a capital letter)	e.g. John, Warsop, September <u>John</u> lives in <u>Warsop</u> .	Adjective – describes a noun	e.g. blue, small, gentle The <u>white</u> snow blanketed the floor.
Concrete Nouns – things you experience through your five senses	e.g. table, pencil, chocolate, music Put the <u>pencil</u> down please.	Verb – an action (doing), state (being) or occurrence	e.g. run, was, work The sun <u>is</u> hot. I <u>play</u> in the garden.
Abstract Nouns – ideas, emotions and concepts (you can't touch them)	e.g. truth, justice, anger, love I feel <u>hope</u> for the future.	Adverb – modifies the meaning of a verb, noun or other adverb Expresses manner, place, time or degree	e.g. slowly, regularly, soon I liked the cuddly rabbit <u>best</u> .
Collective Nouns – refers to a group of individuals	e.g. herd, class, pack A <u>gaggle</u> of geese were at the pond.		
Pronouns – replaces a proper or common noun	e.g. he, she, they, it John had a bookmark; <u>he</u> used <u>it</u> in his book.		
Word Class: Determiners		Word Class:	
Article – tells us the definite or indefinite	e.g. a/an, the <u>The</u> tree is beautiful in autumn.	Prepositions – show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They describe, for example, the position of something, the time when something happens, or the way in which something is done.	e.g. after, in, with He moved here <u>after</u> the war.
Quantifier – indicates quantity	e.g. few, many, some, two <u>Lots</u> of fun was had at the party.	Co-ordinating conjunction – a conjunction placed between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal importance (main clause).	e.g. for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so I like chocolate, <u>but</u> I don't like sweets.
Possessive – indicates who it belongs to	e.g. mine, its, his That is <u>her</u> coat.	Subordinating conjunction – a conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause.	e.g. while, since, although I went to bed early <u>because</u> I was tired.
Demonstrative – points to something specific	e.g. this, that, those <u>These</u> computers are for sale.		