



Nouns

Nouns are words that **name things**.

Common nouns are everyday words for things. → road flowers

Fred Wales Sunday ← **Proper nouns** are names for particular people, places or things.

1 Circle the noun in each of the phrases below.

behind the sofa

a great idea

in the field

the dangerous gang

silly Sally

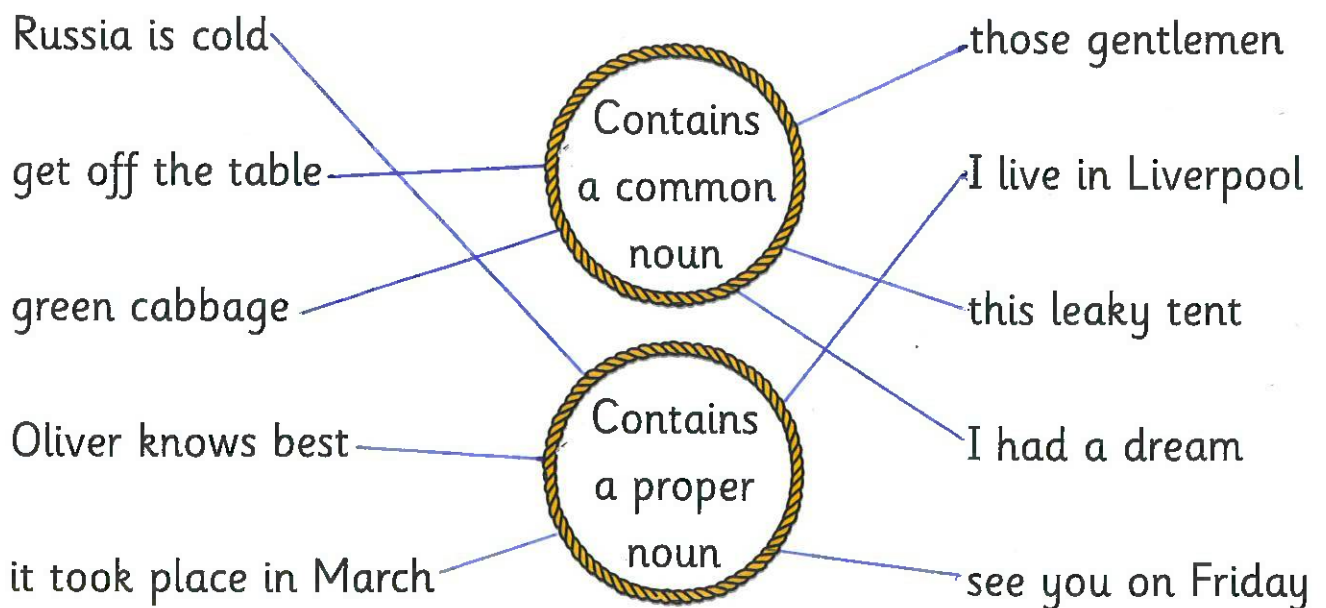
all the people

a good education

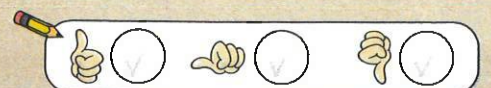
smelly socks

Tip: proper nouns always have a capital letter.

2 Draw lines from the phrases to the correct label.



"I know what common and proper nouns are."



Adjectives



Adjectives are words that tell us more about a noun.

the small town

a black hat

a wise magician

1 Underline the adjectives below. Then write them in the box.

lucky
scruffy
blue
tired
huge
bossy

lucky

Thomas

bakery

horse

scruffy

marsh

blue

London

huge

tired

bossy

2 Add the best adjective from the box to complete the sentences below.

lazy

magical

overgrown

roaring

The roaring aeroplane tore across the sky.

Lady Claire told her lazy butler to hurry up.

The magical wizard cast a spell on the king.

Lots of snails live in Mr Watson's overgrown garden.

"I know what adjectives are and how to use them."



Verbs



Verbs are **doing** or **being** words.

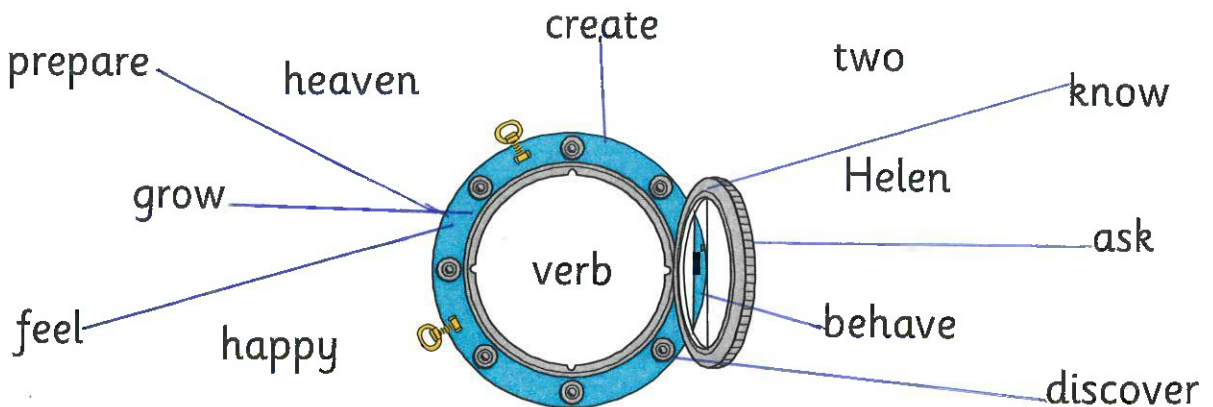
We **take** the train. I **cook** the dinner. He **is** the captain.

Verbs **change** depending on **who** is doing the action.

She **likes** cats.

We **like** cats.

1 Show which words below are verbs by drawing lines to the porthole.



2 Circle the correct form of the verb in each of the sentences below.

Dad often tries / try to take an extra biscuit from the tin.

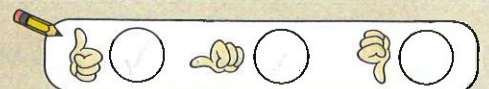
We is / are driving to Stoke-on-Trent this Saturday.

Dianne crosses / cross the bridge to get to work.

Karl teaches / teach rock climbing at the village hall.

On Wednesdays, Zola goes / go to chess club.

"I know what verbs are and how to use them."



Adverbs



Adverbs are words that describe verbs.

Tommy stroked the kitten gently.

Adverbs often end with **-ly**.

They can tell you how, when and how often the verb was done.

He shouted **angrily**.

I'll leave **shortly**.

We **always** win.

1 Circle the **adverbs** in the sentences below.

Aunt May's special chocolates mysteriously disappeared.

I always tell Gareth the whole truth.

Mum said the postman would arrive soon.

Neela sometimes walks to school, but usually drives.

★ Extra Challenge

Can you spot the two **adjectives** in these sentences?

2 Add the correct **adverb** from the box to the sentences below.

oddly

there

tomorrow

greedily

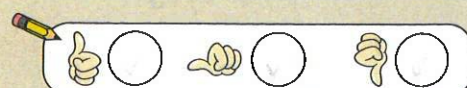
Sam greedily ate three hamburgers.

Look, I think that's John over there.

Wendy and Bob go on holiday tomorrow.

Felicity behaved rather oddly when she saw us.

"I know what adverbs are and how to use them."





Pronouns

Pronouns are words that you use to replace nouns.

Jo got a present and Jo liked the present.

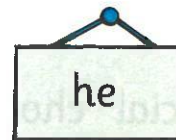
This is very repetitive.

This is better.

'she' and 'it' are pronouns.

Jo got a present and she liked it.

1 Use the pronouns below to finish the story. Use each pronoun once.



Today I went to the cinema with Jane. We bought some popcorn and ateit..... all during the adverts. Jane talked through the whole film —she..... is a chatterbox. A man toldus..... to be quiet —he..... was quite angry.

2 Rewrite each sentence, replacing the underlined nouns with pronouns.

Rachel went out in the rain and Rachel got wet.

.....Rachel..... went..... out..... in..... the..... rain..... and..... she..... got wet

Neil and Liam looked for Liz until Neil and Liam found Liz.

.....Neil and Liam..... looked..... for..... Liz..... until..... they..... found..... her.....

Dad and I found a ring, so Dad and I handed the ring in.

.....Dad and I..... found..... a ring....., so..... we..... handed..... it..... in.....

Pronouns can be used across sentences as well.

They make your writing flow better and make it easier to understand.

Tom's mum is over there. She's waving to him.

'She' refers back to 'Tom's mum'.

'Him' refers back to 'Tom'.

3 Write down what the underlined pronouns below refer back to.

James plays board games with Sally. He likes her.

'He' refers back to James.....

'Her' refers back to Sally.....

Tip: Only use a pronoun when it's clear what the pronoun refers back to.

The trees are blowing in the wind. It's making them shake.

'It' refers back to the wind.....

'Them' refers back to the trees.....

4 Rewrite the underlined sentences, replacing the nouns with pronouns.

Yvonne wants to be an astronaut. Yvonne is very ambitious.

Yvonne wants to be an astronaut. She is very ambitious.....

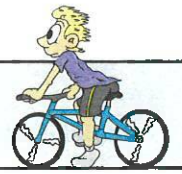
Mr Morris hates cycling. Mr Morris thinks cycling is silly.

Mr Morris hates cycling. He thinks it is silly.....

"I know what pronouns are and how to use them."



Possessive Pronouns



Pronouns are words that you use to **replace nouns**.

Possessive pronouns show **who** owns something.

Sam forgot his coat, so Kim lent him **hers**.

The possessive pronoun '**hers**' is used instead of 'her coat'.
It shows that the coat **belongs** to Kim.

1 Circle the possessive pronouns below. Then write them on the board.

we
yours
he
hers
it
theirs
mine
ours
they
his
you
I

2 Circle the correct pronouns to complete the sentences below.

Mrs Parkin's chocolate brownies taste better than they / ours.

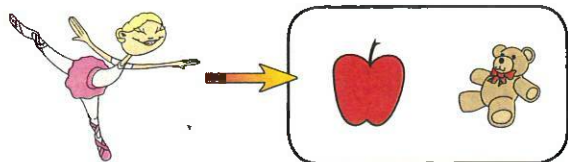
Harry can't find his bike, so Tim is giving him his / them.

We could eat at my house or at yours / you.

I told him it was my / mine but he still took it / them.

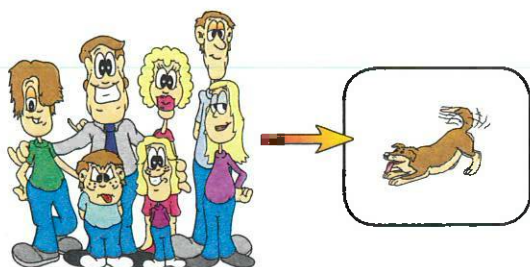
We tried, but theirs / them are just bigger than ours / us.

3 Answer the questions below using theirs, hers or his.



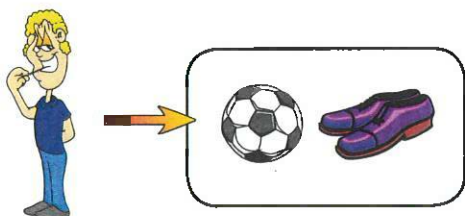
Whose is the ball? ... His

Whose is the dog? ... Theirs



Whose are the shoes? ... His

Whose is the apple? ... Hers



Whose is the teddy? ... Hers

4 Rewrite each sentence, replacing the underlined words with possessive pronouns.

Lucy needs a pen — you could give her your pen.

... Lucy needs a pen — you could give her yours.

Paul thinks this is my bag — but it's his bag.

... Paul thinks this is my bag — but it's his.

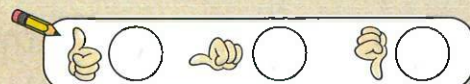
Don't eat that sandwich — that's my sandwich.

... Don't eat that sandwich — that's mine.

Kareem needs a place to stay — he could stay at our house.

... Kareem needs a place to stay — he could stay at ours.

"I can use possessive pronouns in my writing."





Articles and Determiners

Articles are the words 'a', 'an' and 'the'. They go **before** nouns.
You use 'a' or 'an' for **general** things and 'the' for **specific** things.

I have **a** car.

I have **the** best car in the world.

Use 'a' when the noun starts with a **consonant** sound. → We need **a** break.

There was **an** accident. ← Use 'an' when the noun starts with a **vowel** sound.

1 Circle the articles in the passage below.

Vowel sounds are usually made by the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o' and 'u'.

At school, there was a dog in the playground. He ran around the children and barked at a teacher. He sniffed the grass and then went home. I've never seen an animal at playtime before.

2 Add a, an or the to the sentences below so that they make sense.

The... milkman left a note to say he's going on holiday.

When the... cake was ready, we decorated it with icing.

Poppy and Silvia went on a... walk across the fields.

There was an... unusual smell in the air.

The... ending of the story was disappointing.

Articles are the most common type of **determiner**.

A **determiner** is any word that goes **before** a **noun** to tell you whether it is **general** or **specific**.

I need **that** car.

I need **this** car.

These are examples —
there are lots more.

I need **those** cars.

I need **these** cars.

I need **every** car.

I need **my** car.

I need **your** car.

I need **some** cars.

3 Underline the determiners in the sentences below.

Some friends of mine have been to this restaurant before.

Charlie has an idea about how to rescue your dog.

Every suggestion on how to tackle my problem is useful.

Those police officers walked in and arrested a waiter.

4 Circle the correct determiners to complete the sentences below.

Add some / a water — any amount will do.

Every person in an / this room needs to think about it.

This / Those children are scaring our neighbour's cat.

I think these / that car has a flat tyre.

This / An pie is the best pie in the world.

These / This cake recipe says we need four bananas.

"I know what determiners are and how to use them."

