

# Nouns



**Nouns** are words that **name things**.

**Concrete nouns** are names for things that you can **see, touch, smell** or **hear**.

chair

road

owl

happiness

power

success

**Abstract nouns** are names for **ideas** or **feelings**.

**Collective nouns** are names for **groups** of people or things.

a pack of wolves

a gang of thieves

a gaggle of geese

**1** Write the **nouns** below next to the **correct** heading.

swarm

fish

faith

bike

house

freedom

flock

anger

shoal

grass

ball

hope

herd

Concrete nouns: .....

Abstract nouns: .....

Collective nouns: .....

**2** Rewrite the sentences below replacing the underlined **nouns** with your own nouns.

To get to the school, I pass a field with a herd of cows.

The fear I feel about going to Aberdeen on the bus is overwhelming.

"I can identify different types of noun."





# Verbs



Verbs are **doing** or **being** words. → Bill **eats** spiders.

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

I **read** comics.

He **reads** comics.

Watch out for **irregular** verbs — they change in **different** ways. E.g. 'I am', 'she is'.

1 Circle the correct form of each verb to finish these sentences.

Drew agrees / agree with his brother.

We is / are going to see / sees some friends tomorrow.

He always screams / scream when he sees a moth.

Michael often does / do his homework straight after school.

★ Extra Challenge

Can you use these verbs to make up your own sentences?

2 Rewrite each of these sentences so it is about you.

Helen is captain of the county football team.

.....

Michelle usually dries her wet hair with a towel.

.....

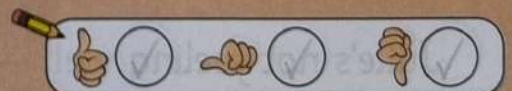
Raahim goes to night school twice a week.

.....

Gregory has a new sports car.

.....

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





# Modal Verbs



Some verbs are used to give more information about the main verb in a sentence. Modal verbs often show how certain or possible something is.

We might play golf.

We will play golf.

We shall play golf.

We may play golf.

1 Circle the modal verbs in the sentences below.

I wouldn't want to be famous.

Roger should know better.

Tim should change his socks. We shall do our very best.

Laura may know the answer.

I could drive us there.

He will give us some advice.

Sally might move to Canada.

They can come too. You ought to know better.

2 Underline the correct modal verbs to complete the sentences below.

Our holiday must / should have been relaxing, but it was very stressful.

I could / will have gone with Johnny, but I had other things to do.

That might / shall be the answer, but I'm not so sure.

Ken and Peter are away next week — they would / must let Katie know.

The builders knew they could / shall finish the job on time.

I'm really not sure about what to do — I might / would ask a friend.

Julie's not feeling well — she would / ought to stay in bed.



3 Add the correct modal verb from the box to the sentences below.

ought

could

might

would

should

I ..... as well go to the party on my own.

Norman would go on holiday to Australia if he ..... afford it.

..... you like a piece of apple crumble?

If you change your mind, you ..... let me know.

300 ml of milk ..... to be enough for the pancake mixture.

4 Write a sentence of your own using each of the modal verbs below.

★ Extra Challenge

Try to think of some other modal verbs, then write sentences using them.

might

must

will

should

"I can use modal verbs correctly."





# Adjectives



Adjectives are words that tell us more about a noun.

the soft pillow

a lost dog

a tasty fish

1 Underline the adjectives in the phrases below.

Melissa's aggressive dog

a rare species

a dismal day

odd socks

cheeky children

purple spots

trendy music

unusual ideas

crazy hair

2 Replace the underlined adjectives with more interesting adjectives.

The play was good and the actors were good. I had a good time.




The concert was bad — the music was bad and the food was bad.




3 Add your own adjectives to the sentences below.

There was a ..... noise coming from the kitchen.

The ..... monster in the cave is very angry.

The ..... monkeys will break our windscreen wipers.

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





# Adverbs



**Adverbs** are words that describe **verbs**, **adjectives** and other adverbs.

I **quickly** ate my lunch.

'quickly' is  
the adverb.

He didn't do **very** well.

The pudding was **really** tasty.

- 1 Underline the adverbs in the sentences below. Then write down whether the adverbs are describing a verb or an adjective.

He played well. →

The party was bitterly disappointing. →

The car is incredibly dirty. →

Louise cheerfully waved to us. →

Sam seems extremely pleased. →

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

very

elegantly

severely

truthfully

accidentally

Tamina ..... broke her mum's favourite vase.

Olivia said she didn't feel ..... well.

The ballerinas danced ..... across the stage.

The schoolboy ..... answered the teacher's questions.

That house is ..... damaged.



Some **adverbs** show how **possible** something is.

**Surely** they'll have a buffet.

**Perhaps** they'll have a buffet.

Modal verbs also show how possible something is — take a look back at page 6.

3 Draw lines from the adverbs below to the correct label.

definitely

perhaps

maybe

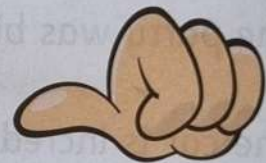
possibly

surely

certainly



certain



not certain

4 Rewrite the sentences below, replacing the underlined adverbs with a less certain adverb. Use a different adverb for each sentence.

It's definitely true that the weather wasn't good enough.

Setting a deadline will certainly make a difference.

My car will probably break down on the way.

5

Rewrite the sentences below, replacing the underlined adverbs with a more certain adverb. Use a different adverb for each sentence.

We will probably go to see Grandma tomorrow.

Francis and Gillian are possibly going to the cinema tonight.

Maybe Ulvertown Rovers will win the league.

6

Write each of the adverbs below in a sentence.

perhaps

surely

maybe

definitely

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





# Pronouns



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

The boy found the ball, and **he** kicked it.

The pronouns help you avoid repeating 'the boy' and 'the ball'.

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

That's Jen's brother. **He's** older than **her**.

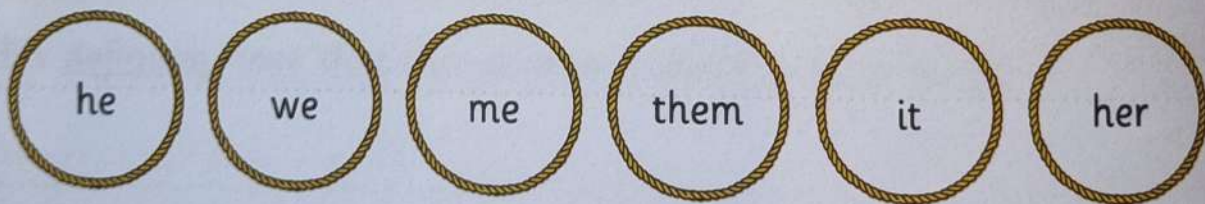
'He' refers to Jen's brother and 'her' refers to Jen.

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

Charlotte made a picture for Trudy, then gave the picture to Trudy.

Ed and Sam lost Mike, so Ed and Sam went to look for Mike.

2 Use the pronouns to finish the story. Use each pronoun once.



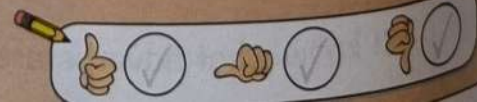
I was cross with Dennis — ..... took my favourite CD and scratched

..... He was sorry and said he would buy ..... a new one.

My sister was angry with him too — he borrowed ..... scissors and

broke ..... But never mind, ..... are all friends again now.

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





# Relative Pronouns

**Relative pronouns** are words like 'who' and 'which'. They are used to **join** parts of **sentences** together.

See page 16 for more on relative pronouns.

I saw the girl **who** took Tom's drink. ← **'who' is used for people**

Darrel only eats cakes **which** are sugar-free. ← **'which' is used for things**

**1** Draw lines to complete the sentences below correctly.

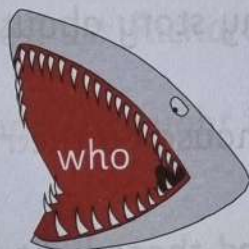
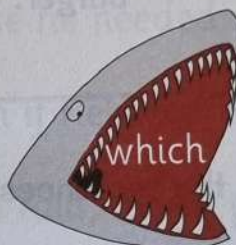
We met the acrobat

I like the blue shoes

They always stay in hotels

Paul is the builder

Lauren saw the dentist



gave her a filling.

have a five-star rating.

built our house.

have sparkly laces.

performed in the circus.

**2** Add a relative pronoun from the box to the sentences below.

that

whose

which

who

We have a new neighbour ..... works at the bank.

This is the shop ..... sells diving equipment.

That's the man ..... son is a famous footballer.

Geraldine owns a house ..... has four bedrooms and a big garden.

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





# Determiners



Determiners go in front of nouns.  
They tell you whether the noun is a  
general thing or a particular thing.

These are examples —  
there are lots more.

He wants **an**  
enormous burger.

This could be  
any burger.

He wants **a** burger.

He wants **that** burger.

This means a  
particular  
burger.

He wants **this** burger.

He wants **my** burger.

He wants **your** burger.

1 Underline the determiners in the sentences below.

The teacher told us a funny story about an elephant in the jungle.

We saw a picture of that house by the river where your boat is.

Ben and Bill finally changed those light bulbs in their bathroom.

A police officer chased some thieves out of the bank and into an alleyway.

2 Add a determiner correctly to the  
sentences so that they make sense.

..... pizza is the best pizza I've ever tasted.

We need to go to the garage — ..... car has broken down.

Add ..... milk — any amount is fine.

Kelly saw ..... aardvark and ..... lion at the zoo.

Tip: there's more than  
one correct answer to  
some of these questions.

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

