

## GPS- Key Vocabulary

### Word Classes:

#### Nouns

Are things, people or places.

- *Proper nouns* - Need capital letters - New Addington, George, Miss Morgan
- *Common nouns* - table, books, carpet, jumper
- *Collective nouns* - school, pack, herd
- *Abstract nouns* - love, hate, jealousy, fear

#### Verbs

Are actions

- sprint, think, write, cough, be, have, do

#### Adjectives

Describe a noun

- beautiful, amazing, pink, enormous, diminutive,

#### Adverbs

Describe a verb

- *Adverb of time* ~ never, tomorrow, later, already, before
- *Adverbs of place* ~ there, everywhere, near, far, here
- *Adverbs of manner* ~ fast, slowly, aggressively, rapidly, deliberately
- *Adverbs of frequency* ~ almost, completely, always, normally, once

#### Pronouns

Replace a noun for a person so that you do not need to keep writing their name

- *Singular pronouns* - he, she, it, me, his, her, him  
Singular uses **was** - I was, it was, he was, she was, Fred was

**IMPORTANT** - *The word I is a pronoun and needs a capital letter.*

- *Plural pronouns* - they, we, us, them, their  
Plural uses **were** - they were, we were, computers were
- *Personal pronouns* - he, she, me, his, her, him
- *Possessive pronouns* ~ his, her, theirs, its
- *Relative pronouns* ~ who, which, that, whose, where

#### Prepositions

Explain the position of something

- Under, over, beneath, left, centre, towards, following

#### Conjunctions

Join parts of a sentence, two sentences or a paragraph together

- However, whilst, although, moreover

#### Determiners

Specifies a noun as known or unknown

- *Articles* - the, a, an
- *Demonstratives* - this, those, these
- *Possessives* - my, your, his
- *Quantifiers* - every, some, and all numbers eg six

## Key Vocabulary to know:

### Synonyms

A word that means the same or similar to another word

- *Happy ~ joy, delight, merry, cheery, content*

### Antonym

A word that means the opposite

- *Happy ~ sad*
- *Good ~ bad*

### Active voice

Where the subject performs the action stated by the verb

- *The cat scratched the door.*
- *He buys a camera.*
- *I filled the bath with water.*

### Passive voice

Where the action is the subject of the sentence

- *The door was scratched by the cat.*
- *A camera is bought by him.*
- *The bath was filled with water*

### Clause

Is a part of the sentence that contains the verb and the subject

- *Main clause ~ makes sense on its own e.g. The cat sat near the window*
- *Subordinate clause ~ is dependent on the main clause and can be anywhere in a sentence e.g.*  
*The cat, who was incredibly large, stopped so it could see out of the window.*  
*Walking across the carpet, the cat stopped so it could see out of the window.*  
*The cat stopped, so it could see out of the window, which looked out over the field.*
- *Relative clause ~ contains a relative pronoun e.g.*  
*When the cat was walking, it stopped to look out of the window.*  
*The cat, who was called Fred, stopped to look out of the window.*
- *Embedded clause ~ is in the middle of the main clause and usually is encased by parenthesis e.g.*  
*The cat, who was incredibly large, stopped so it could see out of the window.*
- *Conditional clause ~ expresses a condition. They start with if/unless e.g.*  
*If the cat stops, it will look out of the window.*  
*When the cat walks by the window, if it is sunny it will want to go outside.*

Also to remember- should have, would have, could have - NOT OF!

### Learn when to use the following homophones:

- *there, their and they're ~ Go over there. See their dog. They're throwing a ball for it.*
- *your, you're ~ That is your coat. You're annoying.*
- *through, threw ~ Go through the door. He threw the ball.*
- *which, witch ~ Which way did he go? The witch flew on her broomstick.*
- *hole, whole ~ There is a hole in my shoe. He ate the whole cake.*
- *aloud, allowed ~ She read it aloud. Are you allowed in there?*

