

KS2 Word Classes Knowledge Organiser

Word class: Nouns		Word class:	
Proper noun - name, place, month- always starts with a capital letter	e.g. John, South Woodford, March <u>James</u> went to the supermarket.	Adjective - describes a noun Verb - an action, state or occurrence Adverb - modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb or other adverb. Expresses manner, place, time or degree	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 In my bag I have many things including an <u>apple</u> .		e.g. run, was, work The sun <u>is</u> hot so I <u>play</u> in the garden.
Abstract nouns - ideas and concepts; you can't touch them	e.g. truth, justice, anger I feel <u>hope</u> for the future.		e.g. slowly, regularly, soon I liked the cuddly rabbit <u>best</u> .
Pronoun - replaces a proper noun or common noun	e.g. he, she, they, it John had a bookmark; <u>he</u> used it in his book.		
Collective noun - a noun that refers to a group of individuals	e.g. herd, class, pack A <u>gaggle</u> of geese were at the pond.		
Word class: Determiner	A modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has		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 Co-ordinating conjunction - a conjunction placed between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal importance (main clause) Subordinating conjunction - a conjunction that introduces a subordinating clause	e.g. after, in, with He moved here <u>after</u> the end of the war.
Quantifier - indicates quantity	e.g. few, many, some <u>Lots</u> of fun was had at the party.		e.g. for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so I like chocolate <u>but</u> I don't like sweets.
Possessives - indicates who it belongs to	e.g. my, its, his That is <u>her</u> coat.		e.g. while, since, although I went to the cinema <u>after</u> I had eaten my dinner.
Demonstratives - points to something specific	e.g. this, that, those <u>These</u> computers are for sale.		
Numbers - tells us how many	e.g. one, two, three <u>Seven</u> dwarves accompanied Snow White.		