



English Sentences

Sentences

e.g. **The dog barked at a cat**

- **The** dog ← *subject noun*
- barked ← *verb*
- at ← *preposition*
- **a** cat ← *object noun*

○ = **article**

- 'the' → one particular example of the noun
- 'a' / 'an' → one of many possible examples of the noun

A *preposition* is a word that can link verbs, nouns, and pronouns together.

Usually a *preposition* is used before a noun and after a verb

Nouns

- People, animals, organisations
– Woman, dog, NATO
- Things, objects
– Spoon, moon
- Places
– Nottingham, Hong Kong
- Ideas, qualities
– Charm, Intelligence, Appearance
- Results of actions
– (usually comes from a verb) A jump, a view

Articles

These identify the “importance” of a noun

- “The” = this particular one, or these particular ones₹
- “A” = any one
- “An” = same as “A” but before a vowel sound
- “-” = any ones₹

Add suitable articles to each of your 5 nouns

Verbs

Describe

- An action
 - Eat
 - Feel
 - Sit
 - Walk

Prepositions (linking words)

Describes the relationship between a noun and a verb. e.g.

- **Direction** – towards, from, to, into, out of, across
- **Time** – before, after, during, while, until
- **Place** – on, in, under, above, over

Articles

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Adjectives & Adverbs

Adjectives add description about a noun

- A **red** bus
- The **only** problem
- The **silly** boy
- **Wild** horses

Adverbs add description about a verb or adjective

- Running **quickly**
- Hold **tight**
- **Really** warm

Pronouns (words instead of a noun)

- Person (subject of sentence)
– I, you, he, she, it, we, they
- Person (object of sentence)
– me, you, him, her, it, us, them
- Possessive
– mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs
- Demonstrative
– this, that, these, those

*=subject only	<h2>Types of Pronouns</h2>		**=object only
Personal	<i>I*, you, he*, she*, it, we*, they*, me**, you, him**, her**, it, us**, them**</i>	<i>She</i> gave the cake to <i>him</i>	
Possessive	<i>mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs</i>	The white car is <i>mine</i>	
Reflexive**	<i>myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves</i>	He injured <i>himself</i> playing football	
Reciprocal**	<i>each other, one another</i>	They really hate <i>each other</i>	
Relative	<i>that, which, who*, whose, whom**, where, when</i>	The book <i>that</i> you gave me was really boring	
Demonstrative	<i>this, that, these, those</i>	<i>This</i> is a new car	
Interrogative*	<i>who, what, why, where, when, whose</i>	<i>What</i> did he say to you?	
Indefinite	<i>anything, anybody, anyone, something, somebody, someone, nothing, nobody, none, no one</i>	There's <i>something</i> in my shoe	

The 'bricks' used to build sentences

We've been studying English sentences[§]. There **MUST** be

- A *subject* (the noun* that's doing something)
- A *verb* (describing what the subject is doing)

There may also be

- An *object* (a noun* 'receiving' the action)
- *Adjectives* (adding information about the nouns)
- *Adverbs* (adding information about the verb or adjective)
- *Prepositions* (linking words)
- *Articles* (the / a / an)
- **Pronouns* (words that replace a noun)



[§]Sometimes the Subject might be assumed and not be written or spoken. E.G. "Sing for me" which means "[You] sing for me".

Some examples

- John eats oranges.
- She sings for fun.
- Susan climbed up the ladder.
- I saw the moon in the sky.
- I am running until I get to the finish.
- You are an idiot.

Some more examples

- He barked very loudly at the fat cat
- This pen isn't mine, it's hers
- She's just finished her game of tennis.
Can we play now?
- My children really care for each other –
except when they are fighting!

Even more examples for you!

- The sun is shining brightly.
- The sun is so bright, I need sunglasses.
- He was very rich and gave me £5.
- I need to go to sleep.
- There it is. I have been looking for it everywhere.