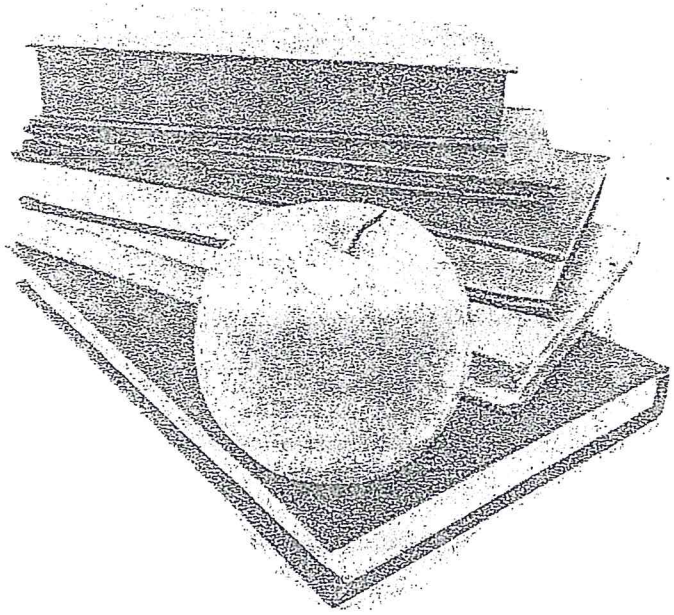
Literacy Facts



Year 7

Name:

Nouns

There are two types of nouns; common nouns and proper nouns.

Common Nouns

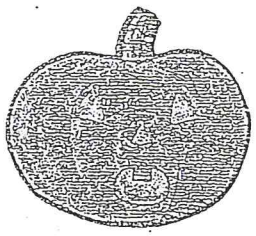
A common noun is a naming word of an object e.g. table, chair, dog etc.



Proper nouns

Proper nouns always have a capital. They are used for:

- Peoples names and pets e.g. John
- Days of the week e.g. Monday
- Months of the year (but not seasons) e.g. January
- Places e.g. Castlederg
- Title of people e.g. Doctor Jones
- Special occasions e.g. Halloween
- Brand names e.g. Nike
- Titles of books, poems, songs, newspapers etc.
- Languages e.g. English
- Names of rivers, mountains e.g. Mount Everest
- Writing an address e.g. Hospital Road



Masculine and Feminine Nouns

Masculine nouns are nouns that refer to males and feminine nouns are nouns that refer to females. See the matching nouns below.

Masculine	Feminine
Prince	Princess
King	Queen
Earl	Countess
Emperor	Empress
Host	Hostess
Duke	Duchess
Count	Countess
Baron	Baroness
Peer	Peeress
Prophet	Prophetess
Wizard	Witch
Father	Mother
Hero	Heroine
Husband	Wife
Lad	Lass
Gentleman	Lady
Brother	Sister
Tutor	Governess
Lord	Lady
Master	Mistress
Nephew	Niece
Son	Daughter
Sir	Madam
Enchanter	Enchantress
Shepherd	Shepherdess

Masculine	Feminine
Man	Woman
Landlord	Landlady
Headmaster	Headmistress
Bridegroom	Bride
Bachelor	Spinster
Widower	Widow
Actor	Actress
Abbot	Abbess
Monk	Nun
Priest	Priestess
Waiter	Waitress
Manager	Manageress
Poet	Poetess
God	Goddess
Steward	Stewardess
Giant	Giantess
Brave	Squaw
Mayor	Mayoress
Instructor	Instructress
Postman	Postwoman
Author	Authoress
Heir	Heiress
Deacon	Deaconess
Beau	Belle
Tailor	Tailoress

Masculine and Feminine Nouns for Animals

Masculine	Feminine
colt	filly
buck rabbit	doe rabbit
bull	cow
gander	goose
steer	heifer
dog	bitch
boar	sow
cock	hen
stag	hind
fox	vixen
ram	ewe
billy goat	nanny goat
cock sparrow	hen sparrow
bullock	heifer
tiger	tigress
lion	lioness
bull seal	cow seal
leopard	leopardess
tom cat	tabby cat
drake	duck
stallion	mare

Nouns used for a group of things are called collective nouns.

People and things

A choir of singers
A staff of teachers
A peal of bells
A company of actors
A crowd of spectators
A gang of thieves
A host of angels
A clump of trees
A cluster of stars
A band of pilgrims
A board of directors
A troupe of minstrels
A quiver or sheaf of arrows
A bench of magistrates
A congregation of worshippers
A clutch of eggs
A crew of sailors
A babble of voices
~~A bunch of flowers~~
A team of footballers
A squadron or flight of aeroplanes
A ream of paper
A bunch or hand of bananas
A bench of bishops
A library of books
A batch of bread
A pack of cards

Collective Nouns of People and things

A set of china
A suit of clothes
A sheaf of corn
A bale or reel of cotton
A troupe of dancers
A cluster diamonds
A chest of drawers
A bouquet or bunch of flowers
A party of friends
A suite of furniture
A group of islands
A gang of laborers
A band of musicians
A string or rope of pearls
A collection of pictures
A school or class of pupils
A bundle of rags
A staff of servants
A fleet or squadron of ships
A collection of stamps
A flight of steps
A bundle of sticks
A pile or heap of stones
A staff of teachers
A kit or set of tools

A brood of chicks
A swarm of locusts
A pride of lions
A flight of swallows
A gaggle of geese
A flock of geese
A paddling of ducks
A herd of cattle
A herd of antelope
A flock of birds
A flock of sheep
A swarm of bees
A swarm of insects
A hive of bees
A team of horses
A string of horses
A team of oxen
A troop of monkeys
A herd of buffaloes
A nest of rabbits
A nest of mice
A pack of hounds
A pack of wolves
A down of hares
A fall of woodcock
A kennel of dogs
A herd of elephants
A wisp of snipe

A tribe of goats
A sloth of bears
A skulk of foxes
A barren of mules
A covey of grouse
A litter of pups
A litter of cubs
A litter of kittens
A troop of lions
A plague of locusts
A flight of doves
A shoal of herring
A school of whales

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun. E.g. John hit out at the ball, but John missed. This will become: John hit out at the ball, but he missed.

Male Pronouns

he	his	him	I
me	you		

Female Pronouns

she	her	I	me
you			

Group Pronouns

them	they	us	we

Ownership (possessive) Pronouns

ours	mine	his	hers
its	yours	theirs	

Animal Pronouns

it			

Plurals

Singular means one. Plural means more than one.

Here are the rules for making words plurals.

Rules	Singular
Most words become plural by adding s to the singular.	dog, eye and step
Nouns ending in ch, sh, s, ss, and x become plural by adding es.	circus, church and bench
Nouns ending in y with a consonant before, change the y to ies in the plural.	lady, baby and family
Nouns ending in y with a vowel before, become plural by adding s.	donkey, valley and monkey
A few nouns ending in f or fe change to ves in the plural.	half, knife and self.
A number of nouns completely change word.	foot, person, child, ox, tooth, goose, louse, mouse and woman
Nouns ending on o with a vowel before become plural by adding s.	radio, patio and cuckoo
Nouns ending in o with a consonant before, often become plural by adding es.	potato, volcano and hero
Some nouns are the same in the singular and plural.	deer, fish, sheep, tuna, salmon and trout
Plurals that are the exception	Chef, cliff, ref and roof. You just need to add s.

Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun e.g. the fat cat. We can use adjectives to describe something's age, size, colour etc.

Comparative Adjectives

Comparative Adjectives compare two things. We add er to the adjective e.g. tall - taller

Superlative Adjectives

Superlative Adjectives compare three or more things. We add est to the adjective e.g. heavy - heaviest

Adjective	Comparative adjective	Superlative adjective
small	smaller	smallest
bright	brighter	brightest
smooth	smoother	smoothest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
large	larger	largest
wise	wiser	wisest
busy	busier	busiest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
lucky	luckier	luckiest
thin	thinner	thinnest
hot	hotter	hottest
fat	fatter	fattest
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most

Verbs

A verb is a word, or group of words that tells you what a person or thing is being or doing.

There are three verb tenses: past, present and future.

Root Verb	Past tense	Present tense	Future tense
Walk	Walked	Walking	Will walk
Look	Looked	Looking	Will look
Climb	Climbed	Climbing	Will climb
Shout	Shouted	Shouting	Will shout

Here are some verb rules:

1) Most verbs can be changed into present tense by adding -ing and -ed to change to past tense
2) Some verbs if they end in a silent 'e' drop the 'e' and add -ing for the present tense and -ed for past tense
3) Some verbs if they have a short vowel sound followed by a consonant, double the consonant then add -ing for present tense and -ed for past tense
4) Some verbs when changed into past tense totally change e.g. teach becomes taught
5) When writing in future tense you usually put shall or will in front of the verb. We use shall with I and we. We use will with she, he, it, you and they.

Being verbs are helping words. They help sentences to make sense. Sometimes they can be the main verb in the sentence. They also can show time.

was	were	is	am
are	be	being	been

Adverbs

An adverb describes how, where or when a verb is performed e.g. the fox ran quickly. Ran is the verb and quickly is the adverb which tells us how the fox ran.

Many adverbs are formed by adding ly.

Here are some other adverbs that don't end in ly.

before	already	there	almost
much	soon	since	everywhere
rather	only	now	here
very	quite	nowhere	

Confusing Words

There, their and they're

- There means at that place or to that place
- There may also be used to start a sentence
- Their always tells who own something
- They're is the word 'they are' shortened

Wear, where, were and we're

- Wear means to have on the body
- Where means in what place or what place or from what place
- Were is used in all other cases
- We're is the word 'we are' shortened

Two, too and to

- Two means the number 2
- Too means also or very or more than enough
- To is used in all other cases

Was and were

- Was - Past tense used when talking about one thing
- Were - Past tense used to talk about more than one

Its and it's

- It's means it is or 'it has'
- Its means belonging to something

Past and passed

- Past is a preposition. Past often follows the verb.
- Passed is a verb

Prepositions

A preposition shows how one word relates to another.
E.g. in the bottle, out of the bottle, down the throat.

above	across	after	against
along	around	at	before
below	beneath	by	for
from	near	of	off
on	outside	over	through
under	up	between	among
in	beside		

Conjunctions/Connectives

A conjunction or connective is used to join small sentences together. In the table are some examples:

before	and	because	unless	but	
neither	however	therefore	although		
either	so	if	for	since	as
yet	while	that	until	whether	
when	though	although	who		

Punctuation

Commas

- They are used in lists.
  E.g. We bought bread, milk, sugar and cheese.

- They are used to separate words like please at the end of a sentence.
  E.g. Can you help me, please?

- They are used in direct speech.
  E.g. Robert said, "It's getting late."

- They are used when a person is addressed.
  E.g. "John, come here!"

- They are used to separate words and phases at the start of a setence.
  E.g. Oh, well, yes, no, as a matter of fact.

Question Marks

Always add a question mark to the end of a sentence if it begins with: what, who, where, when, why and how etc.
E.g. What is your name?

Exclamation Marks

The exclamation mark shows three things:

- Surprise e.g. a ghost jumping on you.
- Delight e.g. when you do great work!
- Shouting e.g. "Sit down!" shouted Miss Roke.

Apostrophes

There are two types:

- Apostrophes for contraction
- Apostrophes for ownership

Contractions

1) A contraction is when an apostrophe is used to shorten a word e.g. did not becomes didn't.

2) The apostrophe replaces the letter or letters left out.

Ownership

1) An ownership apostrophe is used to show that a person owns something e.g. the man's hat.

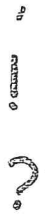
2) You need to be careful when using an ownership apostrophe when the noun is a plural. There are two rules to follow:

a) If the plural does not end with s, add s as in the case of singular nouns e.g. the Women's Institute
the men's football boots
the children's playing-fields

b) If the plural ends with s, write the apostrophe after the s e.g. the boys' classroom
the lions' manes
infants' clothing

Speech Marks

1) I only put speech marks around what a person says.
2) I start all speech marks with a capital letter unless a person speaks more than once in a sentence.
3) I will use a comma before " when speech begins in the middle of a sentence.
4) I will use punctuation before my " e.g.



5) Make sure that you end your sentence with a full stop or suitable punctuation.

Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
a-	on	attach, aside, aboard
ante-	before	antenatal, antecede,
anti-	against	anticlockwise, antifreeze, antibiotic
dis-	not/away	dislike, dispose, disperse
ex-	out of	extinct, exit, except
in/im	in, into, not	impossible, impure, improper, invisible
inter-	between	international, interface, intermediate
mis	wrong	mistake, misguide, mistook
pre-	before	prehistoric, prefix, prepare
pro-	for, in front of	proverb, provide, proclaim
re-	back/again	rewind, reverse
sub-	under	subtract, subway
super-	above	supervise, superior
trans-	across	translate, transport
un-	not	unfair, unlike, unless
vice-	acting for	vice president, vice principal

Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-ble/ible	capable of being	enjoyable, sinkable, horrible, visible
-ance	state of	ignorance, abundance
-ed	verb ending	jumped, walked, talked
-er	one who	smaller, taller, kinder
-ess	female	duchess, princess, actress
-est	superlative	best, quietest, fastest
-fy	to make	identify, justify
-hood	state of being	.childhood, adulthood
-ing	verb ending	jumping, walking
-ous	full of	famous, furious, anxious
-ful	full of	grateful, wonderful, useful
-less	without	hopeless, helpless
-ly	adverb ending	likely, loudly
-ment	state of	treatment, refreshment
-ness	noun ending	bleakness, readiness
-s	lots of/plural ending	gloves, cats, dogs

Homophones

Homophones are words which sound the same, but which are spelled differently and have different meanings.

Homophones	Meanings
Air Heir	The air is cold today. He is the heir to the throne.
Aisle isle	The bride walked up the aisle. Used to describe a small island.
Bail bale	Paid to get out of jail. A bale of straw.
bear bare	A fierce animal. The baby had a bare bottom.
Beach Beech	There is a beach in Portrush. A beech tree.
Been Bean	I have been good. A bean is a vegetable.
beet beat	A plant e.g. beetroot. To hit someone.
Berth Birth	A bed on a vessel. To be born.
blew blue	The wind blew. My favourite colour.
board bored	I write on the board. The film bored me.
bough bow	Part of a tree. The dancers bow after performing.

Boy Buoy	The boy was good. Found at sea.
Brake Break	I had to brake on my bike. There was a break in the film.
Buy By Bye	I need to buy sugar. I walked by the shop. I waved bye.
Cell Sell	A cell phone I had to sell my house.
Cent Scent Sent	American money. A smell. I sent a letter.
Cereal Serial	Corn Flakes is a cereal. Ugly Betty is a serial.
Check Cheque	I had to check my work. I paid with a cheque.
course coarse	The course work was hard. Thick hair.
currant current	I had a currant bun. The current was strong.
Deer Dear	We saw deer in the woods. When writing a letter.
Die	To not be alive
Dye	To colour your hair
Draft Draught	To do a rough copy Cold air coming through the door
Faint Feint	To pass out. Very light.
Fair Fare	Light colour of hair. Bus fare.

Feat	To be daring.
Feet	My feet are size 5.
Find	I have to find my pen.
Fined	The driver was fined.
Fir	Type of tree.
Fur	Material used for coats.
Flea	A type of pest.
Flee	To run away.
Flew	The bird flew.
Flu	To not feel well.
Flour	Used to make buns.
Flower	I planted a flower.
Fore	To be at the front.
Four	The number.
Fowl	A bird hunted for food e.g. duck
Foul	Made in football.
Gilt	Past tense of glide.
Guilt	To have committed a crime.
Grate	To grate cheese.
Great	The song was great.
Grown	The child has grown.
Groan	The boy gave a groan.
Hare	The hare ran quickly.
Hair	Her hair is beautiful.
Hall	Found in your house.
Haul	To pull something.
Heal	To make better.
Heel	Part of the foot.
Hear	To listen carefully.
Here	I live here.

Heard Herd	I heard shouting. A herd of cattle.
Higher Hire	The balloon went higher. To rent something.
Him Hymn	A pronoun. A song sang in church.
Hole Whole	A hole in the ground. He ate the whole cake.
Hour Our	We need to be there in an hour. To own something.
Idle Idol	Lazy. To be a pop star.
Key Quay	Used to open a door. A place where boats are tied up.
Knead Need	You knead flour to make a cake. I need a sweet.
Knew New	I knew the answer. I would like a new car.
Knight Night	An olden time solider. Opposite of day.
Knot Not	A knot in your lace. You are not going.
Knows	He knows your name.
Nose	My nose is itchy.
Lain Lane	Past tense of lie I walked up the lane.
Lead Led	Part of your pencil. I led the line.
Leak Leek	There was a leak in the kitchen. A type of vegetable.

Lessen Lesson	To make smaller To learn something.
Lightening Lightning	The lightening was bright. Type of weather.
Loan Lone	To borrow something. To be alone.
Made Maid	I made dinner. A helper.
Male Mail	A man. Another word for post.
Main Mane	The main part. Part of a horse.
Mantel Mantle	The frame round a fire. A part of the earth.
Mare Mayor	An adult female horse. Person who is the head of each county.
Meat Meet	Fish is a meat. I have to meet my friends.
Medal Meddle	To win a medal. To interfere.
Missed Mist	I missed the football. There was a mist in the sky.
Muscle	I have big muscles.
Mussel	I eat mussels.
None Nun	I got none right. A person of the Catholic church.
Oar Ore	Used to paddle a canoe. Iron ore
One Won	The number. To win a race.

Pail	A pail of water.
Pale	To look white in the face.
Pain	To hurt yourself.
Pane	A window pane.
Pair	A pair of shoes.
Pare	To pare an apple.
Pear	A kind of fruit.
Pause	To wait.
Paws	Part of a dog.
Piece	A piece of cake.
Peace	To be quiet.
Peal	Loud noise e.g. thunder.
Peel	I had to peel the potato.
Peer	To look at someone.
Pier	Pier at the seaside.
Place	To put something in a place.
Plaice	A type of fish.
Plum	A fruit.
Plumb	To fix a toilet.
Pore	Found on the skin to allow us to sweat.
Pour	To pour cream.
Practice	Doctor practice.
Practise	To practise writing.
Pray	To pray to God.
Prey	The mouse was prey to the eagle.
Principal	Boss of a school.
Principle	Main rule.
Profit	To make money.
Prophet	Person who predicts the future.

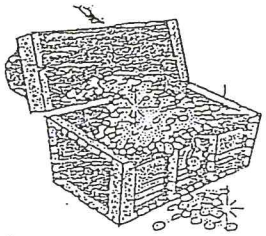
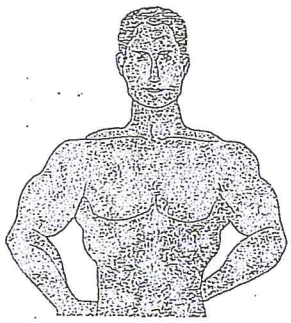
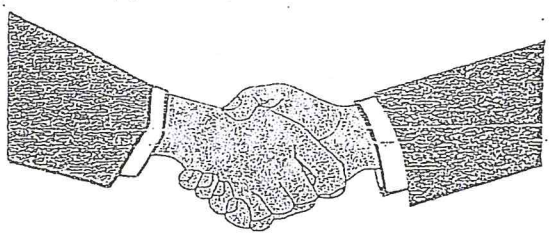
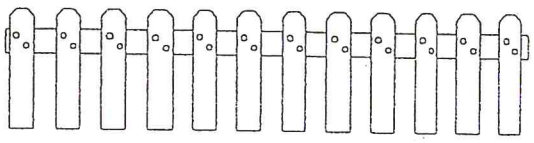
Rain Reign Rein	Type of weather. To rule. Used to control a horse.
Rap Wrap	A knocking sound. To cover something.
Read Reed	I like to read. Found in a pond.
Read Red	I read the book. A colour.
Right Write	Turn right. Write neatly.
Road Rode Rowed	The road was bumpy. I rode the horse. We rowed the boat.
Role Roll	Part in a play. I ate a roll for lunch.
Sail Sale	Boat sail. The shop had a sale.
Scene Seen	Scene in a film. I have seen the film.
Sea See	I swim in the sea. I can see you.
Seam	Seam of a dress.
Seem	I seem to be late.
Sew Sow	To sew on a button. To sow the field.
Sight Site	I caught sight of the dog. The work site.
Soar Sore	To fly high. I had a sore foot.

Sole	The bottom of your foot.
Soul	Type of music.
Son	The man's son was sick.
Sun	The sun was bright.
Stair	The stair was creaky.
Stare	It's rude to stare.
Stake.	There was a lot at stake.
Steak	A piece of meat.
Stationary	To stand still.
Stationery	Pencil, pens etc.
Steel	A type of metal.
Steal	To take something.
Stile	A turn stile
Style	To dress well.
Tail	A dog's tail.
Tale	To tell a story.
Tear	To cry.
Tier	3 tier cake.
There	Over there
Their	To own a thing.
Threw	He threw the ball.
Through	Walk through the door.
Throne	The Queen in on the throne.
Thrown	The ball was thrown.
Thyme	A type of herb.
Time	What time is it?
Told	I told you.
Tolled	To pull something.
Vain	To think you're wonderful.
Vane	Tomato vane.

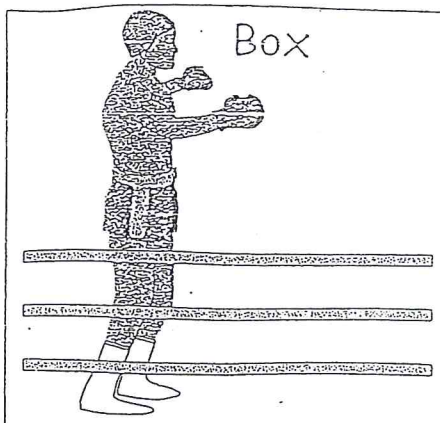
Vein	Carries blood.
Vale	Another word for a valley.
Veil	Worn by a bride.
Waist	Part of the body.
Waste	Don't waste time.
Wait	To wait patiently.
Weight	What weight is that bag?
Weak	Not strong.
Week	7 days make a week.
Wood	Comes from trees.
Would	Would you listen?
Yoke	A wooden frame.
Yolk	Part of an egg.

Homonyms

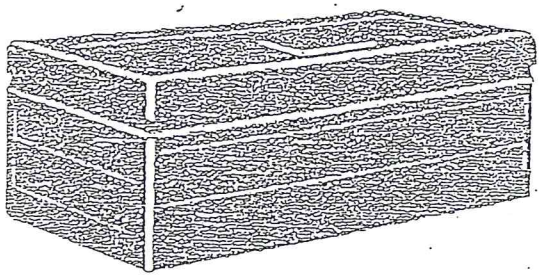
Homonyms are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. Here are some examples below:

Chest 	Chest 
Hands 	Hands 
Post 	Post 

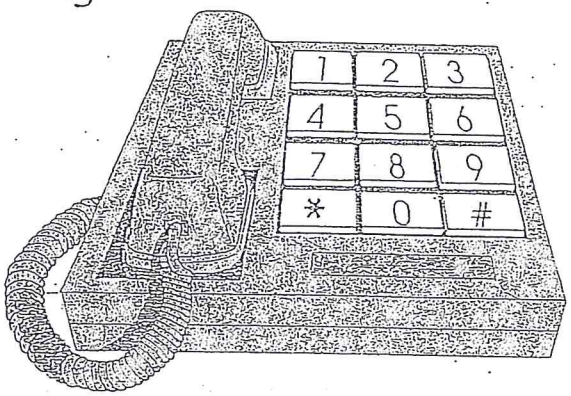
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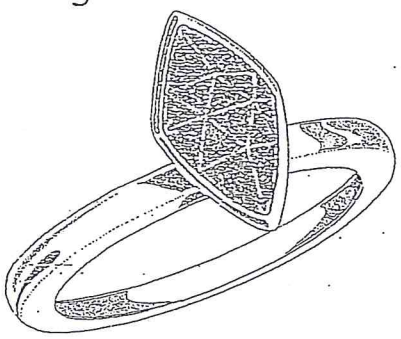
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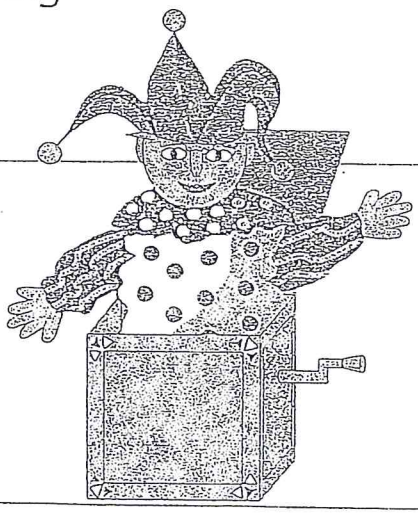
Ring



Ring



Spring



Spring

