




















Nouns A naming word	Adjectives Describing words	Adverbs More information about the verb	Co-ordinating Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions
<p>Common – everyday objects Proper – starts with a capital letter i.e. June, Friday, English Collective – group e.g. choir, team, class Abstract – idea/ emotion i.e. hope, beauty, anger</p> 	<p>Usually found before a noun</p> <p>The little bird sat on the leafy branch.</p> 	<p>(adjective turn to adverb – ‘ly’).</p> <p>The girl played the piano softly. The children shouted loudly.</p> <p>Also expresses time, place and cause: then, next, soon, therefore</p> <p>Degrees of possibility: perhaps, surely</p>	<p>A conjunction links words or groups of words.</p> <p>A coordinating conjunction joins two main clauses</p> <p>REMEMBER FANBOYS for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</p> 	<p>A subordinating conjunction joins a main clause to a subordinate clause</p> <p>Bella repainted her room because she didn't like pink anymore.</p> <p>I will pick you up at 9pm although that is later than I would like.</p> <p>Key words: when, if, that, because</p>
Modal verbs Express possibility / wanting	Prepositions Come before a noun	Determiners Comes before a noun	Present Perfect	Noun phrases A phrase with a noun as its main word
<p>It might rain tomorrow. Fred can speak French fluently. We will have fish and chips.</p> <p>Key words: will, would, can, could, may, might, should, must, ought.</p>	<p>Usually comes before a noun or pronoun. They often describe position or time.</p> <p>The dog was sleeping under the bed. (position) I haven't eaten since my breakfast this morning. (time)</p>	<p>Articles: the, an, a</p> <p>Possessive pronouns: his, her, my, our, their, your, its</p> <p>Quantifiers: every, much, some, many, few, each</p>	<p>Used to show something that happened and continues in the present.</p> <p>Key words: 'has' and 'have' with the past tense of the verb.</p> <p>The band has left the stage. I have gone to work.</p>	<p>It does not contain a verb (action word):</p> <p>The fierce angry lion with razor sharp teeth.</p> 
Sentences		Pronouns Replaces a noun to avoid repetition	Possessive pronouns These tell you who what owns the noun:	Relative pronouns These introduce a relative clause.
<p>Statement: tells you something e.g. I love seeds. Question: asks you something e.g. Should I eat those seeds? Command: tells you to do something e.g. Take these seeds away! Exclamation: exclaims about something e.g. What delicious seeds these are!</p> 		<p>The bird pecked the apple and ate it as he sat on a branch.</p> <p>Key words: I, me, you, he, she, we, us, they, it</p>	<p>The bird pecked his apple as he sat on a branch.</p> <p>Key words: my, yours, his, her, ours, their its</p>	<p>Will, who enjoyed playing football, played every week.</p> <p>Key words: who, whom, whose, which, where, when, that</p>
Main Clause This makes sense on its own.	Subordinate Clause This doesn't make sense on its own	Relative Clause A form of subordinate clause	Subjunctive Expresses a wish, emotion, opinion	Prepositional phrases A phrase with a preposition and noun
<p>Despite the bad weather, the children went out to play.</p> 	<p>It needs the main clause.</p> <p>Despite the bad weather, the children went out to play.</p>	<p>Will, who enjoyed playing football, played every week.</p> <p>Key words: who, which, where, when, whose, that</p>	<p>If Will were a footballer, he could kick the ball straight. I insist that she leave the team. (no 's' on the verb) KEY WORD: were (not was)</p>	<p>I waited quietly behind the tree, ready to jump out.</p> <p>behind = preposition; the tree = noun</p>
Active Voice The subject is doing the action	Passive Voice The sentence starts with the object.	Past Progressive The action was happening (past).	Present Progressive This tells us that the action is happening	Fronted Adverbials Found at the 'front' of the sentence
<p>It appears at the beginning of the sentence. Ben kicked the ball.</p>	<p>The ball was kicked by Ben.</p>	<p>Will was kicking the ball. The girls were baking a cake.</p>	<p>...and will continue to do so. I am walking he is sleeping they are baking</p> 	<p>Used to describe the action that follows.</p> <p>Before the sun came up, he ate his breakfast.</p>

Tenses	Subject/ Object	PUNCTUATION	Capital letters	At the end of a sentence
<p>Past tense: it has happened</p> <p>The boys played football in the park.</p> <p>Present: it is happening now</p> <p>The boys are playing football in the park.</p> <p>Key words: was/were (past) Am/are (present)</p>	<p>The subject is often the person or thing that does the action of the verb:</p> <p>The bird pecked the apple.</p> <p>The object of the sentence is a noun which is normally just after the verb:</p> <p>The bird pecked the apple.</p>		<p>1) Go at the beginning of a sentence: The warm and sunny day.</p> <p>2) Proper noun: names of people, places, days of the week: Mary, Friday, June, London, German</p> <p>3) Personal pronoun 'I'</p> 	<p>a) Full stop – ends a statement: For example: I like swimming.</p> <p>b) Question mark – put at the end of a question e.g. Where are you?</p> <p>c) Exclamation mark: to show something urgent, surprising or anger! e.g. It's a goal!</p> 
Apostrophes (')	Colon (:)	A semicolon (;)	A single dash (-)	Punctuation for parenthesis
<p>1) Singular possession: Sally's bag.</p> <p>2) Plural possession: The boys' football.</p> <p>3) To mark contractions (missing letters): don't do not), won't (will not)</p> <p>4) its (pronoun) / it's (contraction for 'it is')</p> 	<p>Used to introduce a list e.g. I love the following foods: apples, seeds, grapes and nuts.</p> <p>Used to introduce examples or explanations e.g. The bird eats lots of snacks: he needs lots of energy for flying.</p> 	<p>Can be used in lists (A semicolon can separate longer phrases in a list) The children need to bring with them: a hot-water bottle or an extra blanket. If the weather is cold; a cup, a plate and a bowl; a knife, a fork and a spoon.</p> <p>A break in the sentence: The girl had never been so terrified; she backed away, but there was nowhere to hide.</p>	<p>Can show a break in a sentence</p> <p>The fire spread quickly and the trees were engulfed – I was scared.</p> 	<p>Used to separate a word or phrase that has been added: brackets, dashes, commas</p> <p>The word or phrase inside the brackets, commas or dashes is called a PARENTHESIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stanley, whose birthday is in July, is the youngest in the class. We catch the bus – a blue one – at 3:15pm at the station. My birthday cake was chocolate (which is my favourite) with chocolate icing and chocolate buttons.
Commas (,)				Hyphen (-)
<p>Used to separate items in a list e.g. Sam packed his P.E. bag with: a t-shirt, shorts, long socks and trainers.</p> <p>Used to clarify meaning : I went to the cinema with my friend Sally and Thomas (which suggests that I went to the cinema with Sally (who is my friend) and Thomas whereas I went to the cinema with my friend, Sally and Thomas suggests that I went to the cinema with a friend, Sally and Thomas.</p> <p>Commas after fronted adverbials: Panting with exhaustion, Tim crossed the finishing line.</p> <p>Used to mark parenthesis (extra information and come in pairs) – see section on Parenthesis</p> <p>Inverted Comma (speech marks): Gemma asked her brother if he wanted a bag of crisps becomes Gemma asked her brother, "Would you like a bag of crisps?"</p> <p>Mark a short pause: He was, <i>however</i>, too tired to make the trip.</p>  				<p>Used to join two or more words: co-ordinate; fair-haired; bad-tempered</p> <p>Used to avoid confusion over meaning:</p> <p>A mouse eating ogre (this could be a mouse eating an ogre)</p> <p>A mouse-eating ogre (this shows it's an ogre who eats mice)</p>
Bullet Points	Synonyms / Antonyms	Prefixes / suffixes	Suffixes	Word families
<p>To list information</p> <p>Julie had the following items in her lunchbox:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a sandwich an apple orange juice cereal bar 	<p>Synonyms: words of a similar meaning: big, huge, large</p> <p>Antonyms: words that mean the opposite of each other: quick / slow</p> 	<p>A group of letters that can be added to the beginning of a root word: im, re, dis, sub, un, pre, ex, co, anti, bi, over, inter</p> <p>e.g. submarine, impolite, discourage, bicycle</p> 	<p>A group of letters that can be added to the end of a root word: ness, able, less, ful, ed, er, ize, ly</p> <p>e.g. happily, careful, walked, energize, bigger</p> 	<p>Word families are related to each other by spelling, grammar and meaning.</p> <p>medicine, medical, medic noise, noisy, noiseless photograph, photographer apply, applicant, reapply, application</p>

