

## Antonym

opposite words

- dark and light
- strong and weak

## Word Families

group of words that can be built from the same root word

- friend, friendly, friendship

## Singular & Plural Nouns

Singular nouns indicate there is one

- boat, house, cat

Plural nouns ends in vowel + o -> add s

- cat > cats

consonant + o/ ends in sh, ch, x, z, s

- > add **es**
- church > churches

ends in consonant + y

- > change y to i, add **es**
- baby > babies

ends vowel + y -> add s

- toy > toys

ends in f, fe -> change f to v, add **es**

- loaf > loaves

## Prefix

add to the beginning of the word to make a new word

- trans- (means 'across', 'beyond') + form = transform

## Synonym

words that mean the same

- dirty and unclean
- sad and unhappy

## Homophones

words that sound the same, but don't mean the same thing

- to, too, two

## Vowels

a, e, i, o, u

Consonants all other letters

## Suffix

add to the end of the word to make a new word

- agree + -able (means 'capable of') = agreeable

## Speech

Indirect repeating what someone said; do not need to use speech marks

- Peter said he did not want to go to school.

Direct write down exactly what the person is saying; use inverted commas ("speech marks")

- "I don't want to go to school," said Peter.

## Capital

uppercase letters

?! sentence endings

## , Commas, - Hyphens, • Bullet Points

used to show pauses, make lists, and add extra bits of information in the middle of the sentences

## ( ) Brackets, ... Ellipses, - Dashes

ways of adding and removing extra information in a sentence

- I had a bowl of soup (I usually have rice) for dinner.

## 'Apostrophes

Possessive uses apostrophe (') to show possession (one thing belongs to another)

- The bone of the dog -> the dog's bone

Omission uses apostrophe (') to show you have omitted (left out) some letters in a word

- You have -> you've

## Command

when you are telling someone to do something; usually starts with a verb (doing word)

- Give the present to your friend.

## ? Question

uses question mark to ask a question

- How many friends do you have?

## Statement

simply tells the reader something

- I have many friends.

## ! Exclamation

uses exclamation mark to show sentence is saying something surprising or with force

- That dog is dirty!

## Noun

names, person, place, or thing

- Common** - hand, table, dog
- Proper** - Sarah, London
- Collective** - team, family, herd
- Abstract** - love, peace, hate

## Pronoun

takes the place of a noun

- Personal** - I, you, she, him, we, us, they, them
- Relative** - that, which, who, whom, whose,
- Possessive** - my, mine, you, his, her, their, theirs

## Adverbs

adverbs give additional information about the time, place or manner of the verb or sentence.

- many adjectives can be turned into adverbs by adding -ly to the end
- proud -> proudly, kind -> kindly, slow -> slowly

## Subject

the thing or person who is carrying out an action

## Verb

a doing or action word

- play, work, study

## Adjective

describes a noun

- a friendly tiny dog

## Adverbial Phrase

an adverbial phrase is when more than one word does the adverb's job

- The hurricane struck the island whilst we were asleep.

## Determiners

words that introduce nouns

- Articles** tells you whether noun is specific (the) or general (a or an)
- She took a small suitcase.
- She took the small suitcase.

## Preposition

where or when something else is in relation to something else

- after, above, on, under
- The dog was under the table.
- After the exam, Lucy was happy.

## Present & Past Progressive

Present progressive - She is reading the book.

Past Progressive - He was reading the book when I arrived.

## Active & Passive Verbs

Active verb where the subject does the action

Passive verb where the subject of the sentence has the action done to it

## Formal/Standard

type of English you should use in your written work

- Have you seen Tom?

## Non-standard

informal use of language

- We ain't seen him.

## Clauses

a group of words that contains a verb, part of a sentence

Main clause simple sentence that contains subject and verb and makes sense on its own

Subordinate clause (or phrase) simple sentence which does not make sense on its own

Relative clause type of subordinate clause that describes noun

## Phrases

group of words which doesn't have a verb, subject or both.

- The young man

Noun Phrases starts with noun

Adjective Phrase starts with adjective

Preposition Phrase starts with preposition

## ; Semicolons, : Colons

Semicolons used to divide complicated sentences

- It was very late; everyone was still not home.

Colons used at the start of lists; used in between clauses in a sentence

- Bring these things to the picnic: cutlery, plates, and food.

## Types of Sentences

Simple has one clause

- Mrs Jones is a great teacher.

Compound has 2 clauses linked together with a connective

- Mrs Jones is a great teacher and she is always helpful.

Complex has a main clause, connective and subordinate clause

- Mrs Jones, who is a great teacher, always has a smile on her face.

## Simple Present

something which happens regularly

- I walk to school.

## Modal Verbs

verb used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation, give permission

- will, may, must
- We will have a sandwich for lunch.
- You must take the test tomorrow.

## Simple Past

something that's finished

- I walked to school this morning.

## Present & Past Perfect

Present perfect form use have/has

Past perfect form use had

## Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

Subordinating conjunctions when, if, that, because

## Connective

word or phrase that links clauses or sentences

- also, besides, however

## Subjunctive Forms

subjunctive shows something imagined, wished or possible. also used in commands, wishes and requests

- If I were stronger, I would lift that box.

### Vocabulary & Spelling

#### Standard English

#### Punctuation

#### Linking Words

#### Sentences

#### Grammar

#### Verb Forms & Tenses