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 > cat**s***

consonant + o/ ends in sh, ch, x, z, s
-> add **es**
- *church > church**es***

ends in consonant + y
-> change y to **i**, add **es**
- *baby > bab**ies***

ends vowel + y -> add **s**
- *toy > toy**s***

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

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*

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
- *I like dogs.*

Subordinate clause (or phrase)
simple sentence which does not make sense on its own
- *I was born in New York, **which is where my parents live**.*

Relative clause
type of subordinate clause that describes noun
- *who, which, that*
- *She lives in Paris, which (relative pronoun) is the capital of France (relative clause).*

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.*

, 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*

Capital
uppercase letters

.?!
sentence endings

Phrases
group of words which doesn't have a verb, subject or both.
- *The young man*

Noun Phrases
starts with noun
- *The old city*

Adjective Phrase
starts with adjective
- *happy at his results*

Preposition Phrase
starts with preposition
- *under the weather*

; 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.*

Conjunctions
Co-ordinating conjunctions
for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)
- *He likes dogs **and** she likes cats.*

Subordinating conjunctions
when, if, that, because
- *I do not like dogs **because** they are loud.*

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.*

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.*

? 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!*

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

- *Give the present to your friend.*

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*

Object
who is the action done to or for?

- *Andrea (**subject**) spoke to (**verb**) Jorge (**object**).*

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 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
- *The boy hugged the teddy bear. The boy does the action.*

Passive
verb where the subject of the sentence has the action done to it
- *The teddy bear was hugged by the boy. The bear receives the action.*

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
- *I have read 'The Three Little Pigs'.*

Past perfect form
use had
- *He had left the room.*

Vocabulary & Spelling
Standard English
Punctuation
Linking Words
Sentences
Grammar
Verb Forms & Tenses

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