

# 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.

# , 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

# ? 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

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

# 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.

# 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).**

# Phrases

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

**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

# Capital

uppercase letters

?! sentence endings

# Command

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

- Give the present to your friend.

# ; 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.

# 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.

# Simple Present

something which happens regularly  
- I walk to school.

# Simple Past

something that's finished  
- I walked to school this morning.

# 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.

# 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