	Word Classes	
Noun	Name of a person, place or thing. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.	The <u>cat</u> sat on the <u>mat</u> .
Noun Phrase	Adding detail to nouns with adjectives and prepositions. Does not contain a verb.	The maths teacher → The <u>strict</u> maths teacher with the curly hair.
Adjective	Add detail to a noun or can be used after the words 'is' or 'was' to describe.	The <u>sleepy</u> , <u>ginger</u> cat sat on the <u>patterned</u> , <u>blue</u> mat.
Verb	Words that have a tense (past, present or future). Can be described as 'doing', 'being' or 'having' words.	Matthew <u>rides</u> a bike to school. She <u>is</u> twelve years old. We <u>have</u> a new baby in our family.
Adverb	Words that tell you: Where? When? How? How much? How often?	<u>Usually</u> , I play outside on my skates. The boys were talking <u>loudly</u> on the phone. <u>Yesterday</u> , I ate toast for my breakfast.
Conjunction	A word that joins two clauses together to make a multi-clause sentence.	I like apples <u>but</u> I prefer oranges. I enjoy school <u>because</u> I learn new things.
Preposition	Describe locations, directions and time.	I put my bag <u>under</u> the table. Amelia put her pencil case inside her desk.

Prefix	Suffix
Added to the beginning of a word to	Added to the end of a word to
make another word and change its	make another word and change
meaning.	its meaning.
<u>Over</u> cook <u>Dis</u> appear <u>Anti</u> septic	Teach <u>er</u> Hope <u>ful</u> Friend <u>ship</u>

Determiners: A or An?				
A small word that comes before a noun to tell you which one or				
how many?				
Α	Before a noun that starts	A <u>b</u> ig table		
	with a consonant	A dog with a black, wet nose		
An	Before a noun that starts	An amazing experience!		
	with a vowel or vowel-	It's an h onour to be here.		
	sound	it's an <u>n</u> onour to be here.		

Types of Sentence		
Statement Tells you something. Ends with a full stop (.)		
Question	Asks you something. Ends with a question mark (?)	
Command	Usually starts with an imperative verb that tells you to do something. Ends with an exclamation mark (!) or a full stop (.)	
Exclamation	Word, phrase or sentence, which has a strong emotion or feelings. Ends with an exclamation mark (!)	

Clauses

Main clause: A simple sentence that contains a subject and a verb. It makes sense by itself.

Subordinate clause: Contains a subordinating conjunction. Adds detail to a main clause, and does not make sense by itself. Can be added to the beginning, middle or end of a sentence.

Past Perfect

had

Joins two independent (main) clauses						
For	And	Nor	But	Or	Yet	So
Subordinating conjunctions						
Joins a main clause to a subordinate clause						

Because

Before If

While

After

Co-ordinating conjunctions

AEIOU	BCDFGHJKLMNPQ RSTVWXYZ		
,			
Word Family			
Words that are	_		

related to one

another through

meaning.

Consonant

teach teacher teaching

triangle tripod triple

medical medicate paramedic

Punctuation				
Full stop (.)	End a sentence that is not a question or exclamation.	There are ten years in a decade.		
Capital letter (A)	An uppercase letter is used: at the beginning of a sentence; for a proper noun (Michael, Paris); for the pronoun 'I' and at the beginning of direct speech.	When he went to Spain, James enjoyed eating paella.		
Exclamation mark (!)	Used at the end of a sentence to show emotion or force. Can be used with What + a noun phrase too.	What a beautiful day!		
Question mark (?)	When a question is asked, you end the sentence with a question mark.	How old are you?		
Commas (,)	Used to separate items in a list. Used to separate clauses when the subordinate clause is first.	I need bread, milk and sugar. When you are ready, we'll begin.		
Apostrophe (')	Possession: to show something belongs Contraction: to show a letter / letters are missing	The girl's eyes are blue I haven't got one! → I have not got one!		
Inverted Commas (" ")	Shows someone is speaking.	"What time is lunch?" asked Jane.		