

Word Classes		
<b>Noun</b>	Name of a person, place or thing. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.	The <b>cat</b> sat on the <b>mat</b> .
<b>Noun Phrase</b>	Adding detail to nouns with adjectives and prepositions. Does not contain a verb.	The maths teacher → The <b>strict</b> maths teacher <b>with the curly hair</b> .
<b>Pronoun</b>	Words that replace a noun to add variety to writing.	<b>Amanda</b> waved at <b>Michael</b> . → <b>She</b> waved at <b>him</b> .
<b>Adjective</b>	Add detail to a noun or can be used after the words 'is' or 'was' to describe.	The <b>sleepy, ginger</b> cat sat on the <b>patterned, blue</b> mat.
<b>Verb</b>	Words that have a tense (past, present or future). Can be described as 'doing', 'being' or 'having' words.	Matthew <b>rides</b> a bike to school. She <b>is</b> twelve years old. We <b>have</b> a new baby in our family.
<b>Modal Verb</b>	Indicates the certainty or possibility of an event happening.	I <b>might</b> have a party for my birthday. You <b>can</b> ride your bike to school.
<b>Adverb</b>	Words that tell you: Where? When? How? How much? How often?	The boys were talking <b>loudly</b> on the phone. I ate toast for my breakfast <b>yesterday</b> .
<b>Fronted Adverbial</b>	A phrase that tells you: When? Where? How? How much? How often? that is put at the beginning of the sentence.	<b>Later that day</b> , I heard the bad news. <b>Without a sound</b> , she crept down the stairs.
<b>Conjunction</b>	A word that joins two clauses together to make a multi-clause sentence.	I like apples <b>but</b> I prefer oranges. I enjoy school <b>because</b> I learn new things.
<b>Preposition</b>	Describe locations, directions and time.	I put my bag <b>under</b> the table. Amelia put her pencil case <b>inside</b> her desk.
<b>Determiner</b>	A small word that comes before a noun to tell you which one or how many?	I bought <b>a</b> dress from <b>the</b> shop. Anna won <b>five</b> medals at <b>the</b> Olympics.
<b>Relative Clause</b>	A subordinate clause that begins with <i>who, which, where, when, whose, that</i>	Emily, <b>who was 12 years old</b> , attended the local high school. Tom broke the game, <b>which</b> annoyed Ali.

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

Prefix	Suffix
Added to the <b>beginning</b> of a word to make another word and change its meaning.	Added to the <b>end</b> of a word to make another word and change its meaning.
<b>Over</b> cook <b>Dis</b> appear <b>Anti</b> septic	Teacher <b>Hopeful</b> Friendship

Clauses	
<b>Main clause:</b>	A simple sentence that contains a subject and a verb. It makes sense by itself.
<b>Subordinate clause:</b>	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.

Co-ordinating conjunctions
Joins two independent (main) clauses
For And Nor But Or Yet So
Subordinating conjunctions
Joins a main clause to a subordinate clause
While After Because Before If

Word Family	
Words that are related to one another through meaning.	teach teacher teaching triangle tripod triple medical medicate paramedic

A or An?		
<b>A</b>	Before a noun that starts with a consonant	<b>A</b> big table <b>A</b> dog with a black, wet nose
<b>An</b>	Before a noun that starts with a vowel or vowel-sound	<b>An</b> amazing experience! It's <b>an</b> honour to be here.

Standard English
Formal use of spoken and written English.
<b>SE:</b> Put <b>those</b> flowers in the vase! <b>SE:</b> I <b>have written</b> a letter to the council.
<b>Non-standard English:</b> Put <b>them</b> flowers in the vase! <b>Non-standard English:</b> We <b>was</b> walking down the road.

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.
Inverted Commas (" ")	Shows when someone is speaking	"What time is lunch?" asked Jane.
Apostrophe (')	<b>Possession:</b> to show something belongs <b>Contraction:</b> to show a letter / letters are missing	The girl's eyes are blue I haven't got one! → I have not got one!
Brackets ( )	Adds extra information to a sentence.	The dog (Buster) enjoyed long walks.
Dashes (-)	Adds extra information to a sentence.	The dog – Buster - enjoyed

