

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

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 (!)

Prefix	Suffix
Added to the beginning of a word to make another word and change its meaning.	Added to the end of a word to make another word and change its meaning.
Overcook Disappear Antiseptic	Teacher Hopeful Friendship

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.	

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

Standard English	
Formal use of spoken and written English.	

Subjunctive Voice	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Doubtful or not factual	Subject – Verb - Object	Used to affect presentation
If I were you, I'd buy it.	The girl bought some sweets.	The sweets were bought by the girl.

Synonym	Antonym
A different word which has a similar meaning. Big → large, enormous	A word that has the opposite meaning. Big → Small

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.	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 (')	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!
Brackets ()	Adds extra information to a sentence.	The dog (Buster) enjoyed long walks.
Dashes (-)	Adds extra information to a sentence.	The dog – Buster - enjoyed
Colon (:)	Introduces a list; between two main clauses when the second clause adds more detail about the first; emphasise a word or phrase at the end of a sentence	I need to buy: eggs, milk and cheese.
Semi-Colon (;)	Separates two main clauses that are closely linked; separate longer lists to avoid ambiguity.	Some people like chocolate; others prefer crisps.
Hyphen (-)	Join two words to make a compound adjective or number.	Thirty-five people had their books signed by the well-known author.
Ellipsis (...)	Used to end an incomplete sentence; to indicate a longer pause than a full stop; to show something is missing.	The door slammed shut behind her...

