

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

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.

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

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

Subordinate clause (or phrase)

simple sentence which does not make sense on its own

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.

Capital

uppercase letters

?! sentence endings

, 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

Command

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

- Give the present to your friend.

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

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

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.

! Exclamation

uses exclamation mark to show sentence is saying something surprising or with force

- That dog is dirty!

? Question

uses question mark to ask a question

- How many friends do you have?

Statement

simply tells the reader something

- I have many friends.

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

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

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

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.

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

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