

Nouns

A noun names of a person, place or thing. Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Common	Proper	Abstract	Collective
teacher baseball	Ms Dale Lacey Ben	love danger	crowd herd

Adjective

Adjectives describe/add detail to a **noun**. They can come before or after the noun.

cloudy skies	pristine book	beautiful flower
The noisy baby was hungry .		

Verb

A verb is an **action** word or a **state of being**. Verbs change the tense of a sentence.

Actions	States of being
The dog caught the bone. jump, run, think	The dog is strange. am, was, were, are, be, been, and being

Adverb

Adverbs add detail to verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. (TRAMP)

Time:	Reason:
first, then, next	because, therefore
Manner:	Place:
angrily, quickly	on, under, over

Pronouns

Personal pronouns are used to replace nouns to avoid repetition. Possessive pronouns show ownership. Relative clauses add information to a sentence using a **relative pronoun**.

Personal	Possessive	Relative
I, you, he, we, she, it, we, they, me, us, him, her	mine, his, yours, hers, ours, theirs, whose	who, which, that, whose

Determiners

Determiners are words that introduce nouns.

Definite	Demonstrative
a, an	this, that, those
Indefinite	Possessive
the	my, your, his
Quantifier	
some, many, one, two, every, few	

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join clauses and phrases together.

Coordinate	Subordinate
<u>FANBOYS</u> for, and , nor , but , or , yet , so	<u>AWHITEBUS</u> after, when , however , if , to , even though , because , until , since

Modal verbs

Modal verbs show possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission.

positive	negative
will, should, can could, may,	Can't, shouldn't, mustn't, wouldn't

Subject

The person or thing **doing the verb**.

The **dog** caught the bone.
Ms Dale marked our English work.
The **cat** chased the mouse.

Object

The person or thing **having something done to it**.

The dog caught the **bone**.
Ms Dale marked our **English work**.
The cat chased the **mouse**.

Active Voice

Active voice is when the **subject** of the sentence is **performing the action** to the **object**.

My **mum** **baked** a **cake**.
S **V** **O**

Passive Voice

Passive voice is when the **subject** of the sentence is **having something done to it** by the **object**.

A **cake** **was baked** by my **mum**.
S **V** **O**

Phrases

A phrase is a small group of words that does not contain a verb

Noun phrases include a **noun** and an **adjective**

The **cute**, fluffy **kitten**.

Prepositional phrases show place and include a **preposition**

under the stairs, **beneath** the stars,

Adverbial phrases are built around an **adverb**
as **quickly** as possible,

Clauses

A **main clause** includes a subject and a verb and make sense by itself.

A **subordinate clause** does not make sense by itself and adds information to a **main clause**.

Main clause

I still had energy for my lessons

Subordinate clause

even though I cycled to school

Apostrophes

Apostrophes are used in contracted words to show where the missing letters are.

Apostrophes are used to show that something belongs to someone.

Possession

Hannah's football
(The football belongs to Hannah)

The **girls'** pencils
(The pencils belong to the girls)

Contraction

do not = don't
will not = won't
cannot = can't
will not = won't
shall not = shan't

Expanded Noun Phrase

Expanded noun phrases add more detail to the **noun** by adding one or more **adjectives**.

An expanded noun phrase can also add detail by saying **where a noun is**.

A fox

A cheerful, mischievous fox

a huge tree, some colourful sweets

A huge tree next to the house, some colourful sweets on the floor,

Statement

A statement (declarative) sentence is one that **tells you about something**. It always ends with a **full stop**.

It is a hot day today.

I need to do my homework tonight.

Question

A question sentence is one that **asks something**. It always ends with a **question mark**.

What is the weather like outside?

What homework have you got?

Exclamatory

Exclamatory sentences show surprise or strong feelings. They normally start with **what** or **how** and ends with an **exclamation mark**.

What a beautiful dress you have on!

How beautiful the scene is!

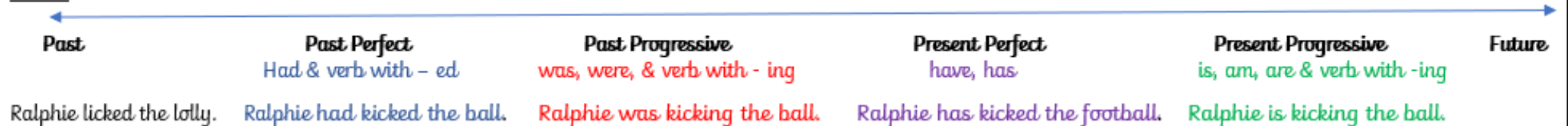
Command

Commands are a type of sentence in which someone is being told to do something. They usually start with an **imperative verb**.

Tell me how you did that magic trick!

Add the salt and pepper.

Tenses



Tenses: subjunctive. The subjunctive is a verb form or mood used to express things that could or should happen. It is used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions.

If I **were to win** the lottery, I would go on holiday.

Synonym: words that have similar meaning. big – large.
Antonym: words that have opposite meaning. Hot – cold.

Semi-colon;

A semi-colon is used to separate **two independent (main) clauses** that are closely related. The clauses must be on the same theme and not be joined together with a conjunction; the semi-colon takes the place of the conjunction (FANBOYS) within the sentence.

I love to draw; Sally loves to paint.

The snow started to fall; the sky was as white as a sheet.

Semi-colon;

A semi-colon; can be used in a descriptive list to separate items. It goes **after the description**. The **comma is after the item** and **before the extra information**.

At the circus we saw a **clown**, juggling with swords and daggers; **a lion**, who stood on a ball; **and a fire eater**, with flashing eyes.

Colon:

A **colon** is used to separate two linked independent where the **second clause emphasises**, adds clarification, or adds further detail to the **first clause**.

A **colon** can also be used to introduce a **list**.

I decided it was time to leave: my bus was due soon.

Ms Dale likes the following pies: **chicken** and **mushroom**, mince and onion, and cheese and onion.

Parenthesis

Brackets, dashes & commas

Parenthesis **adds extra information** to a sentence or a paragraph – without it, the sentence should still make sense.

Louis (**8 years-old**) is a little boy who goes to Reynolds Academy.

My grandson - **Roman** - always brushes his hair.

My grandson, **the cutest boy in history**, always brushes his hair!

Hyphens -

A **hyphen** can be used to avoid ambiguity (uncertainty) and make writing clearer and more concise.

A man eating shark.

A man-eating shark

A bird eating spider

A bird-eating

Commas for clarity

Commas can be used to avoid confusion and misunderstanding when writing. For example:

Let's eat Louis! (Louis may be eaten for dinner!)

Let's eat, Louis! (We are inviting our Louis to eat with us)

Inverted Commas

commas
Capital letter
Actual speech
Punctuation
Inverted commas

"Pass me the salt," said John.

"Stop talking!" shouted the teacher.

The teacher shouted, **"Stop talking!"**

Bullet Points

Bullet points are used to organise and structure writing. They make long or complicated pieces of text easier to understand because they break the text down.

I visited my friend and we played:

- computer games
- football
- a board game
- chess
- the piano