

A Quick Revision guide to English, Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

This is an amalgamation of the first three booklets that have gone home with your child since September. We hope that you find them useful both to you and your child.

These booklets are sent home on a half termly basis, containing elements taught during that time.



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NOUNS

This is a person, place or thing. There are 4 different types of nouns:

- **Common** – these are everyday objects e.g. chair, pencil, boy, cow
- **Proper** – this identifies a particular person, place or thing.
Proper nouns
begin with capital letters e.g. James, Africa, Friday
- **Collective** – refer to groups of people or things e.g. crowd, family, team
- **Abstract** – refers to ideas, qualities and conditions – things that cannot be seen or touched e.g. danger, happiness, friendship



TENSES

The verb in the sentence shows the tense. The tense shows when the action takes place.

The **present** tense is used to describe something that is happening **now** e.g.

The **past** tense is used to describe something that happened **earlier**. The past tense is normally shown by added **-ed**.

The future tense is used to describe something that is going to happen. The verb is accompanied by the auxiliary verb **'will'**



Past	Present	Future
Dad climbed the ladder.	Dad climbs the ladder	Dad will climb the ladder.
The bird ate the apple.	The bird eats the apple.	The bird will eat the apple.

Main and Subordinate Clauses

A **main clause** is a group of words in a sentence that can be used as a complete sentence – it makes sense on its own. All clauses have a verb. For example: the green bird pecked an apple.

A **subordinate clause** helps to give more meaning to the main clause. It does not make sense on its own. It usually includes the words if, that, when, because or although. For example:

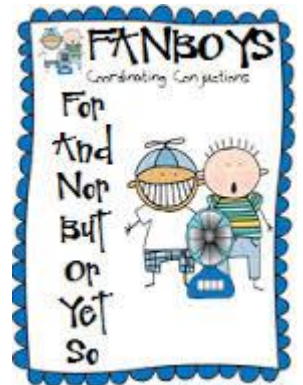
Anne went straight home after school **because she needed an early tea.**

Main clause (it makes sense on its own)

Subordinate clause (doesn't make sense on its own)

Conjunctions

A conjunction links words or groups of words. There are three different types of conjunctions: coordinating, subordinating and correlative.



A **coordinating** conjunction joins two main clauses (each clause is of equal importance) e.g.

The green bird pecked the juicy apple **and** ate it noisily.

Remember the acronym **FANBOYS** (for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so).

A **subordinating** conjunction joins a main clause to a subordinate clause. For example:

- Bella repainted her room **because** she didn't like pink anymore.
- I will pick you up at 9pm **although** that is later than I would like.
- I like to walk to school **even though** it would be quicker to catch the bus.

A **correlative** conjunction are pairs of conjunctions used in a sentence to join different words or groups of words e.g. neither/nor, just as/so, either/or, both/and.

- Sam enjoyed **both** the film **and** the popcorn.
- I don't like **either** fresh tomatoes or tomato ketchup.
- I was **not only** wet **but** I was cold too.
- I am going to go to the fancy dress party as **either** Batman **or** Spiderman.



Modal Verbs

These are used to express possibility or wanting.

Example words include will, would, can, could, may, might, should, must, ought.

Examples:

- We **must** take him to the river
- I **should** share these apples
- I **ought** to eat my tea



Adverbials

An adverbial is a word or phrase which gives you more information about the verb as adverbs often do. Adverbials tell you about time, place, manner or number and answer these questions: Where? When? How? Why? How often? How long? How much?



The dog slept **under the table**.

The cat sleeps **during the day**.

They went on holiday **yesterday afternoon**.



Most adverbials appear at the end of a sentence, but some appear at the beginning. They are called '**fronted adverbials**'. They are usually followed by a comma.

After some time, the scenery changed to denser forests.