









Adjective Describing words	Noun A naming word	Adverb More information about the verb	Co-ordinating Conjunction	Subordinating Conjunction
<p>Usually found before a noun</p> <p>The little bird sat on the leafy branch.</p> 	<p>Common – everyday objects</p> <p>Proper – starts with a capital letter i.e. June, Friday, English</p> <p>Collective – group e.g. choir, team, class</p> <p>Abstract – idea/emotion i.e. hope, beauty, anger</p> 	<p>(adjective turn to adverb – <u>usually</u> ends with an 'ly').</p> <p>The girl played the piano softly.</p> <p>The children shouted loudly.</p> <p>Also expresses time, place and cause: then, next, soon, therefore</p>	<p>A conjunction links words or groups of words.</p> <p>A coordinating conjunction joins two main clauses</p> <p>REMEMBER FANBOYS for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</p> 	<p>A subordinating conjunction is also another joining word</p> <p>Bella repainted her room because she didn't like pink anymore.</p> <p>I will pick you up at 9pm although that is later than I would like.</p>
Pronoun Replaces a noun to avoid repetition	Preposition Come before a noun	Determiner Comes before a noun	Present Perfect Verb to show something that happened and continues in the present.	Noun phrase A phrase with a noun as its main word
<p>The bird pecked the apple and ate it as he sat on a branch.</p> <p>Key words: I, me, you, he, she, we, us, they, it</p>	<p>Usually comes before a noun or pronoun. They often describe position or time.</p> <p>The dog was sleeping under the bed. (position)</p> <p>I haven't eaten since my breakfast this morning. (time)</p>	<p>Articles: the, an, a</p> <p>Possessive pronouns: his, her, my, our, their, your, its</p> <p>Quantifiers: every, much, some, many, few, each</p>	<p>Key words: 'has' and 'have' with the past tense of the verb.</p> <p>The band has left the stage. I have gone to work.</p>	<p>It does not contain a verb (action word):</p> <p>The fierce angry lion with razor sharp teeth.</p> 
Sentences		Fronted Adverbial Found at the 'front' of the sentence	Possessive pronoun These tell you who / what owns the noun:	Tenses
<p>Statements: tells you something e.g. I love seeds.</p> <p>Question: asks you something e.g. Should I eat those seeds?</p> <p>Command: tells you to do something e.g. Take these seeds away!</p> <p>Exclamation: exclaims about something e.g. What delicious seeds these are!</p> 		<p>Used to describe the action that follows.</p> <p>Before the sun came up, he ate his breakfast.</p>	<p>The bird pecked his apple as he sat on a branch.</p> <p>Key words: my, yours, his, her, ours, their its</p>	<p>Past tense: it has happened</p> <p>The boys played football in the park.</p> <p>Present: it is happening now</p> <p>The boys are playing football in the park.</p>
Main Clause This makes sense on its own.	Subordinate Clause This doesn't make sense on its own	Past Progressive The action was happening (past).	Present Progressive This tells us that the action is happening ...and will continue to do so.	Future: it will be happening in the future
<p>Despite the bad weather, the children</p> 	<p>It needs the main clause.</p>	<p>Will was kicking the ball.</p>	<p>I am walking</p> 	

went out to play.	Despite the bad weather, the children went out to play.	The girls were baking a cake.	he <i>is sleeping</i> they <i>are baking</i>	The boys will play football tomorrow.
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PUNCTUATION	Capital letters	Apostrophes (')	At the end of a sentence
	<p>1) Go at the beginning of a sentence: The warm and sunny day.</p> <p>2) Proper noun: names of people, places, days of the week: Mary, Friday, June, London, German</p> <p>3) Personal pronoun 'I'</p> 	<p>1) Singular possession: Sally's bag.</p> <p>2) Plural possession: The boys' football.</p> <p>3) To mark contractions (missing letters): don't (do not), won't (will not)</p> <p>4) its (pronoun) / it's (contraction for 'it is')</p> 	<p>a) Full stop – ends a statement: For example: I like swimming.</p> <p>b) Question mark – put at the end of a question e.g. Where are you?</p> <p>c) Exclamation mark: to show something urgent, surprising or anger! e.g. It's a goal!</p> 
Prefixes	Suffixes	Inverted Commas	Word families
<p>A group of letters that can be added to the beginning of a root word: im, re, dis, sub, un, pre, ex, co, anti, bi, over, inter</p> <p>e.g. submarine, impolite, discourage, bicycle</p> 	<p>A group of letters that can be added to the end of a root word: ness, able, less, ful, ed, er, ize, ly</p> <p>e.g. happily, careful, walked, energize, bigger</p> 	<p>Inverted commas or speech marks are used to show direct speech.</p> <p>Gemma asked her brother if he wanted a bag of crisps becomes: Gemma asked her brother, "Would you like a bag of crisps?"</p> 	<p>Word families are related to each other by spelling, grammar and meaning.</p> <p>medicine, medical, medic noise, noisy, noiseless photograph, photographer apply, applicant, reapply, application</p>
Commas (,)			

Commas have a range of uses within a sentence. Here are some examples...

Used to separate items in a list e.g. Sam packed his P.E. bag with: a t-shirt, shorts, long socks and trainers.

Used to clarify meaning : I went to the cinema with my friend Sally and Thomas (which suggests that I went to the cinema with Sally (who is my friend) and Thomas whereas I went to the cinema with my friend, Sally and Thomas suggests that I went to the cinema with a friend, Sally **and** Thomas.

Commas after fronted adverbials; Panting with exhaustion, Tim crossed the finishing line.

Mark a short pause: He was, *however*, too tired to make the trip.

