

## 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**

## 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

## 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

## , 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

## ? Question

uses question mark to ask a question

- How many friends do you have?

## Statement

simply tells the reader something

- I have many friends.

## ! Exclamation

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

- That dog is dirty!

## 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

## 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

## Subject

the thing or person who is carrying out an action

## Object

who is the action done to or for?

- Andrea (**subject**) spoke to (**verb**) Jorge (**object**).

## Verb

a doing or action word

- play, work, study

## Adjective

describes a noun

- a friendly tiny dog

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## Simple Present

something which happens regularly

- I walk to school.

## Simple Past

something that's finished

- I walked to school this morning.

## 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.

## Command

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

- Give the present to your friend.

## ; Semicolons, : Colons

**Semicolons**  
used to divide complicated sentences  
- It was very late; everyone was still not home.

**Colons**  
used at the start of lists; used in between clauses in a sentence  
- Bring these things to the picnic: cutlery, plates, and food.

## 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

## Subjunctive Forms

subjunctive shows something imagined, wished or possible. also used in commands, wishes and requests

- If I were stronger, I would lift that box.

## 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.

### Vocabulary & Spelling

### Standard English

### Punctuation

### Linking Words

### Sentences

### Grammar

### Verb Forms & Tenses

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