

- Vocabulary & Spelling
- Standard English
- Punctuation
- Linking Words

- Sentences
- Grammar
- Verb Forms & Tenses

**Formal/Standard**

- type of English you should use in your written work
- Have you seen Tom?
- I was born in New York, which is where my parents live.
- I like dogs.
- She lives in Paris, which (relative pronoun) is the capital of France (relative clause).
- We ain't seen him.

**Word Families & Plural Nouns**

- opposite words
- dark and light
- strong and weak
- group of words that can be built from the same root word
- friend, friendly, friendship
- words that sound the same, but don't mean the same, thing
- to, too, two
- Singular Nouns**
- indicate there is one
- boat, house, cat
- Plural nouns**
- ends in vowel + o -> add s
- cat > cats
- consonant + / 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
- leaf > leaves

**Prefix**

- add to the beginning of the word to make a new word
- trans- (means 'across', 'beyond') + form = transform
- words that mean the same
- dirty and unclean
- sad and unhappy

**Homophones**

- words that sound the same, but don't mean the same, thing
- Peter said he did not want to go to school.
- Peter said he did not want to go to school.

**Capital**

- uppercase letters
- add to the end of the word to make a new word
- agree + -able (means 'capable of') = agreeable
- baby > babies
- > change y to i, add es
- ends in consonant + y
- > change y to i, add es
- > change f to v, add es
- ends in 'f', 'fe' -> change f to v, add es
- leaf > leaves

**Speech**

- used to show pauses, make lists, and add extra bits of information in the middle of the sentences
- I had a bowl of soup (I usually have rice) for dinner.
- Commas, Hyphens, Bullet Points**
- ways of adding and removing extra information in a sentence
- Brackets, Ellipses, Dashes**
- used to ask a question
- How many friends do you have?
- names, person, place, or thing
- Noun**
- Common
- hand, table, dog
- Proper
- Sarah, London
- Collective
- team, family, herd
- Abstract
- love, peace, hate
- Verb**
- the thing or person who is carrying out an action
- play, work, study
- 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
- tells you whether noun is specific (the) or general (a or an)
- She took a small suitcase.
- Preposition**
- where or when something is in relation to something else
- After the exam, Lucy was happy.

**Phrases**

- group of words which doesn't have a verb, subject or both
- The young man used to divide complicated sentences
- It was very late, everyone was still not home
- Noun Phrases**
- starts with noun
- London is the capital
- Adjective Phrase**
- starts with adjective
- happy at his results
- Preposition Phrase**
- starts with preposition
- Bring these things to the picnic: curly, plates, and food.
- 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).

**Types of Sentences**

- Simple**
- has one clause
- Mrs Jones is a great teacher.
- Compound**
- has 2 clauses linked together with a conjunction
- Mrs Jones is a great teacher because she cares.
- Complex**
- has a main clause, conjunction and subordinate clause
- Mrs Jones, who is a great teacher, always has a smile on her face.
- Semicolons, Colons**
- used to divide complicated sentences
- It was very late, everyone was still not home
- group of words which doesn't have a verb, subject or both
- The young man used to divide complicated sentences
- It was very late, everyone was still not home
- Conjunctions**
- word or phrase that links clauses or sentences
- also, besides, however
- 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.

**Question**

- uses question mark
- How many friends do you have?
- names, person, place, or thing
- Noun**
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**Statement**

- simply tells the reader something
- I have many friends.
- uses question mark
- How many friends do you have?
- names, person, place, or thing
- Noun**
- Common
- hand, table, dog
- Proper
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**Object**

- who is the action done to or for?
- Andreea (subject) spoke to Jorge (object).
- describes a noun
- a friendly tiny dog
- Adjective**
- words that introduce nouns
- tells you whether noun is specific (the) or general (a or an)
- She took a small suitcase.
- Preposition**
- where or when something is in relation to something else
- 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.

**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 Active & Passive Verbs**

- Active
- verb where the subject does the action
- The boy hugged the teddy bear.
- 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.
- He had left the room.
- He had left the room.

**Present & Past Simple Past**

- Simple Past
- something that's finished
- I walked to school this morning.
- Present
- something which happens regularly
- I walk to school.

**Present & Past Subjunctive Forms**

- sub-junctive shows something that isn't true
- also used in commands, wishes and requests
- If I were stronger, I would lift that box.

**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.



# Punctuation

## Punctuation Mark

**Full Stop**



**Exclamation Mark**



**Question Mark**



**Comma**



**Apostrophe**



**Colon**



**Semi-Colon**



**Brackets**



**Dashes**



**Ellipsis**



**Inverted Commas**



A full stop is used at the end of a sentence or to show a word is abbreviated.

An exclamation mark is used at the end of a sentence which expresses strong feeling.

A question mark is used at the end of a sentence that asks a question.

Commas are used to separate two or more nouns, to separate phrases or clauses or to separate direct speech.

Apostrophes are used to form contractions or to indicate possession.

A colon can be used to introduce a list, before someone speaks or instead of a full stop.

A semi-colon is used to separate parts of a sentence. It is stronger than a comma but not as strong as a full stop.

Brackets can separate off parts of a sentence or put in an extra example.

A dash holds words apart. It is stronger than a comma but not as strong as a full stop.

An ellipsis shows that words have been missed out.

## Purpose

## Example

Tower St. is the oldest street in our village.

You are amazing!

Do you know what a question mark is used for?

Martin opened his bag, looked inside and said, "I have apples, pears and bananas."

I can't believe Jack's brother still hasn't arrived!

He was freezing: the temperature was below zero. Amy said: "I have: eggs, flour and butter."

Jane likes Indian food; Marco prefers Italian food.

The chicken (followed closely by her chicks) crossed the busy road.

There is only one food worth eating - spaghetti!

He agreed that the prices were... reasonable.

Inverted commas, or quotation marks are used: To enclose the exact words of a speaker, to indicate the titles of books, plays etc., to enclose a quotation, to emphasise a word, to show a word is slang or to enclose nicknames.