

Word Classes

Nouns

Name 'things', objects, people or places.

Common nouns = general
woman, town, table, anger, success, hunger

Proper nouns = specific/unique
Susan, London, Tesco, Easter, Friday, July

Pronouns

Replace nouns (or noun phrases) to avoid repetition.

Ben looked at the huge sandwich and then
Ben ate the huge sandwich. X

Ben looked at the huge sandwich and then
he ate it. ✓

Verbs

- Action words.
- Show what someone or something:
 - is It is hot today. I was tired.
 - has Jess has a dog. I had a headache.
 - or does Ben runs home. She ate her dinner.

Prepositions

Tell you when or where something is taking place in relation to something else.

In the morning, the cat usually hides under the table.

Note: words like before and after can act as prepositions or as conjunctions

I finished my dinner before Ben. (preposition)

I finished my dinner before I went to bed. (conjunction)

Prepositions link phrases to clauses.

Conjunctions link clauses to clauses.

Adverbs

Often modify (give extra meaning to) verbs

Jack always snores loudly.

I tiptoed upstairs.

Can also modify adjectives...

That match was really exciting!

Other adverbs...

Rather suddenly, the cat pounced.

Or entire clauses

Fortunately, it didn't rain at my BBQ.

Adjectives

Describe nouns/pronouns.

James read a terrible book.

He was horrible.

Conjunctions

Link clauses together. 2 types:

Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)

Link 2 main clauses together.

I love cake but it makes me feel sick.

Subordinating conjunctions

Introduce a subordinate clause.

I like cake because it is sweet.

Note: co-ordinating conjunctions also link words and phrases

The fierce dog and the stubborn cat fought as James and Jack looked on.

Determiners

- Come before nouns.
- Tell you which 'thing' is being talked about.

her dogs

both dogs

many dogs

those big dogs

the energetic, agile dogs

Note: the following are determiners and pronouns at the same time:

my, your, his, her, its, our, their

Subject & Object

- Most sentences are structured subject, verb, object.
- The subject is the focus of a sentence.

Subjects and objects can be nouns, noun phrases or pronouns

My brother shouted at your brother.
S V O

Charlie was chasing the fluffy sheep.
S V O

A man in blue overalls fixed the door to the kitchen.
S V O

He fixed it.

Sentence Construction

Phrase

- A group of words that is missing a subject, a verb or both.
- Phrases are used to build clauses.
the large cat (noun phrase)
rather unfortunately (adverb phrase)
beside the canal (preposition phrase)

Clause

A group of words that contain a subject and a verb.

The dog barked because it was hungry.
main subordinate

Main Clauses

Make sense on their own; they are complete thoughts.

I love pizza.

I love pizza but Ben prefers pasta.

I love pizza although I rarely have it.

A main clause on its own is called a single-clause sentence.

Noun Phrase

A group of words that work together and contain a noun.

the cat
the large cat
the large cat in the tree

Last 2 = expanded noun phrases

Subordinate Clauses

- Do not make sense on their own; they need a main clause.
- Often start with a subordinated conjunction.

I love pizza although I rarely have it.

After I had eaten, I went to lie down.

Relative Clauses

- Special type of subordinate clause.
- Add extra information about a noun.
- Start with a relative pronoun (who, which, that, where, whose).

My brother was born in the hospital where my dad works.

The table, which is made of oak, is now black with age. (parenthesis)

Multi-Clause Sentences

Contain multiple (more than one) clauses. 2 types:

Co-ordinated multi-clause sentences

- Contain at least 2 main clauses linked together by a co-ordinating conjunction.
- Both main clauses are equal - they each make sense on their own.

I love cake but it makes me feel sick.

Subordinated multi-clause sentences

Contain a main clause and at least 1 subordinate clause.

I love pizza although I rarely have it.

The dog, which was fat, barked because it was hungry.

Functions of Sentences

Questions ?

- When someone is asking something.
- Think:** does it require a response?

Which is your favourite? ✓

Is this your favourite? ✓

This is your favourite, isn't it? ✓

Ask John if vanilla is his favourite. X

Exclamations . or !

- Show anger/joy/humour.
- Start with what or how.

What a lovely day!

How fantastic!

Statements . or !

- Simply tell you something.
- Think:** if it's not one of the other 3, it's a S.

I've finished my homework.

You must eat your greens.

Times tables are important.

Commands . or !

- Boss you around (imperative verb).
- Think:** instructions or drill sergeant.

Before you go out, cut the grass. ✓

When you get home, put the oven on. ✓

You will need to wash up after dinner. X

Adverbial

- Any word, phrase or clause that does the job of an adverb (modifier).
- Tells you how, when or where something occurs.

Anything underlined below is functioning as an adverbial:

Jack snores loudly. (adverb - how does he snore?)

Rather suddenly, the cat pounced. (adverb phrase - how did it pounce?)

The bus arrived at my house. (preposition phrase - where did it arrive?)

Last week, Emma played football. (noun phrase - when did she play?)

She slept after she had made lunch. (subordinate clause - when did she sleep?)



Vocabulary

Word Families

Groups of words built from the same root.

cent

percent century
centimetre centipede

Prefixes

Added to beginning of words to change meaning.

unhappy reappear

Suffixes

Added to end of words to change meaning.

playful terrorise

Antonyms

Words with opposite meaning.

big & small strong & weak

Synonyms

Words with same/similar meaning.

dirty & unclean sad & unhappy

Verb Forms & Tense

Subjunctive Form

Verbs in their SF are more formal.

Used when something is imagined

If I were the boss, I'd hire you.

Used in wishes, requests and demands

Schools require that all pupils be kind.

Tense

Shown through what form a verb takes.

He lived in Sheffield. (simple past)

He lives in Sheffield. (simple present)

He was living in Sheffield. (past progressive)

He is living in Sheffield. (present progressive)

He has lived in Sheffield. (present perfect)

Active and Passive Voice

AV = S is acting

My mate kicked the cat.
S V O

PV = S is acted upon

The cat was kicked by my mate.

Modal Verbs

Show the level of possibility.

We will have curry for dinner.

It might rain tomorrow.

James cannot sing.

You could come to my house.

We shall go running later.

Simple Past Tense

- Uses a past tense verb.
- Mainly used to describe past events/situations.

I caught the ball. ✓

The roof was replaced in 1970. ✓

I couldn't swim. ✓

The building dates back to 1760. ✗

Simple Present Tense

Uses a present tense verb.

Mainly used to describe present events/situations (now)

I go swimming every day; I still cannot swim.

The building dates back to 1760.

Also used to talk about the future

Ben plays football tomorrow at 6 o'clock.

Past Progressive

- Describes an action that was in 'progress' in the 'past'.
- **Tip:** was/were then -ing verb.

Ben was doing his homework.

We were eating dinner.

Present Progressive

- Describes an action that is in 'progress' in the 'present' (now).
- **Tip:** am/are/is then -ing verb.

Ben is doing his homework.

We are eating dinner.

Present Perfect

- Describes an event that started in the past but is still true/still affects us now.
- **Tip:** has/have then -verb.

James has been my friend for years.

I have wanted to learn piano for ages.

Punctuation

Capital Letters

- At the start of a sentence.
- For the personal pronoun 'I'.
- For proper nouns.
- For the 1st word inside inverted commas.

Abruptly, Mary Tudor screeched, "Throw him in the Tower of London; I'll behead him on Wednesday!"

Signaling the End of a Sentence ? ! .

Question marks for questions

Where are we?

Exclamation marks to show anger, joy or humour

Wow! What a lovely day!

Full stops for everything else

The grass is green.

Commas ,

After fronted adverbials

Slowly, Ben got out of bed.

After fronted subordinate clauses

After I had eaten, I went to lie down.

For parenthesis

The dog, which was fat, lay still.

To separate items in a list

I like chips, cake, pizza and curry.

To make meaning clear

I like cooking my family and my pets.

I like cooking, my family and my pets.

Apostrophes '

Mark contracted forms

should not = shouldn't you are = you're

Show possession

Singular possession = the teacher's desk

Plural possession = the teachers' lounge

Note: some words are already plural

the children's ball

-(Parenthesis)-

- Embedding extra info. between a pair of marks.
- Sentence must make sense without it.

Jamie (my big brother) loves cricket.

The wind was blowing - howling, even - so we went home.

The dog, which was fat, lay still.

Note: with dashes, emphasis is actually put on extra info.

"Inverted Commas"

Used for direct speech.

- " " only go around spoken words.
- Start speech with a capital letter.
- Either . , ! ? needed inside closing marks.
- , needed if reporting clause is at the start.

She asked him, "Do you want a banana?"

"No thank you," he replied.

Bullet Points

Used in lists. Consistency is key.

Shopping List:

✓

- Apples
- Pears
- Bananas

Shopping List:

✓

- apples
- pears
- bananas

Shopping List:

✗

- apples
- Pears
- Bananas

You can use punctuation at the end of each point.

Dashes -

Mainly used in 2 different ways.

Link 2 closely related main clauses (more informal)

Elephants are huge - they can weigh up to 10 tonnes.

For parenthesis (see parenthesis)

Semi-Colons ;

Mainly used to link 2 closely related main clauses.

I love Spain; France is lovely too.

Colons :

Mainly used in 2 different ways.

Link 2 closely related main clauses (2nd explains 1st)

I need to go shopping; I'm going camping soon.

Introduce lists

The school offers three clubs: rugby, dance and chess.

Hyphens -

Make meaning clear.

re-cover co-operate

I saw a man-eating crocodile.

There are thirty six-year-olds in Class 2.



BEING OUR
BEST