

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 **ies**
- 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

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

, 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.

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

?! sentence endings

Command

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

- Give the present to your friend.

Phrases

group of words which doesn't have a verb, subject or both

- The young man

Noun Phrases starts with noun
- London is the capital

Adjective Phrase starts with adjective
- happy at his results

Preposition Phrase starts with preposition
- under the weather

; 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.

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.

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

? 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

exclamations show surprise or emotion; they must begin with either 'what' or 'how' and end with an exclamation mark

- How huge that boat is!

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

