

CLAUSE

A GROUP OF WORDS THAT CONTAIN

VERB

MAIN CLAUSE

PART OF A SENTENCE THAT MAKES SENSE ON ITS OWN:

THE BOY RAN

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

GIVES EXTRA INFORMATION ABOUT THE MAIN CLAUSE BUT DOES NOT MAKE SENSE ON ITS OWN - IT INCLUDES A

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION:

ONCE HE HAD FINISHED HIS HOMEWORK, THE BOY WENT TO BED

PHRASE

A GROUP OF WORDS THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN A VERB:

THE TALL GIRL

PLURAL

MORE THAN ONE OF SOMETHING:

1 MOUSE BECOMES

2 MICE

PASSIVE VOICE

THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE
DOES NOT PERFORM THE VERB:

A VISIT WAS

ARRANGED BY THE

SCHOOL

ACTIVE VOICE

THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE
PERFORMS THE VERB:

THE SCHOOL

ARRANGED A VISIT

DETERMINER

A WORD BEFORE A NOUN THAT TELLS YOU
SPECIFICALLY ABOUT IT. THERE ARE 4 TYPES:

ARTICLES - THE, A, AN (THE BOY, A KETTLE)

DEMONSTRATIVES - THIS, THOSE (THIS BOOK, THOSE CHILDREN)

POSSESSIVES - MY, YOUR (MY HAT, YOUR DOG)

QUANTIFIERS - SOME, EVERY (SOME CHIPS, EVERY DAY)

CONJUNCTION

A WORD THAT JOINS WORDS OR PHRASES TOGETHER:

IT WAS RAINING **HOWEVER** TOM WENT FOR A WALK ANYWAY.

SALLY RAN **BECAUSE** SHE WAS LATE FOR SCHOOL.

?

MODAL VERB

THIS VERB TELLS YOU HOW LIKELY SOMETHING IS TO HAPPEN:

I **MAY** EAT THIS BAR OF CHOCOLATE

I **COULD** EAT THIS BAR OF CHOCOLATE

I **MUST** EAT THIS BAR OF CHOCOLATE

I **WILL** EAT THIS BAR OF CHOCOLATE

?

NOUN PHRASE

A PHRASE THAT INCLUDES A NOUN (AND OBJECT):

A GOLDEN **RING**

A PRETTY **GIRL**

OBJECT

A WORD THAT NORMALLY COMES STRAIGHT AFTER A VERB SHOWING WHAT THE VERB IS ACTING ON:

I **EAT BANANAS**

HE **PLAYS FOOTBALL**

PREFIX

A LETTER STRING AT THE BEGINNING OF A WORD THAT CHANGES IT INTO ANOTHER WORD:

APPEAR - DISAPPEAR

HAPPY - UNHAPPY

SUFFIX

A LETTER STRING AT THE END OF A WORD THAT CHANGES IT INTO ANOTHER WORD:

TEACH - TEACHER

ARGUE - ARGUEMENT

PREPOSITION

A WORD THAT LINKS NOUNS, PRONOUNS AND PHRASES WITHIN A SENTENCE:

THE BOY HID UNDER THE TABLE.

SALLY PLAYED OUTSIDE UNTIL BEDTIME.

PROGRESSIVE VERBS

THESE ARE VERBS THAT SHOW SOMETHING WAS HAPPENING, IS HAPPENING OR WILL HAPPEN:

PAST TENSE - WATCHED

PRESENT TENSE - AM WATCHING

FUTURE TENSE - WILL WATCH

ROOT WORD

THE SMALLEST PART OF A WORD WHICH CAN MAKE SENSE WHEN IT STANDS ALONE:

PLAYER, PLAYING

SLOWLY, SLOWER

SYNONYM

TWO WORDS THAT HAVE A SIMILAR MEANING:

TALK - SPEAK

HAPPY - GLAD

ANTONYM

TWO WORDS THAT HAVE THE OPPOSITE MEANING:

HOT - COLD

YOUNG - OLD

AUXILIARY VERBS

THIS IS A VERB THAT GOES IN FRONT OF ANOTHER VERB TO HELP IT:

I DO WORK HARD.

I AM GOOD AT MATHS.

HE CAN SWIM VERY WELL.

SHE MIGHT WALK HOME.

THEY HAVE EATEN THEIR LUNCH.

?

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE & PAST PERFECT TENSE

The Present Perfect is used to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now; the exact time is not important. The *verb* is put in the past tense and *has/had* is put before it:

Present Perfect – She *has downloaded* some songs.

Past Perfect – I *had eaten* lunch when you came.

SUBJUNCTIVE

The subjunctive mood is the verb form used to express a wish, a suggestion, a command or a condition:

He *is* allowed becomes: It is essential he *be* allowed.

I *was* ordered becomes: If I *were* ordered, I'd go.

He *cooks* becomes: I wish that he *cook*.

SUBJECT

This is the person or thing performing the verb:

The *girl* danced with her friends.

The *dog* barked loudly.

- **NOUN** – an object: *table, door, cat*
- **PROPER NOUN** – the name of a person or place – it needs a capital letter:
London, Peter
- **VERB** – a doing word: *jump, run, sing, snore*
- **ADVERB** – a word that describes a verb:
sang loudly, laughed happily, ran fast
- **ADJECTIVE** – a word that describes a noun: *beautiful dress, scarlet shoes, turquoise sea*

RELATIVE CLAUSE

This clause gives extra information about the noun in the sentence; it will start with:

Who, whom, whose, which, where, that

The car, *which was bright blue*, raced down the road.

The spooky house, *where a ghost had been seen*, stood on top of the hill.

The old man, *who walked with a stick*, struggled up the steep hill.

STATEMENT, COMMAND OR QUESTION?

STATEMENT: IF IT IS NOT A COMMAND OR A

QUESTION THEN IT IS A STATEMENT:

THE BOY SAT DOWN.

COMMAND: TELLING SOMEONE/THING TO DO SOMETHING:

PLEASE SIT DOWN, JOHN!

QUESTION: ?

ASKING SOMEONE FOR INFORMATION:

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SIT DOWN, JOHN?

CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

You use this conjunction when the two halves of the sentence you are joining together have equal importance:

I went to the shops to buy bread *and* cheese.

For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

A subordinating conjunction is used to link a *subordinate clause* to the main clause:

David went to work *although he was ill*.

Like, if, until, because, unless, as, whenever, before, while, though, since, although, where, wherever

PUNCTUATION

A list of punctuation you need to know:

- . full stop , comma ; semi-colon
- : colon - hyphen – dash ellipsis
- ! exclamation mark ? question mark
- “ ” inverted commas () brackets
- ‘ apostrophe