

# Noun

**Nouns name things.**

**Concrete nouns** = things that you can **see, touch, smell** or **hear**:  
tree, egg

**Abstract nouns** = names for **ideas** or **feelings**: faith, love

**Collective nouns** = names for **groups**: a herd of cows, a swarm of bees.

**Proper nouns** = used for an individual person or place: Jane, London

# Adjective

Words that tell us **more** about a **noun**:

The happy, brown dog.

The large zoo.

A fearless, courageous hero.

An extremely complex question.

# Verb

**Doing** or **being** words:

The man **dig**s with a spade.

The man **cried** after **watching** The Lion King.

The verb must **agree** with the **subject**:

I **enjoy** swimming.

He **enjoys** swimming.

# Adverb

Words that describe **verbs**, **adjectives** and other **adverbs**:

I **carefully** opened the door.

The game was **terribly** boring.

He played **very badly**.

Some **adverbs** show how **possible** or **certain** something is:

I will **surely** go.

I will **possibly** go.

# Singular and Plural

**Singular** = just one.

**Plural** = More than one.

Table

Tables

Dog

Dogs

Goose

Geese

Woman

Women

# Phrase

A group of words without a verb.

**Noun phrase** = a phrase with a noun at its head:

She waved to **her mother**

**Preposition phrase** = a phrase with a preposition at its head:

She waved **to her mother**

# Contraction

A **shortened form** of two words written as one word. An **apostrophe** takes the place of the missing letters.

Could not = **Couldn't**

Did not = **Didn't**

He is = **He's**

That is = **That's**

# Fronted Adverbial

Words or phrases that modify **verbs** or **clauses**. They are always at the **front** of the verb and often followed by a **comma**:

**Interestingly**, whales are actually mammals.

**Before we begin**, make sure you've got a pencil.

**The day after tomorrow**, I'm visiting my granddad.

# Indirect Speech

Speech that is **reported** not quoted:

He said that he was coming.

She asked him if he would like a new jumper.

He asked her if she wanted a banana.

# Conjunction

Links **two words** or **phrases** together:

James bought a bat **and** ball.

Everyone watches **when** Kyle does back-flips.

Kylie is young **but** she can kick the ball hard.

Joe can't practise kicking **because** he's broken his foot.

# Bullet Points

**Bullet symbols** that **list** items:

Jake's P.E kit consists of:

- A white polo shirt
- Black shorts
- A pair of trainers

# Co-ordinating Conjunction

A **conjunction** that links **two words** or **phrases** together as an **equal pair**:

James bought a bat **and** ball.

Kylie is young **but** she can kick the ball hard.

The acronym to remember is FANBOYS:

**F**or **A**nd **N**or **B**ut **O**r **Y**et **S**o

# Subordinating Conjunction

A **conjunction** that introduces a **subordinate clause**:

Everyone watches **when** Kyle does back-flips.

Joe can't practise kicking **because** he's broken his foot.

**If** she's late, she can't come.

**Although** Jack went to the party, James didn't.

# Possessive Pronoun

A **pronoun** indicating **possession**:

The car is **mine**.

The bag of sweets is **yours**.

That brown and white dog is **theirs**.

# Pronoun

Replaces the **noun** to avoid **repetition**:

**She** waved to **him**.

**His** mother is at the shop.

**This** will be an overnight visit.

**He** is the one **who** broke **it**.

# Relative Pronoun

A **pronoun** that introduces a relative clause:

That's the boy **who** lives near school.

The prize **that** I won was a book.

Tom broke the game, **which** annoyed Ali.



# Adverbial

Modifies a **verb** or **clause** by telling us **how, how often, when** or **where** something happens:

**Before school** she ate her breakfast.

She danced **in the kitchen**.

They trod **very noisily**.

Jamie goes to the park **frequently**.

# Determiner

Always come before a **noun**. Tell us whether a noun is **known** or **unknown**:

**That** porridge was delicious.

**The** cat ate **its** food quickly.

**The** flat is on the **sixth** floor.

# Preposition

Tells us the **position** of one thing in relation to another:

The cat sat **on** the mat.

Daisy chased the mouse **under** the table.

Prepositions can also describe **relations of time**:

We'll be seeing them **in** a week's time.

The decorations were up **from** December **until** January.

# Subject and Object

**Subject** = the thing doing the action in a sentence.

**Jonny** kicked the ball.

**The mayor** closed the door.

**Object** = the thing receiving the action in a sentence.

Jonny kicked **the ball**.

The mayor closed **the door**.

# Statement

Sentences that **tell** you something. They end in a **full stop**:

You are my friend.

I think that there is a meeting taking place.

You must try to see what's happening.

# Command

Sentences which **tell** you to do something. They are often **urgent** or **angry** and usually start with a **verb**:

Be my friend!

Pass the butter now.

Close that door!

# Question

Sentences that **ask** you something. They usually end in a **question mark**:

Are you my friend?

Where's the dog?

Have you seen Lucy?

# Clause

A group of words containing a **subject** and **verb**:

There's a snake on the road.

William rode his bike.

The horse galloped across the field.

# Subordinate Clause

A clause which **does not make sense** on its own:

That's the street **where Ben lives**.

He watched her **as she disappeared**.

She noticed **an hour had passed**.

# Simple Present Tense

To express **habits, general truths, repeated actions** or **unchanging situations, emotions** and **wishes**:

He **drinks** tea at breakfast.

We **catch** the bus every morning.

Water **freezes** at zero degrees.

# Simple Past Tense

The action **has happened**:

They **baked** yesterday.

The parrot **sat** in its cage.

Maisy **danced** two days ago.

# Main Clause

A clause which **does make sense** on its own:

There's a snake on the road.

William rode his bike.

The horse galloped across the field.

# Present Perfect

An action that happened in the **past** continues to have a **strong connection** in the **present**:

I **have walked** two miles already.

Mary **has lost** her dictionary.

Critics **have praised** Jim's new book.

It is formed with **the present tense of 'to have'** and the **past participle of the verb**.

# Past Perfect

Used to make it clear that one event happened **before another** in the **past**:

As soon as she **had done** her homework, she went to bed.

It **had snowed** all night, so the bus didn't arrive.

# Present Progressive

Shows **continuing action** or something going on **now**:

Grandpa **is working** in the shed.

I **am buying** all my family's Christmas presents.

It is formed with **the present tense of 'to be'** and the **present participle of the verb** (with an -ing ending).

# Past Progressive

Shows **continuing action** or something that **was** going on in the past:

Grandpa **was working** in the shed.

I **was buying** all my family's Christmas presents yesterday.

It is formed with **the past tense of 'to be'** and the **present participle of the verb** (with an -ing ending).



# Subjunctive Verb

Often sounds very **formal**:

The school requires that all pupils **be** honest.

The school rules demand that pupils not **enter** the gym at lunchtime.

If Zoë **were** the class president, things would be much better.

Look out for **were** and verbs **missing** an 's'.

# Synonym

Two **different** words that have the **same** meaning:

Delicious and tasty

Happy and joyful

Weary and tired

# Active and Passive Voice

**Active voice** = The **subject** of the sentence **performs** the action in the sentence:

The girl was washing the dog.

Louis smashed the windows.

**Passive voice** = The **subject** of the sentence has an action **done to it** by someone or something else.

The dog **was** being washed **by** the girl.

The windows **were** smashed **by** Louis.

# Antonym

Words that have **opposite** meanings:

Light and dark

Fat and thin

Large and small

# Standard English

The type of English you should use in your **written work**. It helps make your writing **clearer**:

**Standard English** = Did you see anything?

**Non-Standard English** = I didn't see nothing.

# Formal Vocabulary

Used when you're writing something **important**. It can sound quite **serious**:

You simply cannot accompany them.

This is unacceptable, Father.

The headteacher has requested your presence.

# Prefix

A group of letters at the **beginning** of a root word that change the word's meaning:

Misunderstand

Unconcerned

Autograph

# Suffix

A group of letters at the **end** of a root word that change the word's meaning:

Quickly

Smallest

Wooden

# Informal Vocabulary

Used for writing something **chatty** and **friendly**:

Stephen's got some new wheels.  
I need to grab some cash, quick.  
You know what I'm saying, don't you?

# Word Families

**Groups of words** that are centred around the **same root word**:

build, building, rebuild

apply, applicant, reapply

structure, destruction, reconstruct

# Capital Letters

Used to **start a sentence**, for **titles**, for **acronyms** and **proper nouns**:

**Louisa** is going on a trip to **London** tomorrow.

**The ARP** warden stopped. **He** didn't know what to do.

**Marty** watched **Shrek** twice in one day.

# Full Stop

Used at the **end** of a **logical** or **complete** thought:

The man walked his dog.

The dog barked when he saw a cat.

# Exclamation Mark

Used to show **emotion, emphasis**, or **surprise**:

What a mess!

Yay! We won!

How dare you splash water on me!

# Inverted Commas

Used to punctuate **direct speech**:

“Would you like an apple?” she said.

Millie asked William: “How do you get to school?”

“Give me my pen back!” Hettie yelled.

“I knew I was right,” said Paul.

# Question Mark

Used at the **end** of a **direct question**:

Did you see the celebrity on TV?

Who's eaten all the cheese?

Will you take me to school?

# Apostrophes

**Apostrophe of omission** = used in **contractions** to show where the **missing letters** are:

He **hasn't** been anywhere.

I **didn't** see it.

**Apostrophe of possession** = used to show ownership:

**Jenny's** handbag was red.

The **men's** hats didn't fit.



# Commas

Used in **lists**:

Julie bought butter, eggs and milk.

To mark **fronted adverbials**:

In a week's time, I'll be gone.

To mark **phrases** and **clauses** in a sentence:

Richard, who is two years old, said his first words.

# Brackets

Used to add **extra information** to a sentence:

Lionel Messi (a football player) scored a hat-trick.

Katie (whose broken leg hadn't healed) couldn't attend the tournament.

# Hyphen

Used to join a **prefix** to a **root word**:

Co-ordinating

Re-enter

To join two **related words** to make a **compound adjective**:

The **man-eating** alligator

The **mouth-watering** strawberries

# Dashes

Used to add **extra information** to a sentence that you want to highlight:

The scarf – bought by Jamie – had mysteriously gone missing.

The kittens – ginger and white tabbies – were running around the garden.

# Semi-Colon

Used in a **descriptive list**:

The attractions at the park included: a short pony ride; a new roundabout; a long slide and an ice-cream stall.

To link **two similar clauses** by **replacing** the **conjunction**:

John liked Jelly; Sam just loved ice-cream.

# Colon

Used to introduce a **list**:

The potion had the following ingredients: snail eyes, a bat-tongue and garlic.

To **link two clauses**, where the second one gives **more information** about the first:

There is one thing you need to know about strawberries: they look and taste delicious.

# Modal Verb

Express meanings such as **certainty**, **possibility**, or **probability**:

They **might** come out to play tonight.

When the phone rings, Paul **will** answer it.

The main modal verbs are **will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must** and **ought**.

# Direct Speech

**Actual** words that someone said:

“Will you come to the cinema with me?” asked Paul.

“Put that pencil down!” the teacher screamed.

Direct speech **always** uses **inverted commas**.