

# Subjunctive

The subjunctive is a very formal use of a verb.



The Headteacher requests that you be present for interview at 9am.

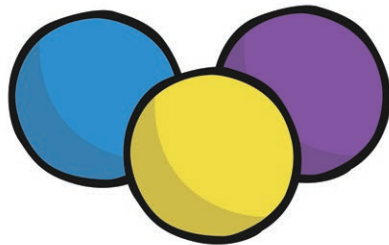
If Zoe were a better singer, she could join the school choir.



# Object

An object is a noun, pronoun or noun phrase which comes straight after the verb.

I threw **balls**.



I saw **you**.



I ate **all the cakes in the kitchen**.



# Subject

A subject is the person or thing 'doing' or 'being' something in a sentence.



Clara brushes her hair.

The cat purred loudly.



My dad is really tall.

# Synonym

A synonym is a word with the same or a similar meaning to another word.

old / elderly



talk / speak



happy / pleased



# Antonym

An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning to another word.

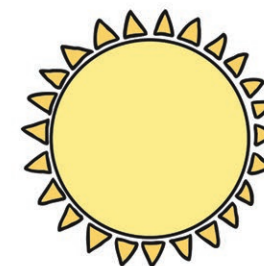
hot / cold



light / heavy



light / dark



# Ellipsis

An ellipsis allows words in a sentence or thought to be omitted. The sentence is grammatically incomplete, but can still be understood.

An ellipsis can be indicated by three dots (...) showing that a word, sentence or section is missing from a text.

*Once upon a time...and they lived happily ever after.*

It can be used to create a pause or suspense.

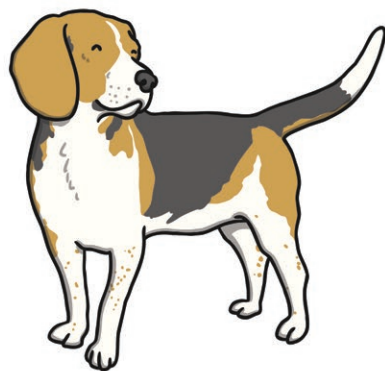
*Thomas felt as if someone was watching him...*



# Hyphen

Hyphens link words or parts of words.

They join words to create a new word.



friendly-looking dog

They can be used to attach certain prefixes to a root word to avoid confusion.

We went to the holiday resort.  
We had to re-sort the books.

# Colon

Colons are used to expand a sentence.

They introduce an idea that is an explanation or continuation of the one that comes before the colon.

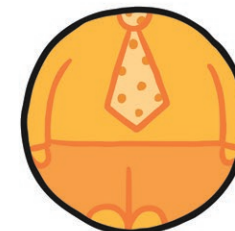
There was only one thing she loved to do: dance all day and all night.

They introduce a list.

You will need: flour, eggs, sugar and butter.

They introduce a quotation.

Mum always says: 'Try, try and try again.'





# Semicolon

Semicolons are used to link sentences that are closely related.

I am worried about going to the dentist; the noise of the drill makes me nervous.

They separate items in a list that already include commas.

Four people came along to watch: Mum; Dad; my auntie Pam, who lives in France; and our neighbour Bill.



# Bullet Points

Bullet points are used to make lists and organise information.

## Equipment

- kettle
- teabags
- sugar
- spoon
- milk
- mug



## Proper nouns

European  
Countries

- United Kingdom
- France
- Poland
- Austria
- Greece
- Denmark



## Questions

Questions we could  
investigate about light

- Does light travel in a straight line?
- Can you see light through solid objects?
- Where does light come from?
- What happens if light is blocked?

# Relative Clauses

A relative clause adds extra information about a noun or clause.

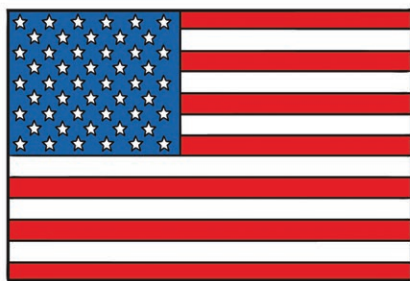
That's the boy **who plays guitar in the band.**



Tom broke the game, **which made Annie cross.**

# Relative Pronoun

Relative pronouns add more information about a noun already mentioned.



My cousin, **who** lives in America, is coming to visit.

The park **that** I go to is near my school.



# Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are always used with other verbs. They are used to show how possible something is, or how likely it is to happen.

could

would

shall

should

might

ought

can

may

must

# Adverbial

An adverbial is a word or phrase used to modify a verb or clause.

Time

later

Place

nearby

Number

Firstly

# Parenthesis

Parenthesis is a word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage.

It is marked in writing by brackets, dashes, or commas.

I went to see my nan (in London) during the school holidays.

New York – in America – is a vibrant and busy city.

My T-shirt, the one with the star, was my favourite birthday present.



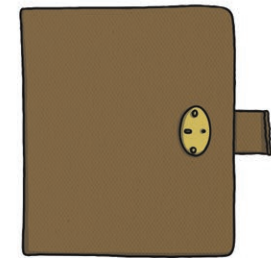
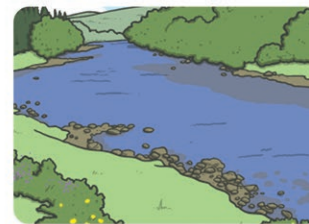
# Past Progressive

The past progressive indicates an action that was happening in the past. It is used with the auxiliary verb 'was/were'.

I **was writing** in my diary.

They **were walking** by the river.

The dog **was pulling** on his lead.





# Cohesion

Cohesion makes a text easy to follow – all the meanings and parts fit together clearly.

## Cohesive Devices:

### Co-ordinating Conjunctions

for            nor  
                  and        yet  
but  
                  so  
or

### Subordinating Conjunctions

because    after  
                  since  
                  although  
while  
                  rather than

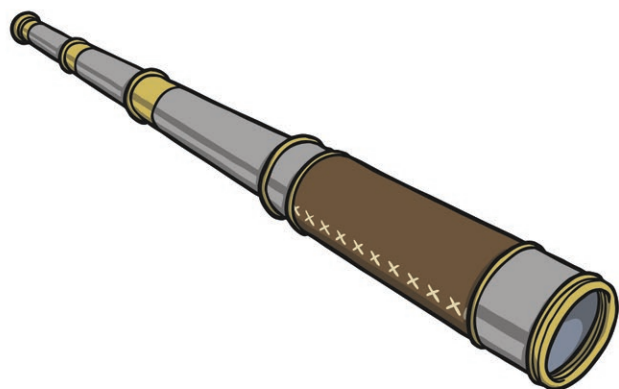
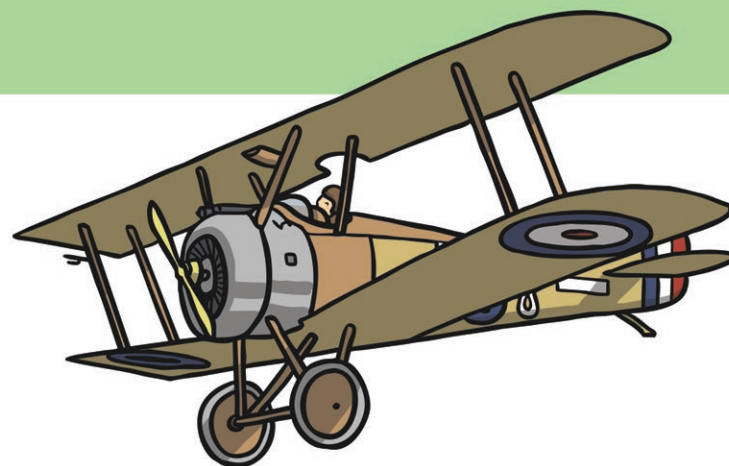
### Conjunctive Adverbs

also        instead  
                  however  
likewise  
                  meanwhile  
nevertheless

# Ambiguity

Ambiguity occurs when a sentence or passage could have more than one meaning.

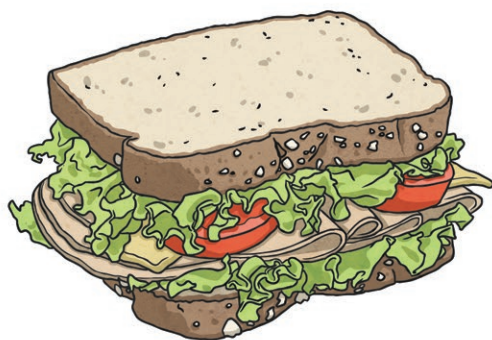
Flying planes can be dangerous.



John saw the man on the mountain with a telescope.

# Active Voice

In the active voice, the *subject* of a *verb* performs the action. The *object* of the sentence comes last.



Grandma posted the letter.

S

V

O

Sam ate the sandwich.

S

V

O



# Passive Voice

In the passive voice, a *verb* is 'acting on' the *subject*.  
The *object* of the sentence comes first.

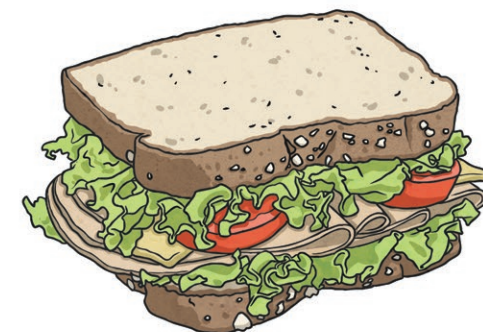


The sandwich was eaten by Sam.

O

V

S



The letter was posted by Grandma.

O

V

S

# Adverb

Adverbs *describe* a verb.

They tell you more about the verb and usually end in '*ly*'.



She laughed  
*loudly*.

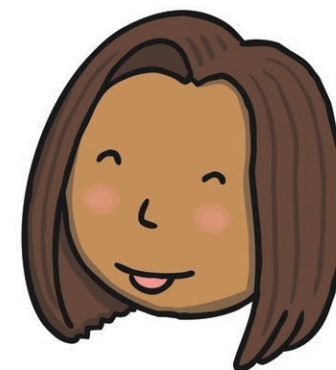


We are always told to eat *healthily*.

# Verb

Verbs are *doing* or *action* words.

She **ran** to school.

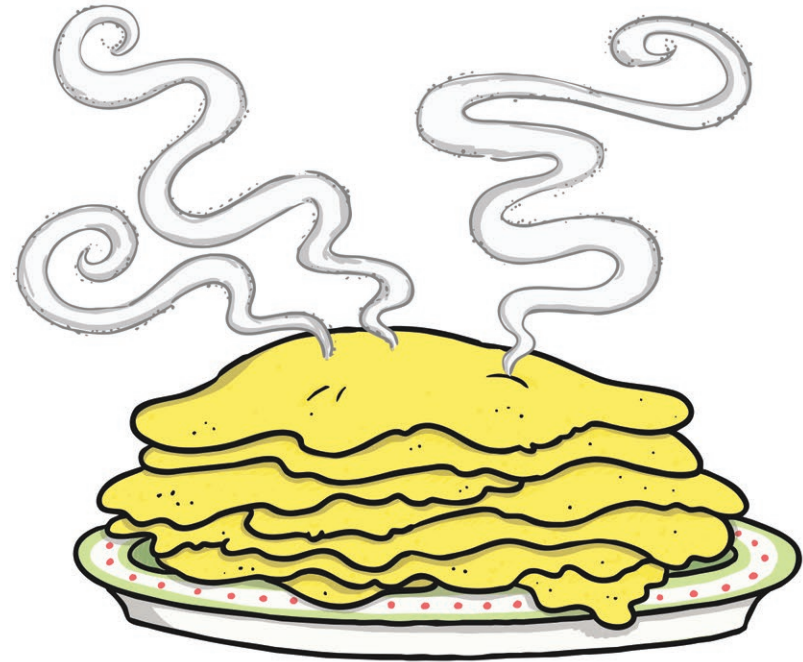
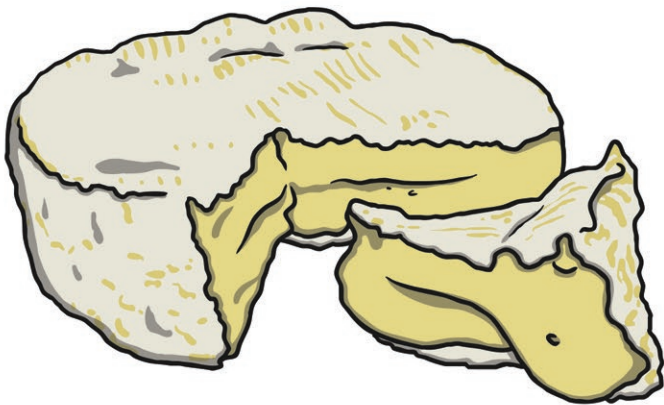


They had a really good time **talking** to each other.

# Adjective

Adjectives *describe* a word.

The cheese was  
rather **smelly**!



The pancakes were  
**hot** and **delicious**.

# Conjunctions

Conjunctions join words, sentences or clauses.



The sweets were sour **but** tasty.



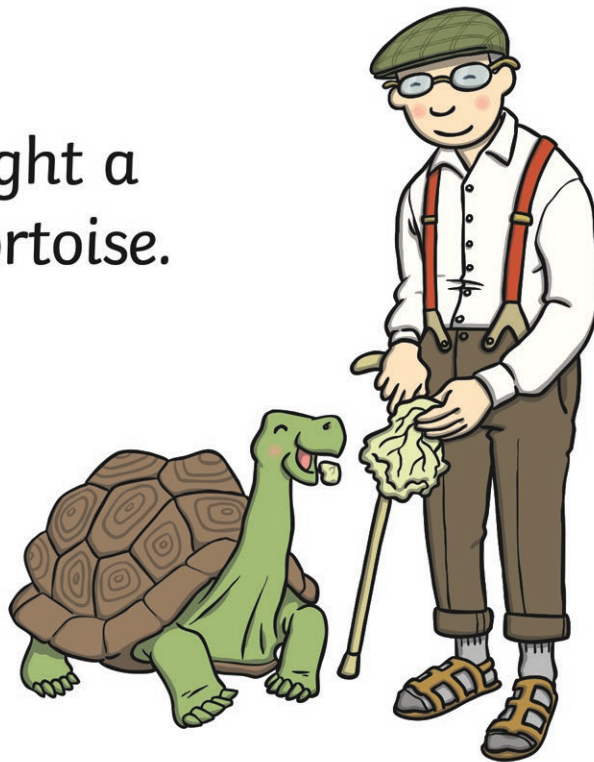
I used my banknote **because** I had no change.



# Pronoun

Pronouns take the place of a noun.

I bought a  
pet tortoise.



She played football  
every week.

# Proper Noun

Proper nouns are the names of specific people, things and places. They always start with a capital letter.

I am going to **Germany**  
with **Alice** on **Friday**.



# Noun

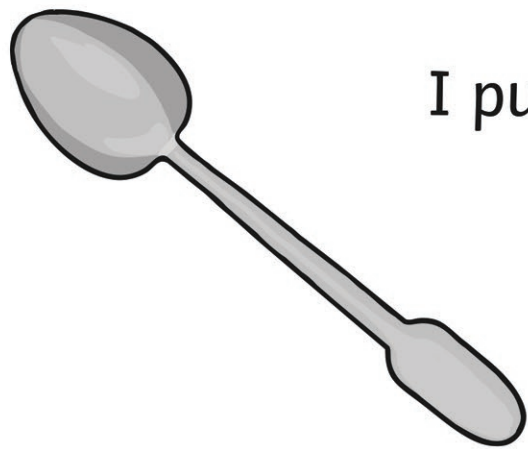
Nouns are people, places or things.

My **teacher** wears a **tie**  
in **school** every **day**.

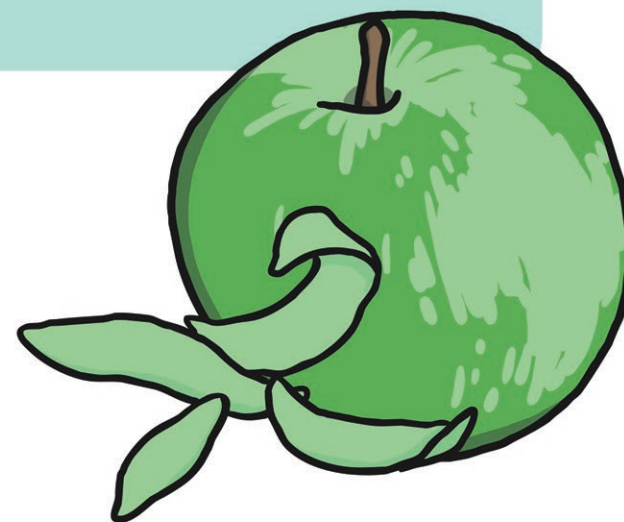


# Determiner

Determiners introduce a noun, placing it within a context. An article is one type of determiner which is used to show whether a noun is specific or general. The three articles are: the, an and a.



I put **the** spoon down.



I peeled **an** apple with **a** peeler.

# Prefixes & Suffixes

Prefixes and suffixes are letters added to words that can change the meaning and use of them.

untidy = un + tidy

playable = play + able



# Preposition

Prepositions are *where* or *when* something is in relation to something else.

He looks *inside* the box  
that was *beside* the door.



# Relative Noun

Relative nouns are used to introduce relative clauses.

Examples of relative nouns include:

- who
- which
- that
- whose
- whom



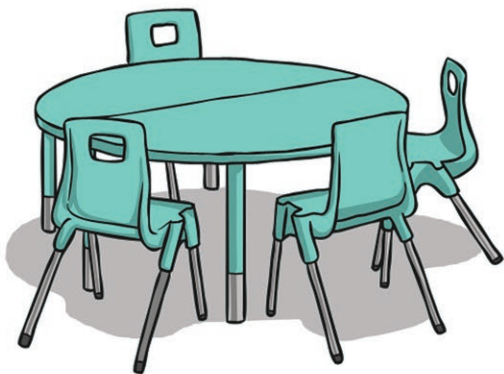
We flew to India, **which** is on another continent.



My best friend went to the same swimming club **that** I go to.

# Common Noun

Common nouns are the general names given to things, and are only capitalised at the start of a sentence.



Sit at one of the,  
**tables** please.

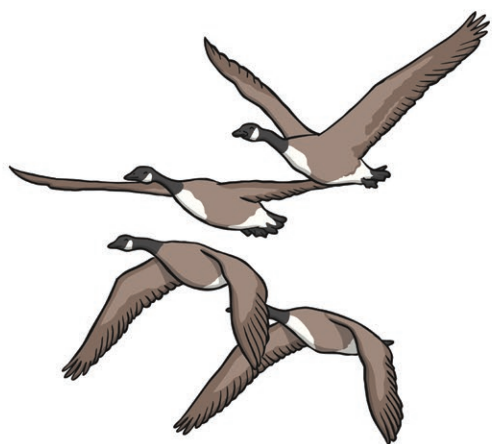


I hope that a **bus**  
comes along soon!



# Collective Noun

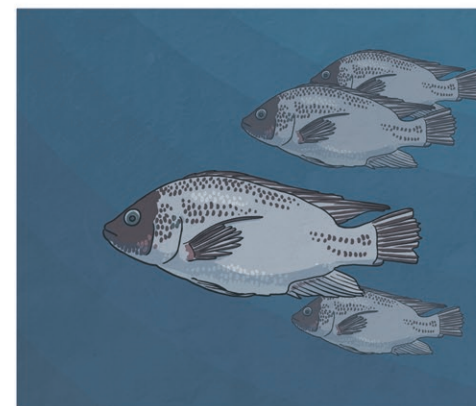
The word used to describe a group of something.



A **gaggle** of geese



A **fleet** of lorries



A **school** of fish

# Abstract Noun

The name of something that you cannot see, hear, touch or smell.



The man was  
hoping to receive



Suddenly, a **fear**  
swept over the

# Compound Noun

A noun that has been made up of two or more words.



basketball



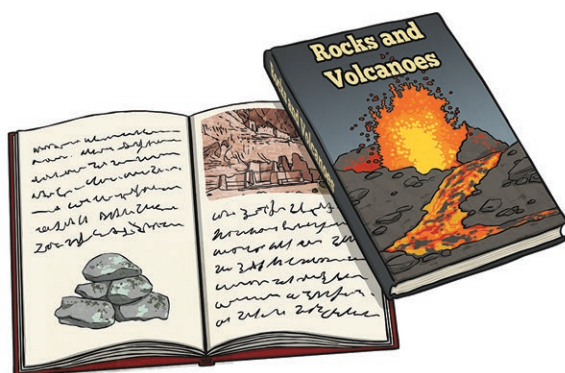
bedroom



motorcycle

# Subordinate Clause

A subordinate clause adds to another clause. It can't be a sentence by itself.



“Here's the book **that I promised you.**”

“**When I grow up,** I want to be a pilot.”



# Embedded Clause

An embedded clause is a subordinate clause that is used in the middle of a sentence.

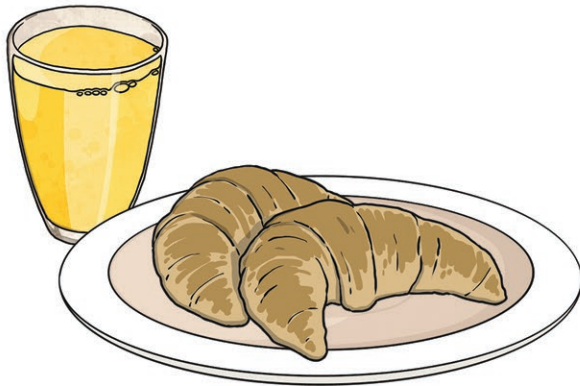


James , **battling against the wind and rain**, searched for his cat.



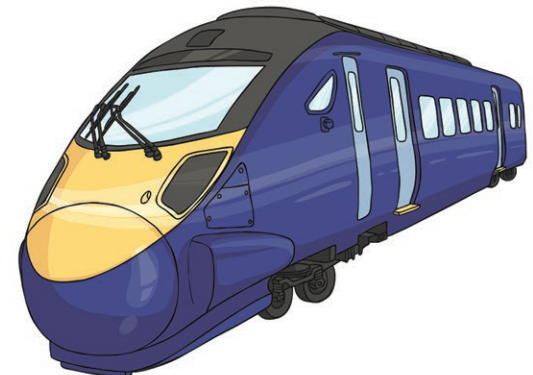
# Fronted Adverbial Clause

Adverbial clauses explain how, where or when something happened. They are like adverbs made up of more than one word. Fronted adverbial clauses appear at the start of a sentence.



As fast as he could , the boy ran for the train.

Before the sun came up , he ate his breakfast.



# Past Perfect

Past Perfect describes events which were completed in the past before something else occurred.



I **had finished** my dinner.

They **had baked** a cake.



He **had completed** his homework.

# Present Perfect

Present Perfect describes events which started in the past and continued up until now.



I *have played* for a football team.

You *have danced*.



She *has won* a reading competition.



# Present Progressive

Present Progressive describes events which started at some point in the past that may not be finished.



I **am learning** to speak French.

We **have been** singing.



They **are playing** on the computer.