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| <i>Antonyms</i> | These are words which have opposite meanings. |
| <i>Word families</i> | These are groups of words that can be built from the same root word. |
| <i>Prefixes</i> | These are groups of letters added to the beginning of root words to make new words. |
| <i>Synonyms</i> | These are words with similar meanings. |
| <i>Homophones</i> | These are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. |
| <i>Vowels</i> | a e i o u |

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| <i>Consonants</i> | These are any letters which aren't vowels. |
| <i>Suffixes</i> | These are groups of letters which are added to the end of root words to make new words. |
| <i>Formal/ Standard English</i> | Type of English you should use in your written work - grammatically correct and no slang/sayings |
| <i>Non-Standard English</i> | Informal use of language. |
| <i>Clauses</i> | These are groups of words that contain a verb. They are part of a sentence. |
| <i>Main clause</i> | This is a simple sentence that contains a subject and a verb and makes sense on its own. |

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| <i>Subordinate clause</i> | This is extra information or a clause which doesn't make sense on its own. |
| <i>Relative clause</i> | This is a type of subordinate clause that describes a noun. They start with a relative pronoun. |
| <i>Relative pronouns</i> | These are used to connect a subordinate clause to a noun or pronoun (who, which, where, when, whose). |
| <i>Phrases</i> | These are groups of words which don't have a verb, subject or both. |
| <i>Conjunctions</i> | These are words which join parts of a sentence. |
| <i>Co-ordinating conjunctions</i> | These are conjunctions used to join two main clauses to create a compound sentence. Both parts of the sentence must make sense on their own. (FANBOYS) |

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| <i>Subordinating conjunctions</i> | These are conjunctions used to introduce a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause depends on the main clause in some way. |
| <i>Commas</i> | These are used in a list or between clauses. They can show pauses or breaks. |
| <i>Hyphens</i> | These are used between two or more words which are describing a noun and working together. They can also be used between words where the prefix ends with a vowel and the root word starts with a vowel. |
| <i>Brackets</i> | These can be used to show parenthesis or extra information. |
| <i>Dashes</i> | These can be used to show parenthesis or between independent clauses. |

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| <i>Apostrophes</i> | These are used to show possession or omission |
| <i>Colons</i> | These are used between independent clauses where the second clause is more important and is explaining the first clause. These can also be used to introduce lists. |
| <i>Semi-colons</i> | These are used between independent clauses which are closely linked and are equally important. (Can be replaced with a co-ordinating conjunction) These can also be used in a list between longer items. |
| <i>Questions</i> | These are sentences which ask you something. They end with a question mark. |
| <i>Statements</i> | These are sentences which just tell you something. They end with a full stop. |

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| <i>Commands</i> | These are sentences which tell you to do something. They contain an imperative verb. |
| <i>Exclamations</i> | These sentences are used to show someone is surprised. They always start with 'how' or 'what' and contain a noun and a verb. They end with an exclamation mark. |
| <i>Simple sentences</i> | These sentences have one clause and must make sense (contain a subject and a verb). |
| <i>Compound sentences</i> | These sentences are made up of two simple clauses which make sense on their own and are joined with a co-ordinating conjunction. |
| <i>Complex sentences</i> | These sentences contain a main clause, a conjunction and a subordinate clause. |
| <i>Noun</i> | A person, place, name, thing or idea. |

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| <i>Pronouns</i> | These are words that take the place of a noun. |
| <i>Subject</i> | This is the thing or person who is carrying out an action. |
| <i>Object</i> | This is who or what the action is done to. |
| <i>Verb</i> | A doing or action word. |
| <i>Adjectives</i> | These words describe nouns. |
| <i>Adverbs</i> | These words give more information about the time, place or manner of the verb. |

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| <i>Adverbial phrase</i> | This is when more than one word does the job of the adverb. |
| <i>Determiners</i> | These are words that introduce nouns and give important information about the noun. |
| <i>Articles</i> | These words tell you whether a noun is general (a, an) or specific (the). |
| <i>Prepositions</i> | These words tell you where things are in space or time. |
| <i>Present progressive tense</i> | This tense shows something still going on now. It is formed with 'to be' in the present tense (am, are, is) and a verb ending in 'ing'. |
| <i>Past progressive tense</i> | This tense shows something that was going on at some point in the past. It is formed with 'to be' in the past tense (was, were) and a verb ending in 'ing'. |

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| <i>Modal verbs</i> | These are verbs which always work with other verbs. They are used to show a level of possibility or certainty. |
| <i>Imperative verbs</i> | These are bossy verbs which tell someone what to do. They are used in commands. |
| <i>Active voice (active verbs)</i> | This is when the subject is actively doing the verb. |
| <i>Passive voice (passive verbs)</i> | This is when the subject is having the verb or action done to it. |
| <i>Present perfect tense</i> | This tense is used to show something which started in the past but is still happening or relevant now in the present. It is formed using has or have and another verb in the past tense. |
| <i>Past perfect tense</i> | This tense is used to show something which happened in a time before the present. It is used to show that one event happened before another where both of them happened in the past. |

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| | It is formed using had and another verb in the past tense. |
| <i>Simple present tense</i> | This tense is used to show an action that is happening now. |
| <i>Simple past tense</i> | This tense is used to show something that is finished. |
| <i>Subjunctive forms</i> | This shows something imagined, wished or possible. It can also be used in commands, wishes and requests. Very often contains 'if'. |