



**Phrases**  
Form part of a clause and has either: **a noun** or **a verb** but **not both in the same phrase.**

**Noun Phrase:** A large jug of water; a tiny, helpless kitten  
**Verb Phrase:** have been seeing; have been going

Also: **prepositional phrases** (where something is; under the floor beneath the bed) and **adverbial phrases** (Time and Manner: After that, as soon as she could)

**Subject, Object and Verb**  
**Subject:** the person or thing doing the **verb**  
**Object:** the person or thing having something done to it

The fisherman caught the fish.

↑      ↑      ↑  
**Subject**   **Verb**   **Object**

**Active & Passive Voice**  
**Active Voice:** the **subject** performs the **action (the verb)** to the **object**  
**Passive Voice:** the word order is reversed. The **subject** receives the action (**verb**) and the **object** is performing it.

The boy ate the broccoli.  
The broccoli was eaten by the boy.

**Types of Sentence**  
**Command:** Look at the trees carefully. (Is telling someone to do something)  
**Statement:** In Autumn, many trees lose their leaves. (Makes a claim about something)  
**Question:** Can you see the leaves on the tree? (Always ends with ?)  
**Exclamation:** Watch out the tree is falling! (Always ends with !)

**Synonym & Antonyms**  
**Synonym:** words that have the same or similar meaning. Talk-speak, big-large  
**Antonym:** words that have the opposite meaning. Hot-cold, light-dark

**Apostrophes**  
**Apostrophes for Contraction:** do not - don't will not - won't  
**Apostrophes for Possession:** Tom's football Joanna's necklace James' racket

**Semi-colons/Colons**  
Semi-colons connect two main clauses.  
Colons are used to introduce something.

Some people like sweets; others like chocolate

He was missing two things: his hat and coat.

**Noun**

A noun is the name of a person, place or thing. Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Common	Concrete	Abstract	Proper
town	table	love	Leeds

**Verb**

A verb is an action word or state of being. Verbs change the **tense** of a sentence.

Action	State of Being
Pounce, jump, hop, skip, lend, suggest, shout, scream	Under, over, upstairs, downstairs

**Adjective**

Adjectives add detail to a noun. It can be placed **before** or **after** a noun.

The ginger cat was sleepy

**Conjunction**

Conjunctions are words that link ideas or clauses together. There are two types:

Coordinating (FANBOYS)	Subordinating (AWHITEBUS)
For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So	After, While, However, If, To, Even though, Because, Until, Since

**Inverted Commas - S.C.A.P.S**  
(Speech Marks, Capital letter, Actual Speech, Punctuation, Speech marks)  
"Hello!" exclaimed John.

**Adverb**

An adverb adds detail to verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. (TRAMP)

Time	Reason	Manner	Place
After, next	Because, therefore	Curiously, mysteriously	Under, over, upstairs, downstairs

**Determiner**

A determiner introduces (comes before) a noun e.g. his football, the park

Article	Possessive	Demonstrative	Quantifier
a, an, the	Our, her, my his,	that, this, those	some, every, one, two, three

**Pronoun**

A pronoun replaces a noun that has already been introduced. E.g James put his coat on. He was very cold.

She, her, hers and he, him, his, it

**Modal Verbs**

Modal verbs indicate certainty or possibility e.g You can come to the party. You will come to the party.

might, should, could, would, can, will, must, may, might, shall, ought to, have to, able to

**Clauses**  
**Main Clause:** must include a subject and a verb and make sense by itself.  
**Subordinate Clause:** doesn't make sense by itself. Used to add extra info to the main clause.

I still had energy for my lessons. (main clause by itself)

I still had energy for my lessons even though I cycled to school. (Main clause and subordinate clause)