

A noun is a naming, naming word.  
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Like table, child or pen.

**Noun: A person,  
place, thing or  
feeling.**

**Mr Pollard, Italy,  
window, sad.**

An adjective describes, describes a noun,  
An adjective describes, describes a noun,  
An adjective describes, describes a noun,  
Like purple, long or mad.

**Adjective: A  
describing word.**

**Old, small, dirty,  
blue.**

A verb tells us what is happening,  
A verb tells us what is happening,  
A verb tells us what is happening,  
And it can change its tense.

**Verb: A doing word  
/ an action.  
Includes: was, is  
were and -ing -ed  
words.**

**Jump (jumped, jumping)  
Walk (walked, walking)  
Laugh (laughed, laughing)  
Push (pushed, pushing)  
Want (wanted, wanting)  
Have (had)**

An adverb describes, describes a verb  
An adverb describes, describes a verb  
An adverb describes, describes a verb  
Saying how, when or where.

**Adverb: Describes  
how something is  
done. Often *-ly*  
words**

**Happily  
Slowly  
Loudly  
Angrily  
Badly**

The article is **the, a** or **an**

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It's **THE, A** or **AN**

The determiner is used with a noun  
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It's an article, number, or quantifier.

**Determiner:**  
Anything that comes before a noun that isn't an adjective.

The, a, an, many, few, more, some, couple, lots, one etc.  
There were eleven players on the pitch.

A pronoun we write in place of a noun.  
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A pronoun we write in a place of a noun.  
Like I, they or mine.

She, he, her, his, our, theirs, we, them, those, it.

A preposition tells us the position  
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A preposition tells us the position  
Like on, until or under.

**A preposition also tells us when something has happened e.g. after, before.**

Next to, beneath, above, below, during, before, after, at, in, off, on, from.

An interjection has an exclamation mark,  
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An interjection has an exclamation mark,  
Like Yuk!, Phew! or Oi!

A clause always has a, has a verb,  
A clause always has a, has a verb,  
A clause always has a, has a verb,  
But a phrase has no verb.

**Clause - VERB**

**Phrase - NO VERB**

A relative clause begins with wh words  
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A relative clause begins with wh words  
Like who, where, when, which (or that)

It is also a subordinate clause.

Amy, who was ten years old, liked chocolate cake.

Apples, which are very healthy, grow on trees.

A conjunction joins sentences together  
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You might find it at the start.

sub-ordinating conjunctions:

After, though, because, before, until, while, if, once, as, when, unless, although.

Co-ordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS):

For  
And  
Nor  
But  
Or  
Yet  
So

A contraction needs an apostrophe  
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It's two words put together.

Contractions:

A contraction make words shorter by replacing letters with an apostrophe

Contractions examples:

it is = it's

Was not = wasn't

Cannot = Can't

You will = you'll

The active tells us who is doing it  
The active tells us who is doing it  
The active tells us who is doing it  
The passive has it done to them

Active Voice:

Where the subject does the action e.g.  
*The man washed his car.*

Passive voice:

Where the subject has the action done to it  
e.g. *The car was washed by the man.*

The progressive has an i n g verb  
If it's past it has was or were  
If it's present it has am, is or are  
Like I am learning at school.

PAST PROGRESSIVE

WAS / WERE - WITH AN -ING VERB E.G. JAMES WAS WORKING HARD IN CLASS.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

IS / ARE / AM WITH AN -ING VERB E.G. JAMES' PENCILS ARE LYING ON THE TABLE

JAMES IS PLANNING TO BUILD A PAPER AEROPLANE FOR HIS FRIEND.

If **have** is used with a past tense verb

If **has** is used with a past tense verb

If **had** is used with a past tense verb

It is called the perfect

### PRESENT PERFECT

*I have walked the dog.*

*Billy has walked his dog.*

### PAST PERFECT

*Billy had walked the dog.*

**(Just watch out for the tense: have & has = present perfect; had = past perfect)**

A modal verb can show certainty

It can also show possibility

It is positive or negative

Like can, can't, should or would

### Modal verbs:

Used to show the level of possibility e.g.:

**Will, could, may, shall, ought to, must, might.**

Synonym means similar words,

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Antonym means the opposite.

**Synonym:** Words that are different but have a similar meaning e.g.

*Cold - Freezing*

*Small - Tiny*

*Sleepy - Tired*

*Lucky - fortunate*

**Antonym:** Words are the opposite from each other e.g.

*Strong - Weak*

*Tall - Short*

*Rich - Poor*

*Hot - Cold*

The subjunctive form expresses things that could happen.

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The subjunctive form expresses things that could happen.

It also expresses things that should happen.

### Subjunctive form:

Express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions.

*If I were to go to Brazil, I would visit the rainforest,*

*I wish I were able to fly.*

*I suggest you take a coat with you.*

REMEMBER THE SONG 'IF I WERE A BUTTERFLY'!

**IMAGINING – LOOKING TO THE FUTURE**