

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

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
A preposition tells us the position
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,
An interjection has an exclamation mark,
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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A contraction needs an apostrophe.
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