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| ***1) Noun/Expanded Noun Phrase***  **Word Class** | Noun= A person, place or thing  E. Noun Phrase = Find the person, place or thing and **include** the words around it. |
| ***2)Verb*** | A doing word e.g. drawing, jumping, writing etc. |
| ***3)Adjective*** | A word to describe a noun e.g. **beautiful** flower |
| ***4)Adverb*** | A word to describe a verb e.g. running **quickly** |
| ***5) Conjunction*** | Instead of having a full stop we can join two sentences with a word. E.g. because, and....etc. |
| ***6) Coordinating and subordinating conjunction*** | If the conjunction links words, phrases, clauses and sentences **of equal importance** and uses FANBOY – For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So - the sentence is coordinating. If there is no link of equal importance, it’s subordinating. |
| ***7) Statement*** | A sentence which is not bossy or a question. |
| ***8) Question*** | Asking something. |
| ***9) Command*** | Being bossy. |
| ***10) Exclamation*** | A sentence that shows emotion or starts with **what** or **how**. |
| ***11) Subject/object*** | The person or thing **doing the verb** is the **subject** and the **object** is the person or thing **having something done to it.** |
| ***12) Active and passive voice*** | Active = When the **subject comes first** then the object.  Passive= When the **object comes first** then the subject. |
| ***13) Preposition*** | A word that shows **where** a noun is e.g. under, behind etc. |
| ***14) Pronoun*** | A word which **replaces** a noun e.g. he, she, they, it. |
| ***15) Standard or formal English and non -standard or informal English*** | “Posh” words and “Chatty” words. |
| ***16) Inverted commas*** | Speech marks. |
| ***17) Direct and indirect speech*** | Direct speech is the actual talking words using inverted commas and indirect speech is repeating what someone said. |
| ***18) Hyphen*** | Joins words together e.g. ice-cream |
| ***19) Comma or dash*** | Different ways to use: 1) In lists 2) To add a little extra information that would not make sense on its own. 3)To make the meaning clearer |
| ***20) Brackets*** | Extra information. |
| ***21) Parenthesis*** | Words/phrase/sentence **adding extra information in the middle of a sentence. If removed, the sentence still makes sense.** Parenthesis always has brackets, commas or dashes at the start and end. E.g. The boy, **who was eleven,** would soon be moving to secondary school. |
| ***22) Prefix*** | Letters that go on the **front** of a word to make a new word. |
| ***23) Suffix*** | Words that go on the **end** of a word to make a new word. |
| ***24) Synonym*** | A word that means the **same thing** as another word. |
| ***25) Antonym*** | A word that means the **opposite** of another word. |
| ***26) Determiner*** | A word which **introduces** a noun e.g. a, the, an |
| ***27) Modal verbs*** | A word that shows if something is certain, possible or probable e.g. might |
| ***28) Apostrophes*** | Contracted form – missing letters e.g.do not =don’t.  Possessive form – something belonging to someone e.g. Jake’s hat. |
| ***29) Simple past/ present/future tense*** | Write a different ending on the word e.g. walk = walked or change the entire word e.g. buys = bought |
| ***30)Past/present/future progressive tense*** | Take the word they give you e.g. bake **add “ing” on the end** and put a word in front that makes sense.  **E.g. Write this in the past progressive tense**  “The cake **to bake** slowly”  Bake becoming **baking** and the word in front is **was** so sentence reads “The cake was baking slowly”. |
| ***31) Perfect past/ present/future tense*** | When **have** or **has** is used before a **past tense word** it is perfect present tense.  When **had** is used before a **past tense word** it is perfect past tense.  When **will have** or **won’t have** is used before a **past tense word** it is perfect future tense. |
| ***32) Relative pronoun*** | A pronoun that tells us **more about a thing or person** e.g that, who, whom, which |
| ***33) Main clause/Independent clause*** | The part of a sentence which makes sense on its own. |
| ***34) Subordinate clause/Relative clause*** | Subordinate clause =The part of a sentence that does not make sense on its own. R. Clause = A type of subordinate clause, it starts with a relative pronoun: who, which, that. |
| ***35) Possessive pronoun*** | A word that takes the place of a noun and shows **belonging** e.g. yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs |
| ***36) Adverbials/Fronted adverbials*** | Words that give us extra information about the time, place or manner for what is happening in the sentence. A fronted adverbial means it goes at the start of a sentence. |
| ***37) Semi-colon ; and colon :*** | A semi-colon is used in lists e.g. *bananas; apples; pears****;*** andto replace a conjunction e.g. I went to the park; I wanted to play. A colon is used to introduce more information e.g*. You will need****:*** *apples; bananas; pears;* and to give more information *e.g. The situation was clear: the money had ran out.* |
| ***38) Subjective verb forms*** | Words that express i**ntention** or **proposal** for the future. E.g. It is important that the lesson **be** funny. If I **were** a butterfly.  If a **verb is used**, the s is taken off – It is vital she **attend** the meeting. |
| ***39) Word families and root words*** | Word families have a common spelling pattern e.g ay = play, day, may. Root words have a Latin or Greek meaning e.g. phobia means fear but tele means far. |

**Root Words** You'll find that the roots listed below are from Greek or Latin and can't stand alone in English; they need something joined to them to make a whole word in English.

* **Acri**: bitter (acrid, acrimony, acridity)
* **Act: to move or do (actor, acting, reenact)**
* **Arbor**: tree (arboreal, arboretum, arborist)
* **Crypt**: to hide (apocryphal, cryptic, cryptography)
* **Ego**: "I" (egotist, egocentric, egomaniac)
* **Form**: shape (conform, formulate, reform)
* **Legal: related to the law (illegal, legalities, paralegal)**
* **Norm**: typical (abnormal, normality, paranormal)
* **Phobia: fear (arachnophobia, claustrophobia, hygrophobia)**
* **Astro**: star (astronaut, astronomy, astrophysics)
* **Aud**: hear (audience, audible, audio)
* **Auto**: self (autonomy, autocrat, automatic)
* **Bene**: good (benefactor, benevolent, beneficial)
* **Carn**: flesh (carnal, carnivorous, reincarnate)
* **Corp**: body (corporal, corporate, corpse)
* **Cred**: believe (credible, credence, incredible)
* **Deca**: ten (decade, decathlon, decalogue)
* **Dict**: say (diction, dictate, edict)
* **Gen**: birth (genesis, genetics, generate)
* **Lum**: light (lumen, luminary, luminous)
* **Meter**: measure (kilometer, millimeter, pedometer)
* **Micro**: small (microbiology, microcosm, microscope)
* **Multi**: many (multilingual, multiple, multifaceted)
* **Port**: carry (portal, portable, transport)
* **Sect**: cut apart (dissect, sectional, transect)
* **Sen**: old (senator, senile, senior)
* **Sent**: to feel (consent, sensation, sensing)
* **Tele: far (telephone, telegraph, television)**
* **Vor**: to eat greedily (herbivore, omnivore, voracious)
* **Ambul**: to move or walk (amble, ambulance, ambulate)
* **Cardio**: heart (cardiovascular, electrocardiogram, cardiology)
* **Cede**: to go or yield (intercede, recede, concede)
* **Counter**: against or opposite (counteract, counterpoint, counterargument)
* **Dem**: people (democracy, democrat, demographic)
* **Derm**: skin (dermatitis, dermatology, epidermis)
* **Equi**: equal (equity, equilateral, equidistant)
* **Hypno**: sleep (hypnosis, hypnotic, hypnotism)
* **Intra**: within or into (intrapersonal, intramural, intravenous)
* **Ject**: to throw (reject, eject, inject)
* **Magni**: big or great (magnificent, magnify, magnitude)
* **Mal**: bad (malignant, malfunction, malice)
* **Omni**: all (omnipotent, omnipresent, omnivore)
* **Poly: many (polygamous, polygon, polytheist)**
* **Script: to write (manuscript, postscript, scripture)**
* **Vis, vid: to see (envision, evident, vision)**