

<b>Active Sentence</b>	A sentence in which the <b>subject</b> does something to the object. E.g. I opened the window. You ate the apple.
<b>Adverb</b>	A word that describes a <b>verb</b> , an <b>adjective</b> or other <b>adverbs</b> .
<b>Adverbial</b>	A group of words that behave like an <b>adverb</b> .
<b>Antonyms</b>	Words that mean the opposite. E.g. <b>loud</b> and <b>quiet</b> .
<b>Clause</b>	Part of a sentence that contains a <b>subject</b> and a <b>verb</b>
<b>Conjunction</b>	A word or phrase that <b>joins</b> two parts of a sentence. <b>Co-ordinating Conjunctions</b> – joins two independent (main) clauses. Remember... <u>FANBOYS</u> <b>For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So</b> <b>Subordinate Conjunctions</b> – joins a subordinate clause and a main clause. Remember... <u>WABBITS</u> <b>While, After, Because, Before, If, Though, Since</b>
<b>Determiner</b>	Tells you if a <b>noun</b> is <b>general</b> or <b>specific</b> . Often introduces a noun into a sentence. E.g. I would like <u>a</u> drink. I would like <u>that</u> drink.
<b>Direct Speech</b>	The <b>actual words</b> the speaker says.
<b>Main Clause</b>	Also known as an independent clause. A clause that <b>makes sense</b> on its own. E.g. <u>We play outside</u> when it is not raining.
<b>Object</b>	The part of the sentence having <b>something done to it</b> .
<b>Passive Sentence</b>	A sentence in which something is done to the <b>subject</b> . E.g. The window was opened. The apple was eaten.
<b>Phrase</b>	A group of words usually without a <b>verb</b> .
<b>Pronoun</b>	A word used to <b>replace</b> a <b>noun</b> . E.g. <b>It, we, you, he, she, they</b> .
<b>Relative Pronoun</b>	Pronouns that introduce a <b>relative clause</b> into a sentence. E.g. <b>that, which, who, whom</b> and <b>whose</b>
<b>Reported Speech</b>	A <b>description</b> of someone's speech. Sentences that explain what someone has said.
<b>Subject</b>	The person or thing <b>doing the verb/action</b> in a sentence.
<b>Subordinate Clause</b>	A clause that <b>doesn't make sense</b> on its own. E.g. We play outside <u>when it is not raining</u> .
<b>Synonyms</b>	Words that mean the same. Eg. <b>Large</b> and <b>big</b> .

## PUNCTUATION MARKS

<b>Apostrophes</b>	show <b>missing letters</b> (omission) and <b>possession</b>	<b>'</b>
<b>Brackets</b>	<b>separate extra information</b> in a sentence	<b>()</b>
<b>Colons</b>	used to <b>introduce lists</b> and <b>join clauses</b> where an example or clarification is given	<b>:</b>
<b>Commas</b>	used in <b>lists</b> , to <b>join clauses</b> , to separate <b>extra information</b> and after <b>fronted adverbials</b>	<b>,</b>
<b>Dashes</b>	<b>separate extra information</b> in a sentence	<b>—</b>
<b>Exclamation Marks</b>	show <b>exclamations, commands</b> or <b>strong emotions</b>	<b>!</b>
<b>Hyphens</b>	used to <b>join words</b> or <b>add a prefix</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Inverted Commas</b>	show <b>direct speech</b>	<b>“”</b>
<b>Semi-colons</b>	used to <b>join clauses</b> and separate <b>long items</b> in <b>lists</b>	<b>;</b>
<b>Ellipsis</b>	can be used to show a <b>word/s missing from a quote</b> , to add tension by creating a <b>pause</b> and to show a character's thoughts <b>trailing off</b>	<b>...</b>

## VERB FORMS

<b>Simple Past</b>	I <u>ate</u> , You <u>ate</u>
<b>Simple Present</b>	I <u>eat</u> , You <u>eat</u>
<b>Past Progressive</b>	I <u>was</u> <b>eating</b> , You <u>were</u> <b>eating</b>
<b>Present Progressive</b>	I <u>am</u> <b>eating</b> , You <u>are</u> <b>eating</b>
<b>Past Perfect</b>	I <u>had</u> <b>eaten</b> , You <u>had</u> <b>eaten</b>
<b>Present Perfect</b>	I <u>have</u> <b>eaten</b> , You <u>have</u> <b>eaten</b>
<b>Imperative</b>	<b>Do</b> your homework! <b>Tidy</b> the lounge,
<b>Subjunctive</b>	If I <b>were</b> him, I insisted he <b>listen</b>