

Coordinating Conjunctions

Words that connect two phrases or **clauses** of equal weight (they make sense by themselves).

and **but**
or **so**

We wanted to ride my bike. The tyre was flat.

...becomes...

I wanted to ride my bike, **but** the tyre was flat.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Words used at the start of a subordinate clause (a clause that needs the main clause in order for it to make sense).

when **if**
after **because**

We went to London **when** I was seven.

Main clause (makes sense by itself).

After the film, we went shopping.

Vocabulary

Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun. It is often used to describe the noun.
Apostrophe	Punctuation mark used to show possession or omission. Omission is when letters are missing, like in contractions . E.g. 'Is not' becomes 'isn't'
Adverb	A word that adds more information about verbs, often saying 'how' a verb happens
Command	Tell you to do something. Often urgent and short. <i>Get in the car.</i>
Exclamation	Usually begin with 'How' or 'What'. Full sentences including a verb. <i>What a lovely day it is!</i>
Noun	Names of things that we can touch (concrete) and abstract (ideas, emotions).
Past Tense	Verb form used to describe things that happened in the past.
Present Tense	Verb form used to describe things happening right now.
Question	Sentences that ask something or show doubts. <i>Is that your car?</i> They usually end with a question mark.
Statement	Sentence that claims something as truth. <i>My car is blue.</i> Ends with full stop.

Expanded Noun Phrases

Table

Noun

The table.

Noun Phrase

The small table.

Expanded Noun Phrase

Verb Tenses

The tense of the verb shows whether something is happening in the **past**, **present** or **future**.

Present Tense: walk, wash, ride

Past Tense: walked, washed, rode

Suffixes

Additional Suffixes and examples:

-ment

-less

-ness

-ful

Enjoyment

Restless

Madness

Boastful

Suffixes

A string of letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning.

Root Words: large, small, mean

Suffix (-est): largest, smallest, meanest

Apostrophes

Apostrophes show singular possession:

The girl's hat.
(The hat belongs to the girl)

Apostrophes to show omission:

have not = haven't **can not = can't**

These new, shorter words are called **contractions**.

Commas in a list

Commas are used to separate items in a list.

E.g. In this lesson I must have a pencil, scissors, paper and ruler.

Note: The last item on the list is always separated by 'and'

after
again
any
bath
beautiful
because
behind
both
break
busy
child
children
Christmas

class
climb
clothes
could
cold
door
even
every
everybody
eye
fast
father
find

floor
gold
grass
great
half
hold
hour
improve
kind
last
many
mind
money

most
move
Mr
Mrs
old
only
parents
pass
past
path
people
plant
poor

pretty
prove
should
steak
sugar
sure
told
water
whole
who
wild
would