

Coordinating conjunctions	Subordinating conjunctions
A conjunction placed between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal rank	A conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause

FANBOYS for, and, but, nor, or, yet, so I like pizza and I like chips.	when, because, before, while, although, until I don't like pizza because of the cheese.
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Adverbs	Prepositions
An adverb adds detail to verbs, adjectives or other adverbs through 4 different ways	A preposition is a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else.

Time: After, next Reason: Because, therefore Manner: Curiously, mysteriously Place: Under, upstairs	Time: Before, since Location: At, against
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Headings	Sub-headings
These are written at the beginning of a piece of writing and explain what it is about.	These divide a piece of writing up into smaller sections. The sub heading guides the reader and tells them what the paragraph will be about.

A- We use a when the noun begins with a consonant sound a dog, a party, a house	An- we use an when the words begins with a vowel sound an apple, an orange, an hour
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Key terminology	Definition
Command	Starts with the imperative (bossy) verb. Get in the car.
Exclamation	A forceful statement which expresses high levels of emotion or excitement. Usually begins with 'How' or 'What'. What a lovely car you have!
Paragraph	The unity and coherence of ideas among sentences is what constitutes a paragraph . There is no set length.
Past simple tense Subject + Past participle of verb	Verb form used describe things that happened in the past. I walked into the monster's cave
Past perfect tense Subject + The past tense of 'to have' + past participle of verb	Is used to say when an action was completed in the past. I had walked in the monster's cave
Question	Sentences that ask something and ends with a question mark. Is that your car?
Speech marks or inverted commas (S.C.A.P.S) Speech marks, Capital letter, Actual Speech, Punctuation, Speech marks	Punctuation used to show what has been spoken or said. " I like your car," commented Tony.
Statement	A statement sentence asserts or declares a fact, opinion or idea that ends with a full stop. My car is blue.

Simple tenses		Example	Perfect tense	Example		
Past - when an action took place at a specific time and is <u>now finished</u> .		I <u>walked</u> into the monster's cave.	Past perfect - is used to say when an action was completed in the past. The past tense of 'to have' + past participle of verb.	I had walked in the monster's cave.		
Present - when an action is taking <u>place now</u> .		I <u>walk</u> into the monster's cave.				
Future - when an action will take place <u>in the future</u> .		I <u>will walk</u> into the monster's cave.				
Progressive tenses		Example	Present perfect - is used to say when: 1) An action has recently finished using 'just', 2) An action that has started in the past and is still going. 3) The time period has not finished. 4) When the time period is not important or known. 5) The action is repeated in a period between the past and now. The past tense of 'to have' + past participle of verb.	I have just walked in the monster's cave. I have worked in the bank for five years. I have not seen her today. I have studied French, Russian and German. I have eaten at that restaurant several times.		
Past progressive - used for a continuous action in the past. The past tense of 'to be' + present participle of the verb (verb ends in -ing).		I was walking in the monster's cave. He/She was ... You/We/They were ...				
Present progressive - used for an action that is happening at the moment of speaking. The present tense of 'to be' + present participle of the verb (verb ends in -ing).		I am walking in the monster's cave. He/She is ... You/We/They are ...				
Future progressive - used for an action that is will be continuing in the future. The present tense of 'to be' + present participle of the verb (verb ends in -ing).		I will be walking into the monster's cave. He/She will be ... You/We/They will be ...				
					Future perfect - is used to say when an action will have been completed in the future. The future tense of 'to have' + past participle of verb.	I will have walked in the monster's cave.

Word class: Nouns		Word class:	
Proper noun - name, place, month- always starts with a capital letter	e.g. John, South Woodford, March <u>James</u> went to the supermarket.	Adjective - describes a noun Verb - an action, state or occurrence Adverb - modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb or other adverb. Expresses manner, place, time or degree	e.g. blue, small, gentle The <u>white</u> snow blanketed the floor.
Concrete nouns - things you experience through your five senses	e.g. table, pencil, chocolate, music In my bag I have many things including an <u>apple</u> .		e.g. run, was, work The sun <u>is</u> hot so I <u>play</u> in the garden.
Abstract nouns - ideas and concepts; you can't touch them	e.g. truth, justice, anger I feel <u>hope</u> for the future.		e.g. slowly, regularly, soon I liked the cuddly rabbit <u>best</u> .
Pronoun - replaces a proper noun or common noun	e.g. he, she, they, it John had a bookmark; <u>he</u> used it in his book.		
Collective noun - a noun that refers to a group of individuals	e.g. herd, class, pack A <u>gaggle</u> of geese were at the pond.		
Word class: Determiner	A modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has	Word class:	
Article - tells us the definite or indefinite	e.g. a/an, the <u>The</u> tree is beautiful in autumn.	Prepositions - show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They describe, for example, the position of something, the time when something happens, or the way in which something is done	e.g. after, in, with He moved here <u>after</u> the end of the war.
Quantifier - indicates quantity	e.g. few, many, some <u>Lots</u> of fun was had at the party.	Co-ordinating conjunction - a conjunction placed between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal importance (main clause)	e.g. for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so I like chocolate <u>but</u> I don't like sweets.
Possessives - indicates who it belongs to	e.g. my, its, his That is <u>her</u> coat.	Subordinating conjunction - a conjunction that introduces a subordinating clause	e.g. while, since, although I went to the cinema <u>after</u> I had eaten my dinner.
Demonstratives - points to something specific	e.g. this, that, those <u>These</u> computers are for sale.		
Numbers - tells us how many	e.g. one, two, three <u>Seven</u> dwarves accompanied Snow White.		