

Apostrophes for contraction		Examples	
Replace letters with apostrophes .		They + have = They've We + are = We're	
Apostrophes for possession: To show belonging.		Examples	
1. Use an apostrophe + S ('s) to show that one person/thing owns or is a member of something.		Lisa's car, the parrot's beak	
2. Use an apostrophe after the "s" at the end of a plural noun to show possession.		The parents' bedroom, the girls' team	
3. If a plural noun doesn't end in "s" add an apostrophe + "s" to create the possessive form.		The children's room	
Expanded noun phrase: An expanded noun phrase is expanded by the addition of adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases.		Example: determiner, adjective, noun, preposition	
The teacher		The strict maths teacher with curly hair	
Determiners: a modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has.	Example:	Pronoun	Examples
articles	a boy, an apple, the cat	a function word used in place of a noun or noun phrase to aid cohesion and avoid repetition.	she = Sandra there = The beach they = Sandra, Molly, Rebecca, Susan
demonstratives	this apple, that car, these shops, those girls	Sandra went to the beach. Sandra met Molly, Rebecca and Susan at the beach and Sandra, Molly, Rebecca and Susan bought an ice-cream.	Sandra went to the beach. She met Molly, Rebecca and Susan there and they bought an ice-cream.
possessives	his hat, her homework, my book, their house	Possessive pronoun	Examples
quantifiers	some rice, each word, every box	a pronoun that demonstrates ownership.	my, our, your, his, her, its, and their, mine
numbers	one chair, two men, three dogs		
question words	which bag, what letter, whose computer		
Fronted adverbial: Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows. A comma marks the adverbial.		Examples:	
		Earlier today , I ate my cereal.	
Time		As soon as she could , she returned back home.	
Frequency		Never in my life , have I seen such a beautiful sunset.	
Place		Above the clouds , the phoenix burned brightly in the sky.	
Manner		Without warning , I burst into song.	
Extent		Decidedly unimpressed , the teacher warned the student.	

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

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	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> .	Verb - an action, state or occurrence	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.	Adverb - modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb or other adverb.	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.	Expresses manner, place, time or degree	
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.		