

Commands, Questions and Statements

Commands begin with an imperative verb.

Wash your hands.

Questions expect an answer in return.

Did you enjoy the trip?

Statements tell the reader something.

The leaves fall off trees in autumn.

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Grammar

Coordinating Conjunctions



Joins two independent (main) clauses.

Subordinate Conjunctions



Joins a subordinate clause and a main clause.

Word Classes:

Noun: person, place or thing

Proper Noun: names of specific people, places or things.

Always need a capital letter

Verb: action word

Adjective: describes a noun

Preposition: where or when something is (position)

Adverb: describes the verb or adjective.

Pronoun: Takes the place of the noun

Prefixes: letters added to the front of a word to change the meaning

Suffixes: letters added to the end of a word to change the meaning



Apostrophes

For contractions to show letters are omitted: Don't (do not) I'm (I am) She'll (She will)

For singular possession, add apostrophe 's' The girl's bike. The dog's lead

For plural possession, if the noun ends with 's', just add the apostrophe The girls' bike. babies' ball

If the noun is plural and does not end with s, we add 's to the end. Children's ball

Capital letter to start speech.

Speech

Inverted commas around the spoken words.

The teacher asked, "Where is your homework?"

"Where is your homework?" the teacher asked.

Comma to separate the spoken word.

Punctuation before closing the inverted commas.

a

Articles – a boy, an orange,

A – use for nouns, adverbs or adjectives which begin with consonant sounds.

e

A teacher

A unicorn

A really beautiful flower

i

An – use for nouns, adverbs or adjectives which begin with vowel sounds.

o

An invitation

An umbrella

An hour

An extremely cold day

u

Noun Phrases

Gives detail about a noun but does not contain a verb

An ancient book in a leather sleeve was hidden in the library.