

The Subjunctive

The subjunctive is a formal verb form or mood which is used to express possibility, wishes or uncertainty.

The headteacher **requests** that you be present for interview at 9am.

If Zoe **were** a better singer, she **could join** the school choir.



Object

The **object** of a sentence is the noun, noun phrase or pronoun which is involved in or receives the main action.



I threw **the ball**.



I saw **you**.



I ate **all the cakes in the kitchen**.

Subject

The **subject** of a sentence is the noun, noun phrase or pronoun that represents the person or thing that carries out the main action (the **verb**).



Clyde brushes
his teeth.



The cat
purred loudly.



My dad looked at
our new puppy.

Synonym

A **synonym** is a word or phrase with the **same or similar meaning to another**. You can find synonyms in a thesaurus.



old

elderly



talk

speak

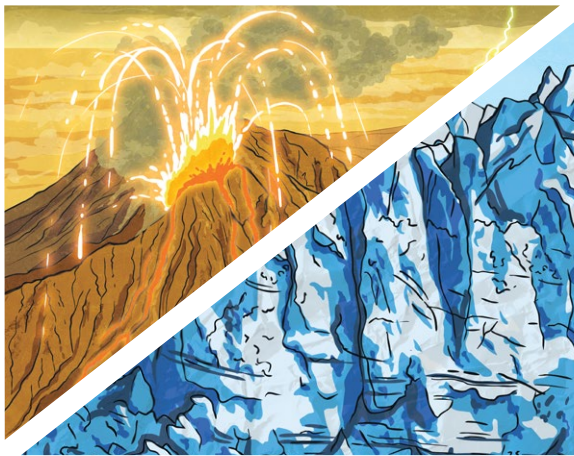


happy

pleased

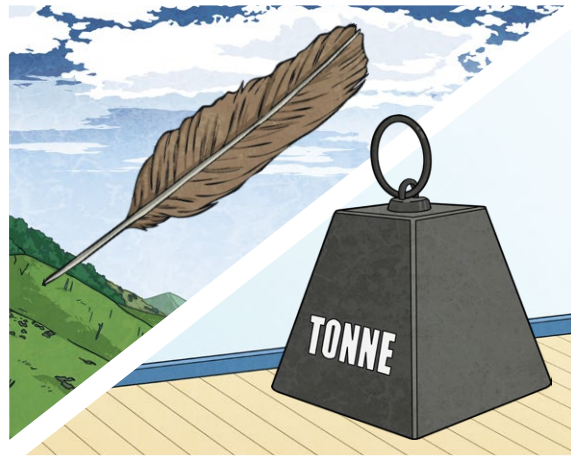
Antonym

An **antonym** is a word or phrase with the **opposite** meaning to another.



hot

cold



light

heavy

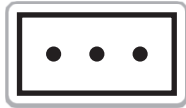


light

dark

Ellipsis

An **ellipsis** allows words in a sentence or thought to be omitted. The sentence is grammatically incomplete, but can still be understood.

An ellipsis can be indicated by three dots  showing that a word, sentence or section is missing from a text.

Once upon a time...and they lived happily ever after.

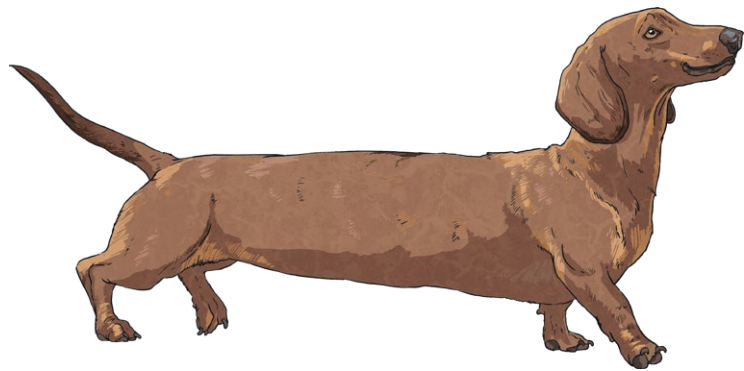
Ellipsis can be used to create a pause or suspense.

Thomas felt as if someone was watching him...

Hyphens

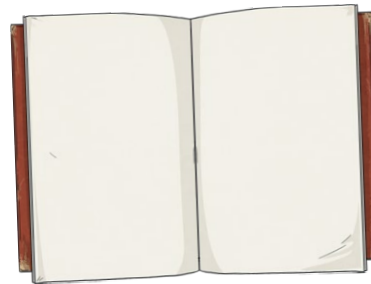
A **hyphen** is used to join two words or parts of words.

They join words to create a new word.



friendly-looking dog

They can be used to attach certain prefixes to a root word to avoid confusion.



We had to **re-sort** the books.

Semi-colons

A **semi-colon** can be used in a sentence to link together two independent clauses in place of a FANBOYS conjunction or a conjunctive adverb.

I am worried about going to the dentist; the noise of the drill makes me nervous.

They separate items in a list that already include commas.

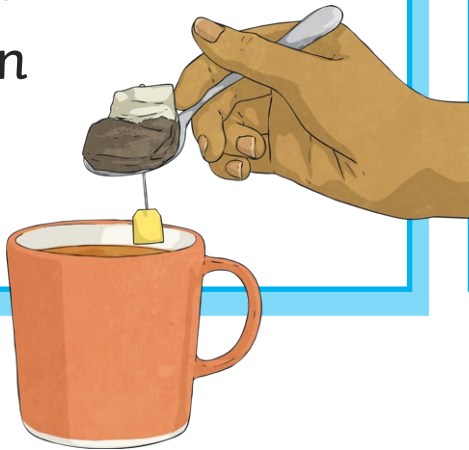
Four people came along to watch: Mum; Dad; my auntie Pam, who lives in France and our neighbour Bill.

Bullet Points

Bullet points are used to make lists and organise information.

Equipment

- kettle
- teabags
- sugar
- spoon
- milk
- mug



European Countries

- United Kingdom
- France
- Poland
- Austria
- Greece
- Denmark

Questions about Light

- Does light travel in a straight line?
- Can you see light through solid objects?
- Where does light come from?

Relative Clauses

A **relative clause** adds extra information about a noun or clause.

That's the boy **who plays guitar in the band**.

Tom broke the game, **which made Annie cross**.



Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are usually used before a main verb. They can show possibility, certainty, obligation or ability.

could

would

shall

must

can

ought

might

should

may



Adverbials



An **adverbial** is a word or a phrase that adds extra information about place, time, manner, cause or degree.

place

at the end of the road

time

after lunch

manner

quickly

cause

however

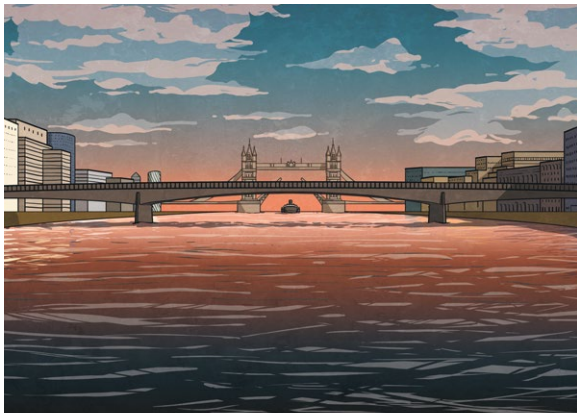
degree

very



Parenthesis

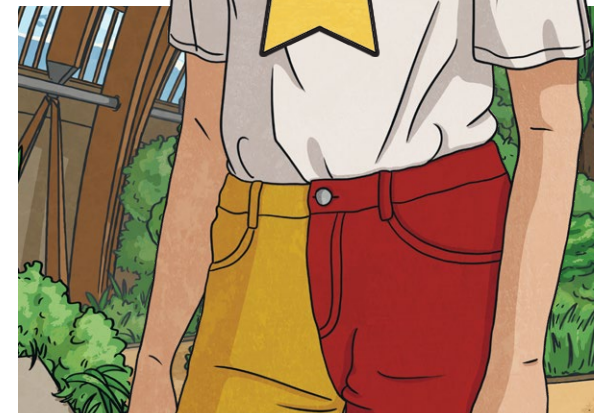
Parenthesis is a word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage. It is marked in writing by brackets, dashes or commas.



I went to see my nan
(in London) during the
school holidays.



New York – **in America** –
is a vibrant and busy city.



My T-shirt, **the one with
the star**, was my favourite
birthday present.

Past Progressive

The **past progressive** indicates an action that was happening in the past. It is used with the auxiliary verb 'was/were'.



I **was writing**
in my diary.



They **were walking**
by the river.



The dog **was pulling** on his lead.

Cohesion

Cohesion makes a text easy to follow – all the meanings and parts fit together clearly.

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

for nor
and yet
so or but

Subordinating Conjunctions

because
than although
after rather
since while

Conjunctive Adverbs

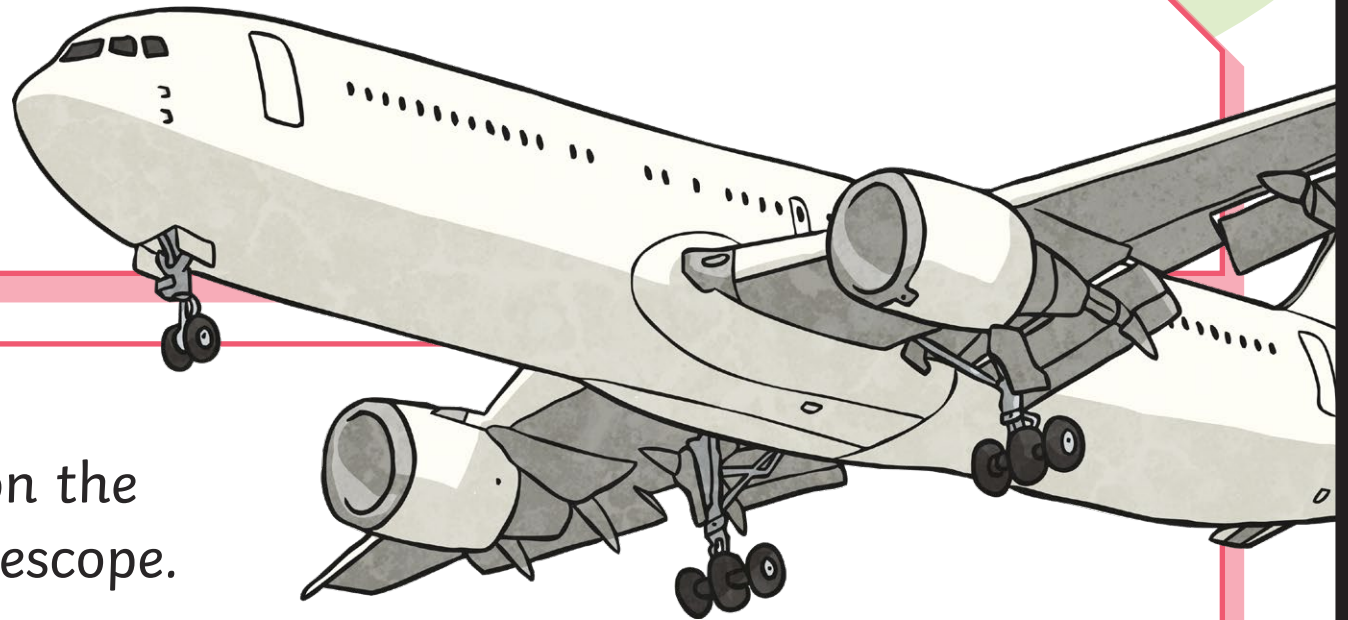
interested also
meanwhile
instead likewise
nevertheless
however

Ambiguity

Ambiguity occurs when a sentence or passage could have more than one meaning.

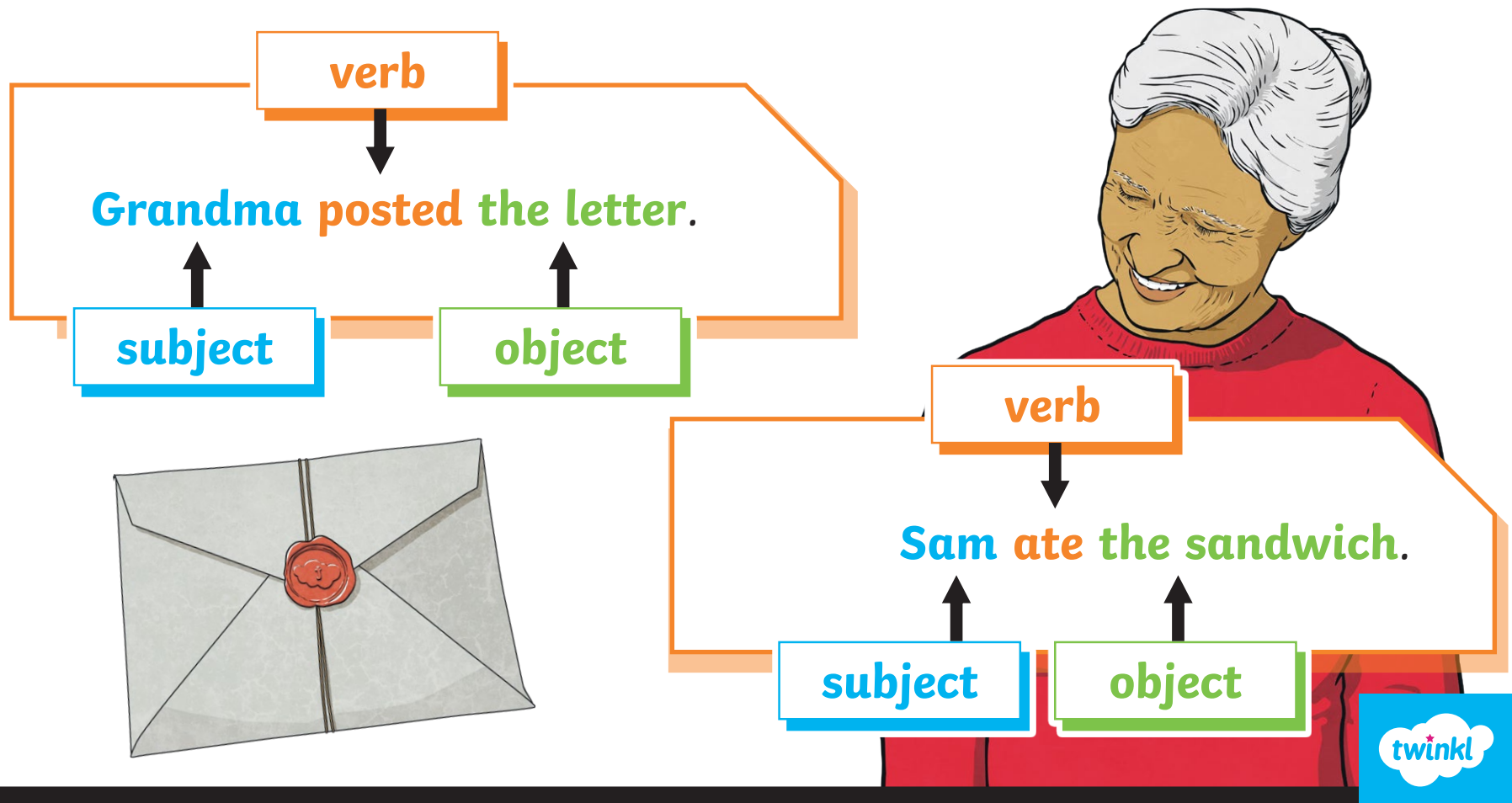
Flying planes can be dangerous.

John saw the man on the mountain with a telescope.



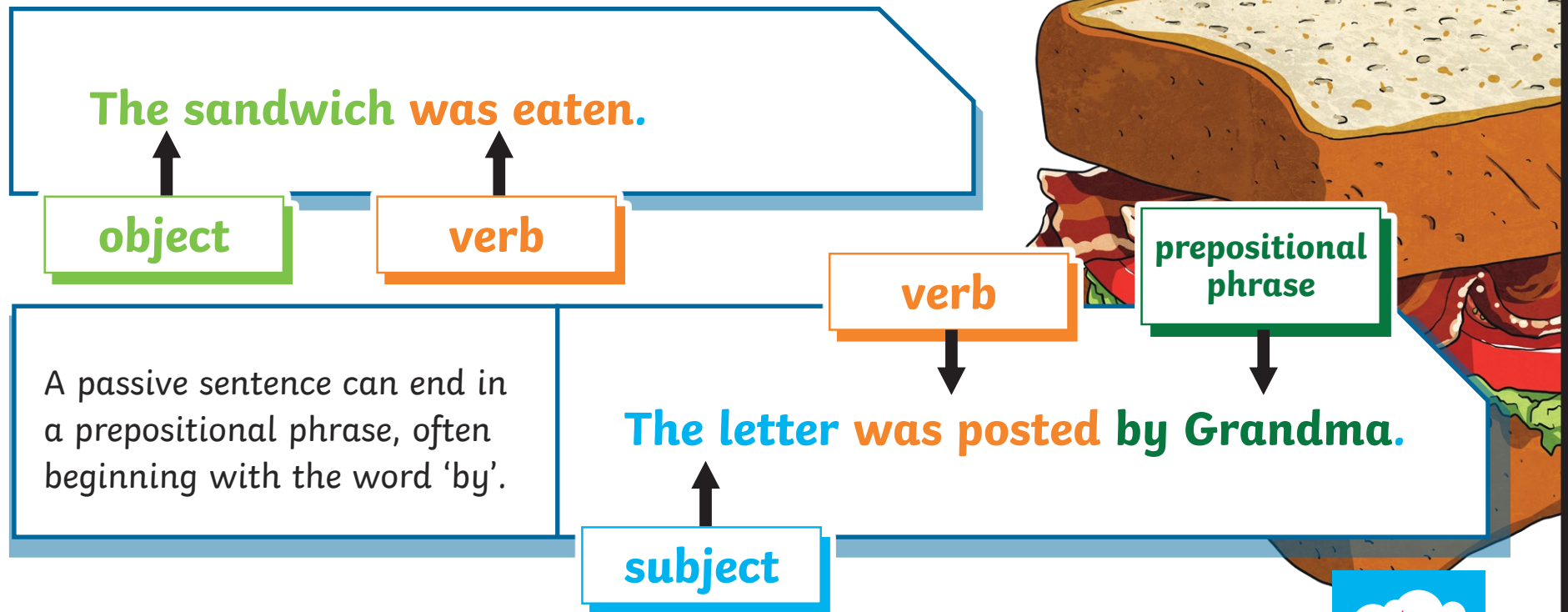
Active Voice

In an **active sentence**, the subject is actively doing the verb.
The object is the person or thing that the verb is happening to.



Passive Voice

In a **passive sentence**, the verb is passively happening to the subject. What would usually be the object in the active voice now becomes the subject of the sentence.



Adverbs

Adverbs can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a whole clause.

We are **always** told to eat **healthily**.

She laughed **loudly**.



Verbs

Verbs are usually doing or action words.

They can usually have a tense, either present, past or future.

They had a really good time
talking to each other.

She **ran** to school.

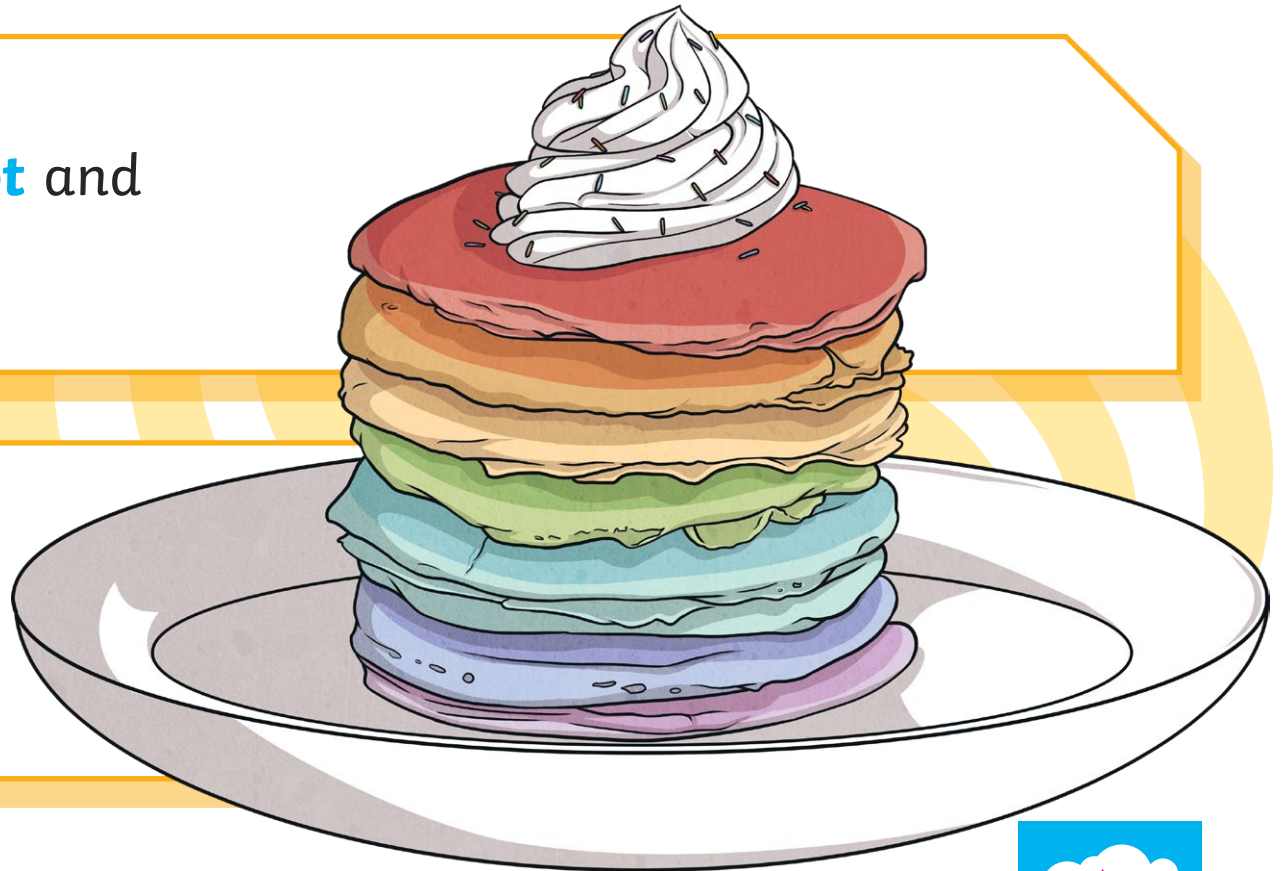


Adjectives

Adjectives are often called 'describing words'. They can modify a noun to describe its characteristics, such as size, shape or colour.

The pancakes were **hot** and **delicious**.

The cheese was **smelly**!



Conjunctions

Conjunctions join words, sentences or clauses.

I used my banknote **because** I had no change.

The sweets were sour **but** tasty.



Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of a noun.

I bought a pet tortoise.

She played football every week.

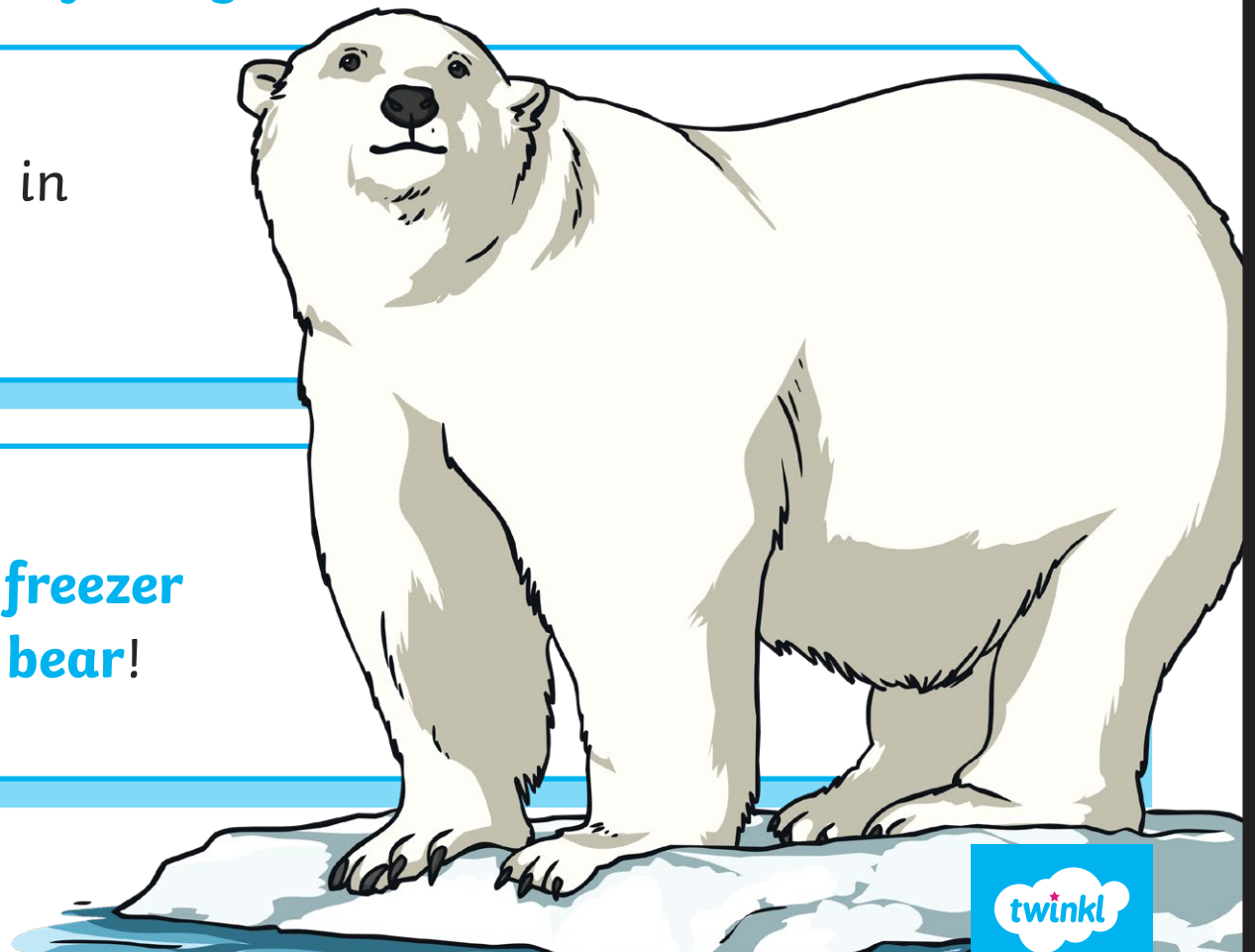


Nouns

A **noun** is a word that names a **person**, **place**, **animal**, **object**, **idea** or **feeling**.

My **teacher** wears a **tie** in **school** every **day**.

The **detectives** found a **freezer** in the shape of a **polar bear**!



Determiner

A **determiner** is a word that comes at the beginning of a noun phrase. They introduce the noun and give the reader extra detail about it, such as the amount or who it belongs to.

I put **the** spoon down.

I peeled **my** apple with **a** peeler.



Prefixes and Suffixes



Prefixes and **suffixes** are letters added to words that can change the meaning and use of them.

un

tidy

untidy



play

able

playable

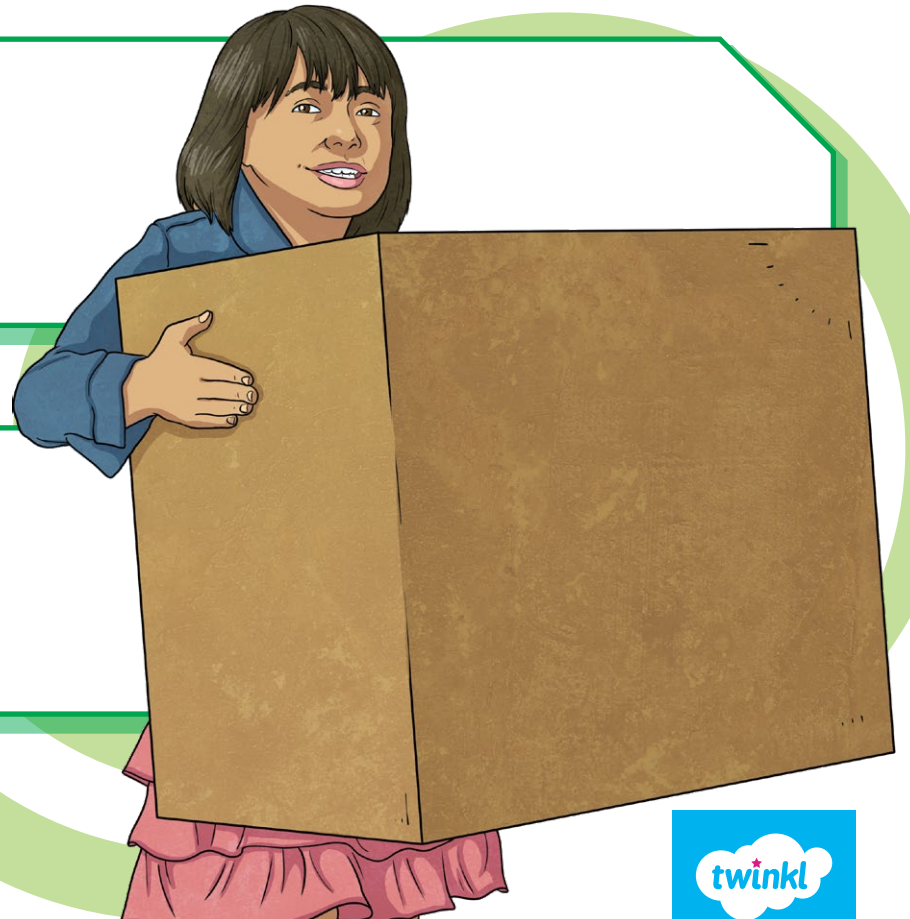


Prepositions

A preposition is a word or group of words that explains something's position, time or movement within a sentence.

She looked **inside** the box that was **beside** the door.

Kim crouched **over** Harry to protect him from the chaos.



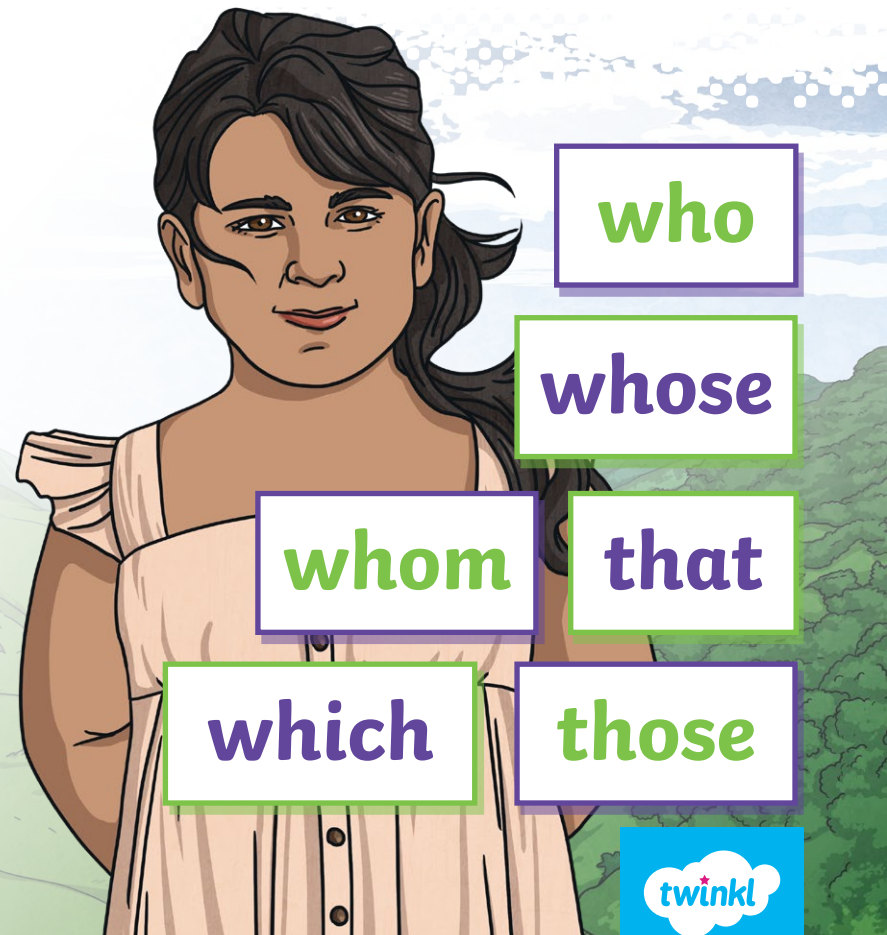
Relative Pronouns



Relative pronouns are used to introduce relative clauses.

We flew to India, **which** is on another continent.

My best friend went to the same swimming club **that** I go to.



Common Nouns

Common nouns are the general names given to things and are only capitalised at the start of a sentence.

Sit at one of the **tables** please.

I hope that a **bus** comes along soon!



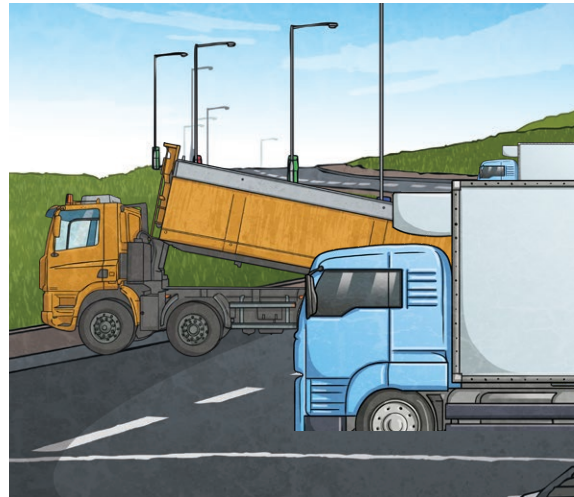
Collective Nouns



The word used to describe a group of something.



A **gaggle** of geese.



A **fleet** of lorries.



A **school** of fish.

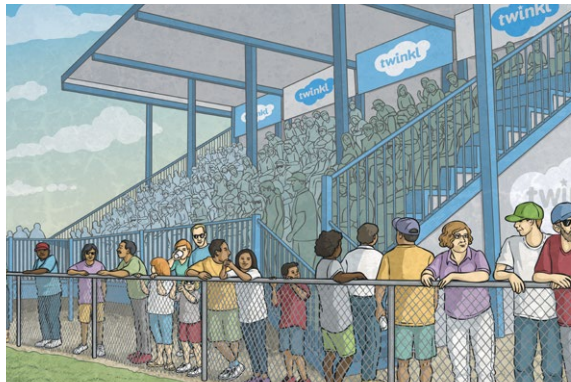
Abstract Nouns



The name of something that you cannot see, hear, touch or smell.



The parcel arrived
on **Monday**.



Suddenly, **fear** swept
over the crowd.



Judit was filled
with **hope**.

Compound Nouns

A noun that has been made up of two or more words.



basketball



bedroom



motorcycle

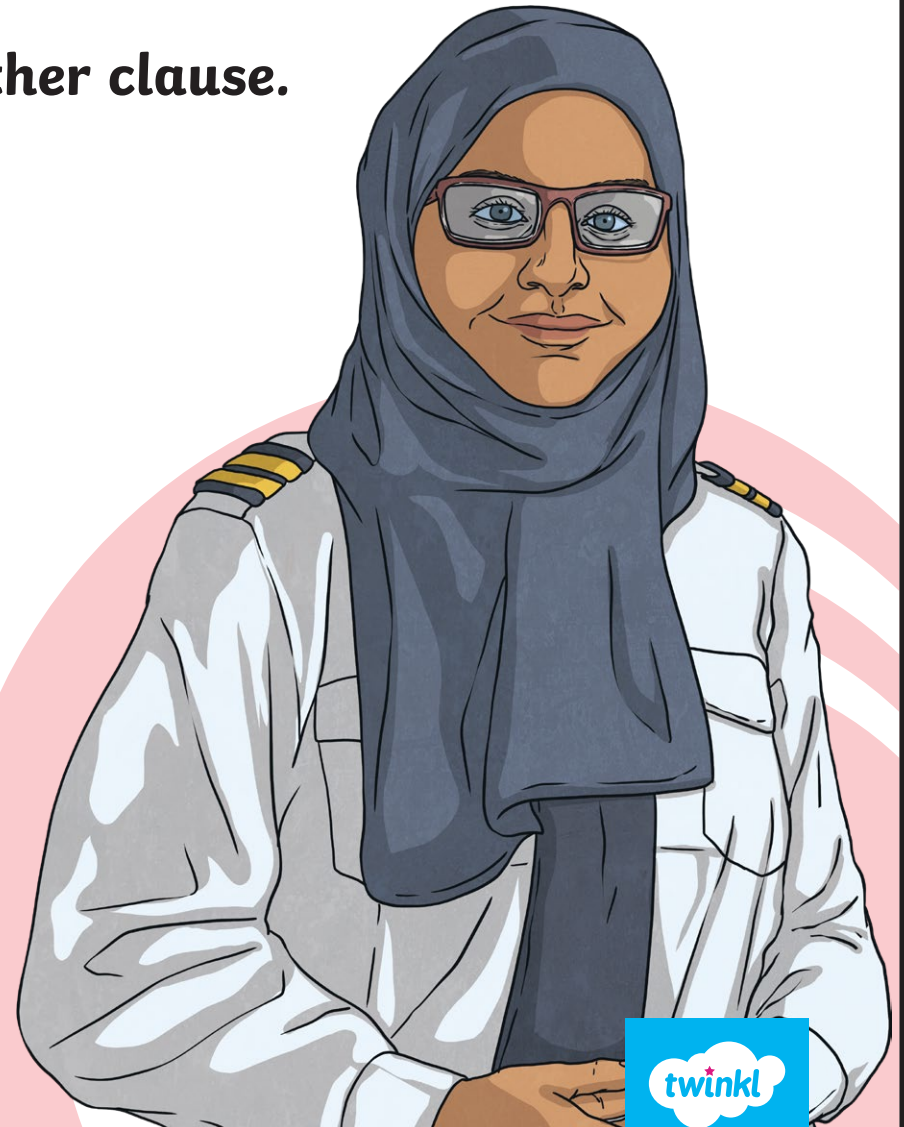
Subordinate Clause



A **subordinate clause** adds to another clause.
It can't be a sentence by itself.

"Here's the books **that**
I promised you."

"**When I grow up**, I want to
be a pilot."



Embedded Clause

An **embedded clause** is a subordinate clause that is used in the middle of a sentence.

James, **battling against the wind and rain**, searched for his cat.



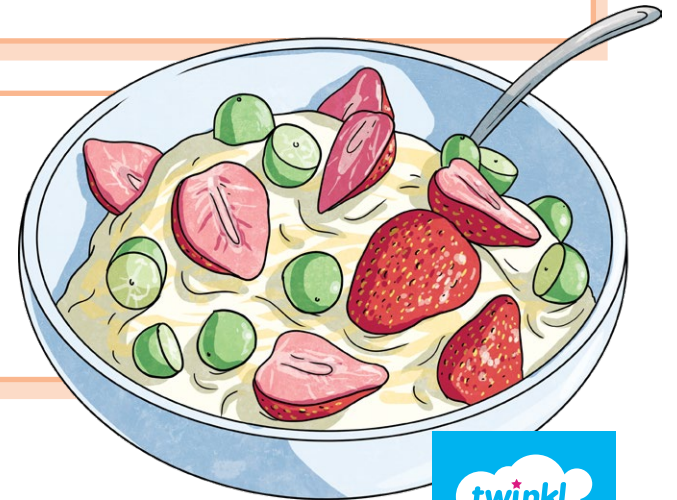
Fronted Adverbials



A **fronted adverbial** comes at the start of a sentence. It gives more information about the time, place, manner, cause or degree of something within that sentence.

Five minutes late, the train pulled into the station.

In the morning, they ate breakfast together.



Past Perfect

Past Perfect describes events which were completed in the past before something else occurred.



I **had finished**
my dinner.



They **had**
baked a cake.



He **had completed**
his homework.

Present Perfect



Present Perfect describes events which started in the past and continued up until now.



I **have played** for a football team.



You **have danced**.

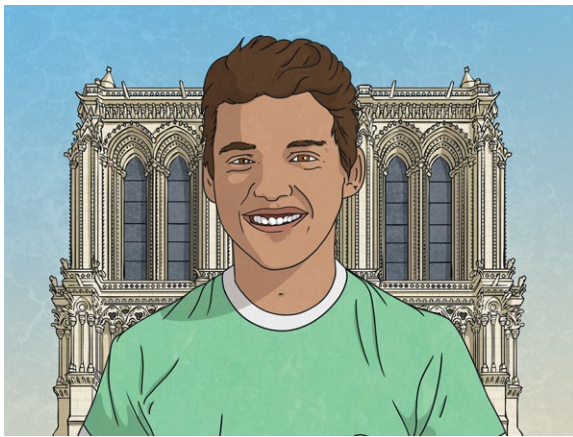


She **has won** the reading competition.

Present Progressive



Present Progressive describes events which started at some point in the past that may not be finished.



I **am learning** to speak French.



We **have been** singing.



They **are playing** on the computer.

Expanded Noun Phrase



An **expanded noun phrase** is a group of words that modify and give information about the noun. Alongside a determiner and a noun, they might also contain adjectives or prepositional phrases.



lots of yummy,
cold ice cream



an ugly troll
under the bridge



the brightly-
coloured parrot

Adverbs of Possibility



An **adverb of possibility** is used in a sentence to show how likely or certain something is to happen.



maybe

possibly

perhaps

surely



probably

definitely

certainly

