

Super Suffixes!
 -ation preparation sensation
 -ous courageous curious serious
 -ly gently angrily frantically

Terms I should already know:

Singular = one of something

Plural = more than one of something

Suffix endings = ing, ed, er, ment, ness, ful, less, ly

Prefixes = add to the beginning of a word = un, dis, im, in

Personal pronouns = I, me, him, her

Possessive pronouns = mine, yours, his, hers, theirs

Noun = common, proper, collective

Verb = doing or being word

Adjective = describes a noun

Adverb = describes a verb

Noun phrase = more than one adjective before a noun

Simple past and present tense

Present perfect tense - She has lived there a long time.

The 4 types of sentence = command, question, exclamation, statement

When to use 'a' or 'an'

Independent clause = always has a verb and makes sense

Subordinate clause = adds detail to an independent clause

This year I will learn:

Determiners = tell you more about or how many there are before a noun
 a, an, the, that, one, two, several, this, my, his, her, your, some, many

Punctuating speech correctly.
 James asked, "How are you?"

Plural possessive apostrophe = belonging to more than one eg. The dogs' bowls.

Apostrophes for contraction = can't won't haven't wasn't I'll I've

Apostrophes for possession = Hamna's bag - the bag belongs to Hamna

Expanded Noun Phrases:

Get Descriptive!
 the ferocious, snarling beast inside the cage
 the breath-taking, scenic view beyond the valley

Conjunctions for co-ordination

Conjunctions for subordination

A	WH	I	T	E	B	V	S
although	when	if	though	even	because	until	since
after	whenever	in order that	till	though	before	unless	
as	whatever	in case	that	even if			
	whether						
	whereas						
	which						

TRAMP ADVERBIALS

Time = when?

Reason = why?

Manner = how?

Place = where?

Possibility = surely, certainly, maybe, perhaps, possibly, unlikely

Frequency = often, sometimes, never, regularly, hardly, a lot

Abstract Nouns

An abstract noun is something that exists but can't physically be touched. Examples:

love bravery sorrow
 opinion strength
 beauty luck trust
 fear joy success

Relative Pronouns

that whose which
 whom who

Using relative pronouns in a your writing to expand on and idea forms a relative clause - a type of subordinate clause as it adds more detail to the independent clause.

The Queen, who has reigned for 60 years, has four children.

Hedgehogs eat garden snails, which is important within the food chain.

The stench was so putrid that it made her eyes water.

Modal Verbs

will would should could
 may can shall must might

Commas are used for clarity to make sure the meaning of a sentence is clear. Example:

Let's eat grandma.
 Let's eat, grandma.

COMMAS SAVE LIVES

Brackets ()

Used to include additional information that needs saying.
 I put the bear (the brown one) into my bag.

Brackets always appear in pairs.