

Commands, Questions and Statements

Commands begin with an imperative verb e.g.:

Wash your hands.

Questions expect an answer in return e.g.:

Did you enjoy the trip?

Statements tell the reader something e.g.:

The leaves fall off trees in autumn.

Grammar



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

Determiners

A word before a noun and identifies the noun in further detail.

Articles: a boy, an orange, the cat

Demonstratives: this apple, that car, these shops, those girls

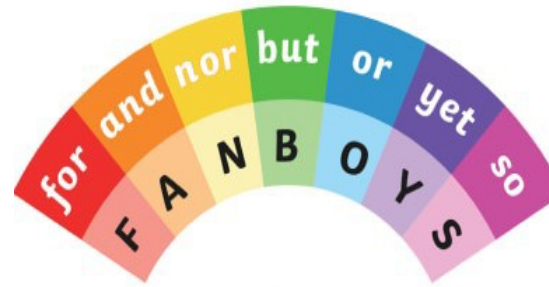
Possessives: his hat, her homework, my book, their house.

Quantifiers: some rice, each word, every box

Numbers: one chair, two men, three dogs

Question Words: which bag, what letter, whose computer

Coordinating Conjunctions



Joins two independent (main) clauses.

Subordinate Conjunctions



Joins a subordinate clause and a main clause.

Apostrophes

For Omission: 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, add s' apostrophe. The girls' bike. The dogs' lead.

If the noun is plural and ends with an s, we attach the apostrophe to it without an additional s. babies' ball The Davies' house

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

Speech

Inverted commas around the spoken words.

Comma to separate the spoken word.

The teacher asked, "Where is your homework?"

Capital letter to start speech.

Punctuation before the inverted commas.

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.