

Antonym

opposite words

- dark and light
- strong and weak

Word Families

group of words that can be built from the same root word

- friend, friendly, friendship

Singular & Plural Nouns

Singular nouns indicate there is one

- boat, house, cat

Plural nouns

ends in vowel + o -> add s

- cat > cats

consonant + o/ ends in sh, ch, x, z, s

-> add **es**

- church > churches

ends in consonant + y

-> change y to i, add **es**

- baby > babies

ends vowel + y -> add **s**

- toy > toys

ends in f, fe -> change f to v, add **es**

- loaf > loaves

Formal/Standard

type of English you should use in your written work

- Have you seen Tom?

Non-standard

informal use of language

- We ain't seen him.

Prefix

add to the beginning of the word to make a new word

- trans- (means 'across', 'beyond') + form = transform

Synonym

words that mean the same

- dirty and unclean
- sad and unhappy

Homophones

words that sound the same, but don't mean the same thing

- to, too, two

Vowels

a, e, i, o, u

Consonants all other letters

Suffix

add to the end of the word to make a new word

- agree + -able (means 'capable of') = agreeable

Clauses

a group of words that contains a verb, part of a sentence

Main clause

simple sentence that contains subject and verb and makes sense on its own

- I like dogs.

Subordinate clause (or phrase)

simple sentence which does not make sense on its own

- I was born in New York, **which is where my parents live.**

Relative clause

type of subordinate clause that describes noun

- who, which, that

- She lives in Paris, **which (relative pronoun) is the capital of France (relative clause).**

Speech

Indirect repeating what someone said; do not need to use speech marks

- Peter said he did not want to go to school.

Direct

write down exactly what the person is saying; use inverted commas ("speech marks")

- "I don't want to go to school," said Peter.

Capital

uppercase letters

?! sentence endings

, Commas, - Hyphens, • Bullet Points

used to show pauses, make lists, and add extra bits of information in the middle of the sentences

() Brackets, ... Ellipses, - Dashes

ways of adding and removing extra information in a sentence

- I had a bowl of soup (I usually have rice) for dinner.

' Apostrophes

Possessive uses apostrophe (') to show possession (one thing belongs to another)

- The bone of the dog -> the dog's bone

Omission

uses apostrophe (') to show you have omitted (left out) some letters in a word

- You have -> you've

Command

when you are telling someone to do something; usually starts with a verb (doing word)

- Give the present to your friend.

Phrases

group of words which doesn't have a verb, subject or both.

- The young man

Noun Phrases

starts with noun

- The old city

Adjective Phrase

starts with adjective

- happy at his results

Preposition Phrase

starts with preposition

- under the weather

; Semicolons, : Colons

Semicolons

used to divide complicated sentences

- It was very late; everyone was still not home.

Colons

used at the start of lists; used in between clauses in a sentence

- Bring these things to the picnic: cutlery, plates, and food.

Types of Sentences

Simple

has one clause

- Mrs Jones is a great teacher.

Compound

has 2 clauses linked together with a connective

- Mrs Jones is a great teacher and she is always helpful.

Complex

has a main clause, connective and subordinate clause

- Mrs Jones, who is a great teacher, always has a smile on her face.

Subjunctive Forms

subjunctive shows something imagined, wished or possible. also used in commands, wishes and requests

- If I were stronger, I would lift that box.

! Exclamation

uses exclamation mark to show sentence is saying something surprising or with force

- That dog is dirty!

? Question

uses question mark to ask a question

- How many friends do you have?

Statement

simply tells the reader something

- I have many friends.

Noun

names, person, place, or thing

Common

- hand, table, dog

Proper

- Sarah, London

Collective

- team, family, herd

Abstract

- love, peace, hate

Object

who is the action done to or for?

- Andrea (**subject**) spoke to (**verb**) Jorge (**object**).

Subject

the thing or person who is carrying out an action

Verb

a doing or action word

- play, work, study

Adjective

describes a noun

- a friendly tiny dog

Adverbs

adverbs give additional information about the time, place or manner of the verb or sentence.

many adjectives can be turned into adverbs by adding -ly to the end

- proud -> proudly, kind -> kindly, slow -> slowly

Adverbial Phrase

an adverbial phrase is when more than one word does the adverb's job

- The hurricane struck the island whilst we were asleep.

Determiners

words that introduce nouns

Articles

tells you whether noun is specific (the) or general (a or an)

- She took a small suitcase.
- She took the small suitcase.

Preposition

where or when something is in relation to something else

- after, above, on, under
- The dog was under the table.
- After the exam, Lucy was happy.

Present & Past Progressive

Present progressive

- She is reading the book.

Past Progressive

- He was reading the book when I arrived.

Active & Passive Verbs

Active

verb where the subject does the action

- The boy hugged the teddy bear. The boy does the action.

Passive

verb where the subject of the sentence has the action done to it

- The teddy bear was hugged by the boy. The bear receives the action.

Present & Past Perfect

Present perfect form

use have/has

- I have read 'The Three Little Pigs'.

Past perfect form

use had

- He had left the room.

Simple Present

something which happens regularly

- I walk to school.

Simple Past

something that's finished

- I walked to school this morning.

Modal Verbs

verb used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation, give permission

- will, may, must
- We will have a sandwich for lunch.
- You must take the test tomorrow.

Vocabulary & Spelling

Standard English

Punctuation

Linking Words

Sentences

Grammar

Verb Forms & Tenses

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