



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 to an independent clause but must also contain a verb

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 -



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

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 | U | S |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|
| although after as | when whenever whatever whether whereas which | if in order that in case | though till that | even though even if | because before | until unless | since |

Relative Pronouns



Using relative pronouns in a your writing to expand on an 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.

