



### Conjunctions

#### Subordinate Conjunctions

Joins a subordinate clause and a main clause.

- If
- Since
- After
- While
- As
- Because
- Until
- Before

**Because** I go to school, I get to learn about grammar.

I get to learn about grammar **because** I go to school.

#### Coordinating Conjunctions

Joins two independent (main) clauses.

- For
  - And
  - Nor
  - But
  - Or
  - Yet
  - So
- I am like ice cream **and** I like cake.

### Noun Phrases

**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.

### Punctuation

#### Apostrophes

For possession: Shows us that something belongs to the subject.

My Mum's bag.

Hyphen (-) – Creates compound words to give a clear meaning.

The **man-eating** shark.

The man eating shark.

**Colon** - Used to introduce a list or dialogue

**Semi-colon(;)** – joins two related independent clauses together

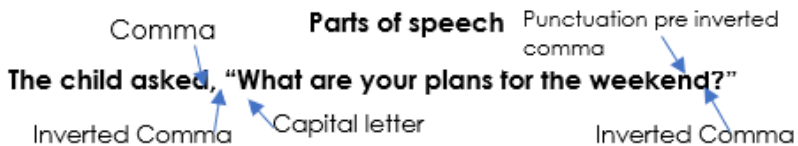
**Parenthesis** **Dashes (-), brackets (), commas (,)**

Used within a sentence to add additional information.

The cat (that didn't belong to me) was black.

Don't do that.

Do not do that.



### Tenses - Tells us when in time an action took place

Past	Present	Future
<b>Simple Past</b> I <b>walked</b> We <b>saw</b> You <b>ran</b>	<b>Simple Present</b> I <b>walk</b> We <b>see</b> You <b>run</b>	<b>Simple Future</b> I <b>will walk</b> We <b>will see</b> You <b>will run</b>
<b>Past Continuous/ Progressive</b>  I <b>was walking</b> We <b>were seeing</b> You <b>were running</b>	<b>Present Continuous/ Progressive</b>  I <b>am walking</b> We <b>are seeing</b> You <b>are running</b>	<b>Future Continuous/ Progressive</b>  I <b>will be walking</b> We <b>will be seeing</b> You <b>will be running</b>
<b>Past Perfect</b> I <b>had walked</b> We <b>had seen</b> You <b>had run</b>	<b>Present Perfect</b> I <b>have walked</b> We <b>have seen</b> You <b>have run</b>	<b>Future Perfect</b> I <b>will have walked</b> We <b>will have seen</b> You <b>will have run</b>

### Modal Verbs

**Modal Verbs** – Show degree of certainty or possibility.

could, should, would, might, often, ought, can

### 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

### Prepositions, Pronouns, Adverbs and Relative Pronouns

**Prepositions:** A word that gives information on where or when something is in relation to something else. On, under, inside, behind, outside, inside, after, before

**Pronouns:** Words that are used to replace nouns. She, he, we, you, it, us, them

**Adverb:** A word to describe a verb. He ate **quickly**.

### Passive and Active voice

Active – Subject performs the action.

Passive – When the subject has something done to it. (By zombies)  
The cat chased the mouse.

The mouse was chased by the cat.

### Commands, Questions and Statements

Commands begin with an imperative Verb. **Wash** your hands.

Questions expect an answer in return.  
Did you enjoy the trip?

Statements tell the reader something.  
**Leaves fall off the trees in autumn.**

### Clauses

**Main clause** – A simple sentence that contains a subject and a verb. It makes sense on its own

I **went** to school

**Subordinate clause** – Contains a subordinating conjunction. Adds detail to a main clause; is not a full sentence. The subordinate clause can appear at the start, end or middle of a sentence.

I went to school **while my brother stayed at home.**

Or

**While my brother stayed at home,** I went to school

### Subjunctive form/mood

A verb form to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions.

If I **were** the prime minister...

I suggest that you **take** the deal.