

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

Plural nouns ends in vowel + o -> add s

consonant + o/ ends in sh, ch, x, z, s -> add es

ends in consonant + y -> change y to i, add es

ends vowel + y -> add s

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

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

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.

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

Subordinate clause (or phrase)
simple sentence which does not make sense on its own

Relative clause
type of subordinate clause that describes noun

, Commas, - Hyphens, • Bullet Points

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

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.

() 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)

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

Capital

uppercase letters

?!
sentence endings

Command

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

- Give the present to your friend.

; Semicolons, : Colons

Semicolons
used to divide complicated sentences

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

Phrases

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

Noun Phrases
starts with noun

Adjective Phrase
starts with adjective

Preposition Phrase
starts with preposition

Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions
for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

Subordinating conjunctions
when, if, that, because

Connective

word or phrase that links clauses or sentences

- also, besides, however

? Question

uses question mark to ask a question

- How many friends do you have?

Statement

simply tells the reader something

- I have many friends.

! Exclamation

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

- That dog is dirty!

Noun

names, person, place, or thing

- Common**
- hand, table, dog
- Proper**
- Sarah, London
- Collective**
- team, family, herd
- Abstract**
- love, peace, hate

Pronoun

takes the place of a noun

- Personal**
- I, you, she, him, we, us, they, them
- Relative**
- that, which, who, whom, whose,
- Possessive**
- my, mine, you, his, her, their, theirs

Subject

the thing or person who is carrying out an action

- play, work, study

Verb

a doing or action word

- a friendly tiny dog

Adjective

describes a noun

- The hurricane struck the island whilst we were asleep.

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

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

Simple Present

something which happens regularly

- I walk to school.

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.

Simple Past

something that's finished

- I walked to school this morning.

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.

Types of Sentences

Simple
has one clause

Compound
has 2 clauses linked together with a connective

Complex
has a main clause, connective and subordinate clause

Vocabulary & Spelling

Standard English

Punctuation

Linking Words

Sentences

Grammar

Verb Forms & Tenses

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