

**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 detail to an independent clause**

**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 - the bag belongs to Hamna**



**Time = when?**

**Reason = why?**

**Manner = how?**

**Place = where?**

**Possibility = surely, certainly, maybe, perhaps, possibly, unlikely**

**Frequency = often, sometimes, never, regularly, hardly, a lot**

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

**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

**Relative Pronouns**

that whose which  
whom who

Using relative pronouns in a your writing to expand on and 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

**Brackets ( )**

Used to include additional information that needs saying.

I put the bear (the brown one) into my bag.

Brackets always appear in pairs.

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**