



Word Classes		
Noun	Names of a person, place or thing. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.	The dog ate the bone . My name is Millie .
Noun phrase	Adding detail to nouns with adjectives and prepositions.	The helpful child with the green jumper .
Adjective	Adds detail to a noun or can be used after the words 'is' or 'was' to describe.	The hairy, brown dog jumped over the large, painted fence. The sky was dark .
Verb	Words that have a tense (past, present or future). 'Doing', 'being' or 'having' words.	Jack skips to school. She is eight years old. We have bought a new car.
Adverb	Words that tell you: Where? When? How? How much? How often?	The girls were shouting loudly on the yard. Yesterday , I had fish and chips for my dinner.
Conjunction	A word that joins two clauses together to make a multi-clause sentence.	I like football but I prefer basketball. I enjoy school because I have fun there.

Punctuation		
Capital letter (A)	An uppercase letter is used at the beginning of a sentences, for a proper noun, for the pronoun 'I' and at the beginning of direct speech.	We are all part of the SMA family. " W here are you going?" " I am going to the shops."
Full stop (.)	A full stop is used at the end of a sentence that is not a question or exclamation.	The dog chased the ball in the garden.
Question mark (?)	A question mark is used when a question is asked.	What is your favourite colour?
Exclamation mark (!)	An exclamation mark is used at the end of a sentence to show an emotion or force e.g. surprise, anger, joy.	What a wonderful show! Help!
Comma (,)	A comma can be used to separate items in a list.	I need a pencil, pen and ruler.
Apostrophe (')	Possession – to show something belongs Contraction – to show a letter / letters are missing	The boy's coat is green. I do not know your name = I don't know your name.

Conjunctions		
Coordinating conjunctions	Joins two independent (main) clauses.	or but and
Subordinating conjunctions	Joins a main clause to a subordinate clause.	when if that because

Homophones		
Homophones (and near-homophones) are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.	their / there / they're here / hear night / knight	Come and sit over here . Please speak up, I can't hear you.



Singular	Plural
A word that means only one thing or person.	A word that means more than one thing or person.
dog	dogs
child	children

Prefix	Suffix
A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to make another word and change its meaning.	A suffix is added to the end of a word to make another word and change its meaning.
unhelpful	brighter

Sentence	
A set of words that is complete, makes sense, begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.	The children lined up to go to assembly.

Types of Sentence		
Statement	A statement tells you something and ends with a full stop.	The children are sitting on the carpet.
Question	A question asks you something and ends with a question mark.	What is your name?
Command	A command usually starts with an imperative verb that tells you to do something. A command can end with a full stop or an exclamation mark.	Close the door.
Exclamation	An exclamation is a word, phrase or sentence which has a strong emotion or feeling. An exclamation ends with an exclamation mark.	Help! What a beautiful day!

Word Family	Words that are related to one another through meaning.	teach, teaching, teacher happy, unhappy, happiest
Vowel	A E I O U	
Consonant	B C D F G H J K L M N P Q R S T V W X Y Z	

