

<p>Noun Names a person, animal, place or thing. William, mouse, London, ladder, desk, station, ball, boy</p>	<p>Adjective Describes a noun. Shiny, dangerous, new, bouncy, noisy, colourful, wooden, yellow</p>	<p>a or an? We use 'a' before nouns starting with a consonant sound. A dog, a bowl, a unicorn. We use 'an' before nouns starting with a vowel sound or silent h. An egg, an apple, an hour.</p>		<p>Headings and subheadings Headings are used to show us what a page will be about. It is the main title of a text. Subheadings are used to show us what a paragraph will tell us about. It is a heading for a paragraph or a group of paragraphs in a text. Headings and subheadings are often <u>underlined</u>.</p>	
<p>Verb Expresses an action or state of being. run, be, kick, go, think, do, play</p>	<p>Adverb Describes and adds information to a verb or adjective. quickly, very, loudly,</p>	<p>Direct speech Speech marks or inverted commas go around what is being said. All punctuation goes between the speech marks. "Where are the crayons?" asked Dylan. "The crayons are in that cupboard," replied Mrs White.</p>			
<p>Pronoun Takes the place of a noun. he, she, them, him, it, we, you, us</p>	<p>Preposition Indicates the relationship between two people or things (where/when). on, under, before, after, with, over</p>	<p>Super- prefix means over, above Superhuman Supermarket Supernatural Superstar</p>	<p>Anti- prefix means against Antiseptic Antibiotic Antifreeze Antisocial</p>	<p>Auto- prefix means self Autobiography Automatic Automotive Autograph</p>	
<p>Conjunction Links words and clauses. and, but, or, so, yet, because, if, since, when, as</p>	<p>Interjection Usually alone in a sentence and expresses emotion. Oh! Hello! Ouch! No! Erm...</p>	<p>Word families Word families are groups of words that have a common feature, pattern or meaning. They usually share a common base or root word, to which different prefixes and suffixes are added. happy → unhappy → happiness → happily like → dislike → unlikely → likeable</p>			
<p>Article Comes before a noun to show whether it's specific or general. a, an, the</p>	<p>Determiner Tells us which/whose noun we are referring to. this, that, those, his, her, my, your, which, much,</p>	<p>Main and subordinate clauses A main clause makes sense by itself. It contains a subject (something that performs a verb) and a verb. A subordinate clause will always start with a subordinate conjunction. It doesn't make sense by itself.</p>			
<p>Paragraphs – remember TiPToP! We start a new paragraph for a new... Time, Person, Topic or Place.</p>		<p>has or have + a past tense verb = present perfect tense</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p>Before he came to our town, Kashaan was in Birmingham. His mum got a new job so the family moved here. When I met Kashaan, he spoke with a 'Brummie' accent.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p>My friend Kashaan has lived in this town for five years. We have been best friends all that time. His dad says he has taken on the way I speak.</p> </div> </div> <p>Past tense is used for activities or events that started and finished in the past. (he lived, she watched, they achieved)</p> <p>Present perfect tense is used for activities that started in the past but are still true now, or have an effect on what is happening now. (he has lived, she has watched, they have achieved)</p> 			

