

<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>Apostrophes for contraction These are placed where the missing letter is. didn't, can't, don't wasn't, won't, haven't</p>	<p>Apostrophes for singular possession These are used to show that one thing or person owns something. The apostrophe comes before the s. Jonny's socks Liverpool's population The book's pages</p>	<p>Apostrophes for plural possession When something is owned by more than one thing, the apostrophe comes after the s. The boys' teacher. The dogs' basket. The churches' windows.</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. The policeman shouted, "Stop!"</p>		
<p>Pronoun Takes the place of a noun. he, she, them, him, it, we, you, us Possessive pronouns tell us who something belongs to. mine, his, hers</p>	<p>Preposition Indicates the relationship between two people or things (where/when). on, under, before, after, with, over</p>	<p>Adverbials An adverbial is a word or phrase that has been used like an adverb to add detail or further information to a verb. Adverbials are used to explain how, where or when something happened; they are like adverbs made up of more than one word. 'Fronted' adverbials are 'fronted' because they have been moved to the front of the sentence, before the verb. They are usually followed by a comma.</p> <p>We met <u>by the train station</u>. <u>By the train station</u>, we met. He stood and waited <u>under the clock</u>. <u>Under the clock</u>, he stood and waited. The event will happen <u>in June</u>. <u>In June</u>, the event will happen. She danced <u>all night long</u>. <u>All night long</u>, she danced. He ate his breakfast <u>before sunrise</u>. <u>Before sunrise</u>, he ate his breakfast.</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>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 subordinating conjunction. It doesn't make sense by itself.</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>Co-ordinating conjunctions For And Nor But Or Yet So</p>	<p>Subordinating conjunctions If Since As When Although While After Before Until Because</p>	
<p>Paragraphs – remember TiPToP! We start a new paragraph for a new... Time, Person, Topic or Place.</p>				

	past	present	future
simple	<p>Describes an action which is now complete.</p> <p>I played tennis.</p>	<p>Describes a repeated action.</p> <p>I play tennis.</p>	<p>Describes an action which is planned to take place in the future.</p> <p>I will play tennis.</p>
continuous	<p>Describes an action which happened in the past over a length of time.</p> <p>I was playing tennis.</p>	<p>Describes an action that is happening now.</p> <p>I am playing tennis.</p>	<p>Describes an action that will be happening for a length of time.</p> <p>I will be playing tennis.</p>
(also called progressive)			
perfect	<p>Describes an action that had happened before another action took place.</p> <p>I had played tennis.</p>	<p>Describes an action that has happened.</p> <p>I have played tennis.</p>	<p>Describes an action which will be finished before another action takes place.</p> <p>I will have played tennis.</p>
perfect continuous	<p>Describes an action that had been happening before another action.</p> <p>I had been playing tennis.</p>	<p>Describes an action that has started in the past and is continuing.</p> <p>I have been playing tennis.</p>	<p>Describes an action which happens over time before another future action takes place.</p> <p>I will have been playing tennis.</p>
(also called progressive)			