

Speech marks

“Are we going to the library, Dad?” asked Ally.

“No,” replied Dad, “but we definitely will go tomorrow.”

Use an **apostrophe** to show a letter is missing.

I am	I'm	we are	we're
do not	don't	they are	they're
it is	it's	you are	you're
cannot	can't	could have	could've

Use an **apostrophe** to show something belongs to an individual, a group or something.

Geri's book James's room

the children's school the people's vote

The dog's tail [one dog - singular]

The dogs' tails [two dogs - plural]

Word classes

noun: a person, place or thing

proper noun: the name used for an individual person, place or organisation [spelled with a capital letter]

Tesco, England, Shannon

common noun: objects and things

e.g. man, car, country

concrete noun: something you can see or touch

e.g. rain, floor, hair

abstract noun: feelings, thoughts and concepts

e.g. fear, peace, love

adjective: describes a noun

e.g. beautiful, brown, tired

verb: a doing word

e.g. jump, swim, read

auxiliary verb: helping verbs

e.g. to be / to have / to do

I am having a cup of tea.

adverb: describes or changes the meaning of verbs, adjectives, adverbs and other word classes, but not nouns)

e.g. easily, very, dramatically, now

Start a new **paragraph** when there is:

- a change of topic
- a change in time
- a change of place
- a new speaker
- a need to emphasise information for a particular effect.

You should use a **comma** when you:

use adjectives:

He is a happy, confident man.

write a list:

I ate chocolate, ice cream and pizza.

list a city and country:

New York, America

separate clauses

a. She called loudly, but no one heard.

separate a subordinate clause

a. Mrs Jones, the head teacher, walked past.

b. Like a lightning bolt, he ran.

use speech marks

“I like dancing,” said Maria.

Homophones and commonly confused words				Varied sentences	
were	the past tense of are <i>We were playing football.</i>	off	preposition (down or away from) <i>Twenty pounds off.</i>	short	They ran.
where	used for places and positions <i>Where is Italy?</i>	too	preposition (as well or too much) <i>I ate too much.</i>	one word	Danger.
we're	short for 'we are' <i>We're going to school.</i>	two	a number <i>I want two cakes.</i>	simple	Camels are large animals.
wear	what you do with clothes <i>I wear slippers.</i>	to	preposition or part of a verb <i>I am going to the park.</i> <i>Lucy knew how to ride a bike.</i>	compound	David was hungry and James was tired.
their	belongs to someone <i>Their house was huge.</i>	no	to refuse or disagree <i>No, I won't go to the park.</i>	complex	After the rain had stopped, they went inside.
they're	short for 'they are' <i>They're going to the zoo.</i>	know	an opinion or knowledge <i>I know she won't fall off.</i>	connective	On the other hand, at least they had arrived home safely.
there	places and locations <i>There are three books.</i>	practise	verb (to try to gain a skill) <i>You need to practise more.</i>	simile	Like a fish, she dived in.
of	preposition (of belonging) <i>She's a friend of mine.</i>	practice	noun (doing something repeatedly) <i>Practice makes perfect.</i>	adverb	Carefully, she removed the bandages.
Types of sentences					
declarative	a statement; ends in a full stop <i>The house was on the hill.</i>	subordinate clause	at the start of the sentence <i>Noticing that the weather was changing, Sara went back for her coat.</i>	prepositional long	At the end of the lane stood an old house. As the door slammed, Miriam peered into the room, gripped her torch and advanced uneasily, fear gnawing at her.
interrogative	a question; ends in a question mark <i>Have you finished yet?</i>	subordinate clause	in the middle of the sentence <i>Sara, noticing that the weather was changing, went back for her coat.</i>	rule of three	The boys opened the door, crept down the stairs and hurried through the corridor.
exclamatory	shows strong feeling; ends in an exclamation mark <i>The monster is attacking!</i>	subordinate clause	at the end of the sentence <i>Sara went back for her coat, after noticing the weather was changing.</i>	alliteration	The cunning canine chased after the flea-bitten feline.
imperative	a command; ends in full stop or exclamation mark <i>Isabella, don't go in there!</i>				