

**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. The team, even though they were exhausted, won the cup.

b. When no one was looking, he ran.

**use speech marks**

“I like dancing,” said Maria.

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