

'a' and 'an'

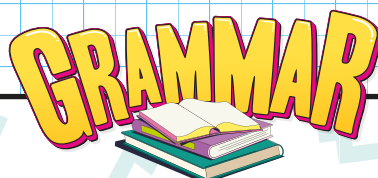
The words 'a' and 'an' are called indefinite articles.

If the word directly after the article begins with a consonant sound, then 'a' should be used.

a storm a calendar a special prize

If the word directly after the article begins with a vowel sound, then 'an' should be used.

an experiment an hour an accident



Nouns and Pronouns

Pronouns are words that are used in place of nouns to avoid repetition.

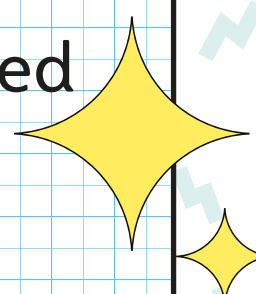
Do not use the same noun or pronoun over and over again in a sentence or paragraph.

I	me	mine	myself
he	him	his	himself
she	her	hers	herself
we	us	our	ourselves
they	them	theirs	themselves



Present Perfect Form

The present perfect form describes something that has happened in the past but is still ongoing or its consequences are still being felt now. The words 'has' or 'have' are added to the simple past tense verb.



She **has lived here all of her life.**

Marvin **has worked at the bakery since he was seventeen.**

I **have won three races already.**



Apostrophes to Show Possession

Apostrophes are used to show possession.

Singular possession

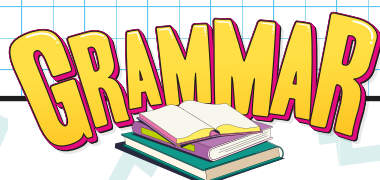
An apostrophe and 's' are added.

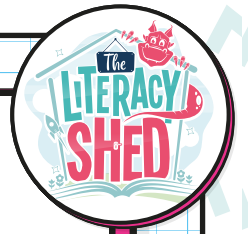
Teddy stole the horse's lunch.

Plural possession

When there is more than one (plural), an apostrophe is added after the 's'.

The horses' hooves clattered down the lane.





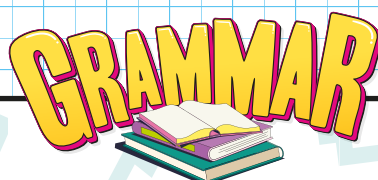
Prefixes –super, –anti and –auto

Prefixes are added to the beginning of a root word to change its meaning and make a new word.

–super = above or beyond
super + hero → superhero

–anti = opposed to or against
anti + freeze → antifreeze

–auto = self or own
auto + biography → autobiography



Homophones

Homophones are words that are spelled differently and have different meanings, but they are pronounced the same (or almost the same).

bread/bred

scene/seen

berry/bury

plane/plain

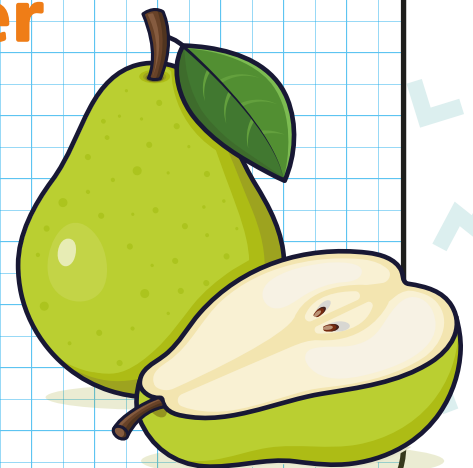
groan/grown

weather/whether

heel/heal

missed/mist

pair/pear



Inverted Commas

Inverted commas are used around words directly spoken.

The actual words that are spoken are enclosed in inverted commas.

At the end of a piece of speech, depending on where the speech is in the sentence, there should be a full stop, comma, question mark, or exclamation mark before the inverted commas are closed.

‘What a splendid day!’ shouted Amy.

‘Is it a nice day?’ asked Amy.

‘It is a lovely day,’ remarked Amy.

Amy replied, ‘It is a lovely day.’



Headings and Sub-headings

Headings and sub-headings are used to group a piece of writing into related, manageable sections for the reader. They can make it easier to find information.

All About The Romans ← Heading

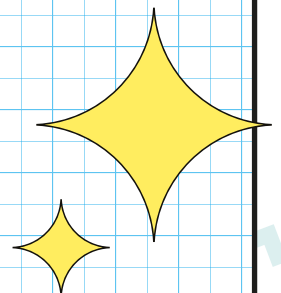
The Ancient Romans were one of the most successful civilisations in history. They ruled over most of Europe at one point and left a lasting impression on Great Britain. They remain one of the most famous ancient civilisations because of their rich culture and famous heroes. You may think you know a lot about them, but did you know the following amazing Roman facts?

They were incredibly clean ← Sub-Heading

The Romans were some of the cleanest people in history. They built large, communal bathhouses. They would gather together and all take long, hot baths in groups. There were also ice baths where they would cool off. Some Romans would take baths for hours at a time! The English town of Bath is called that because it was the site of a famous Roman bath. You can still visit it today.

They changed what type of ruler they had ← Sub-Heading

The Romans were actually a republic when they first started out. That means that they were ruled over by a king. The Roman Republic lasted from around 509 BCE to 27 BCE. After that, Rome became an empire. This meant that an emperor ruled over the vast land that Rome had conquered. This meant that more power could be given to local leaders. The Roman Empire lasted until the fall of Rome in 476 CE.



Co-ordinating Conjunctions

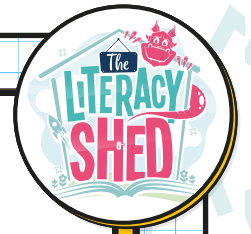
A conjunction is a word that links two words or clauses together.

A co-ordinating conjunction joins two independent clauses of equal importance. The seven co-ordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so.

Jimmy worked very hard on his project and he thought he should win the prize.

Rosie loved the smell of flowers but she was allergic to them.

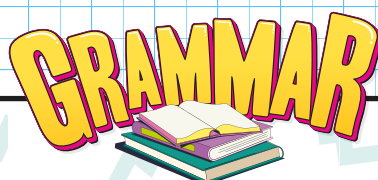




Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction is a word that links a main clause and subordinate clause together. A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.

- after
- before
- although
- if
- since
- until
- that
- when
- because
- whether
- while
- whereas





Adverbs

Adverbs are words that provide more detail about a verb, adjective, another adverb or a sentence.

E.g. silently, fiercely, calmly, fast, never

They can be used to express –

Time (when/frequency)

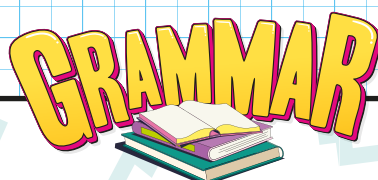
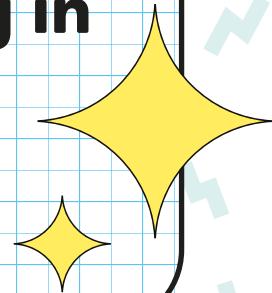
I have an exciting day planned tomorrow.

Place (Where)

We waited there until the shop opened.

Manner (how/why)

The lake water was slowly drying in the heat.



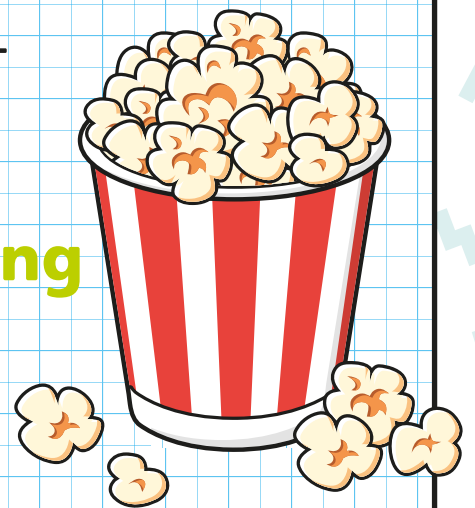
Prepositions

Prepositions are placed before a noun or pronoun to show a relationship between that word and another part of the clause.

They can be used to express –

Time

She gobbled popcorn **during** the movie.



Place

The squirrel hid the nut **under** the ground.

Directions

We walked **along** the snowy path.

Paragraphs

Paragraphs are a collection of related sentences that are grouped together because they are based on the same topic.

A new paragraph should be started when the writer changes time, place or topic.

A blank line is often used to separate paragraphs.

Miss Muffet, the little girl in the field, knew about the view and often wandered into the meadow to eat her lunch. She worked hard at her lessons with her governess. As a reward, she was allowed to take her break in the field. She also knew about the broken-down bench, but that didn't stop her. She had her own perch to enjoy the view.

Just to the side of the bench, there was a perfectly round tuffet of grass. It was about knee-high to Miss Muffet and soft and pillowy to sit on. It was her favourite spot in the world. Little did she know that it was soon to become the site of a most terrifying ordeal.



Fronted Adverbials

Fronted adverbials are words, phrases or clauses that are used at the beginning of sentences to describe the action that follows.

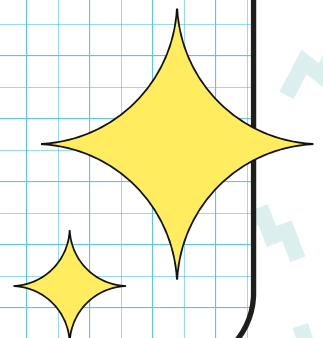
A comma is used after a fronted adverbial.

After the storm, objects lay strewn on the beach.

In the distance, Mr Waite spotted a ship.

Without warning, the panther pounced.

Every week, I visit the local library.





Check Spelling in a Dictionary

Use the first three letters of a word to check a spelling using a dictionary.

1. Say the word aloud, that you are trying to spell, to identify the first three letters.
E.g. possession.
2. Take the first letter of the word and locate that section in the dictionary. **Tip – A dictionary is written in alphabetical order.**
E.g. For 'possession', locate the 'P' section.
3. Repeat this process for the second and third letter of the word. **E.g. Find all the words that begin with 'po' and then 'pos'.**
4. Once you find the full spelling of the word, read the definition to check that it matches the word that you wish to use.

