

WORD

We can make nouns...

adding suffix	compounding
sad + ness = sadness catch + er = catcher	white + board = whiteboard sun + flower = sunflower

We can make adjectives by adding suffixes...

-ful	-less	-ment
colour + ful = colourful play + ful = playful	taste + less = tasteless care + less = careless	enjoy + ment = enjoyment

We can use **-er** and **-est**...



tall



taller



tallest

Spelling rules for adding **-er** and **-est**

ends with 'y'	ends with VC	ends with 'e'
Change the y to an i noisy + er = noisier	Double last C big + est = biggest	Drop the e brave + er = braver

We can turn adjectives into adverbs by adding **-ly**...

sad + ly = sadly (Remember – not all adverbs end with **-ly**)

SENTENCE

We can use **conjunctions** to connect clauses or sentences...

subordination	coordination
when / if / that / because	or / and / but

We can write expanded noun phrases to be clear about what we're describing... the small ball

We can tell if a sentence is a **question sentence** because it ends with a **question mark**.

We can tell if a sentence is an **exclamation sentence** because it ends with an **exclamation mark**.

We can tell if a sentence is a **statement sentence** because it ends with a **full stop**.

However, **command sentences** are trickier to spot as they can end with a **full stop** OR an **exclamation mark**. Command sentences have imperative verbs (bossy words) that give an instruction.

TEXT	present tense	past tense
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see • go • walk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • saw • went • walked
To show ongoing action or progress we use the progressive form...		
	progressive present tense	progressive past tense
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am seeing • I am going • I am walking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was seeing • I was going • I was walking
PUNCTUATION	We start sentences with a capital letter and end with . or ? or !	
	statement	full stop .
	question	question mark ?
	exclamation	exclamation mark !
	command	. OR !
We can use commas to separate words in a list...		
I bought apples, bananas, carrots <u>and</u> dog food.		
We can use apostrophes...		
	letters missed out	possession (singular)
	I am = I'm Do not = don't	the pencil belongs to the girl = the girl's pencil
VOCABULARY	word	definition/example
	noun	the name of a person, place or thing, e.g. Tom, Birkenhead, chair
	noun phrase	a small group of words that is used as a noun, e.g. the tall tree
	statement / question / exclamation / compound	
	compound	two or more words joined together to make a new word, e.g. become
	suffix	a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word which makes a new word, e.g. reading
	adjective	a word that describes a noun, e.g. tall
	adverb	a word that describes another word (often a verb) e.g. quickly
	verb	a word that describes what a subject (often a noun) does, e.g. The pencil <u>broke</u> .
	tense	the tense shows the time the action happens: past tense ... I <u>went</u> to the park. present tense ... I <u>am going</u> to the park.
	apostrophe	punctuation showing letters missed out, e.g. I'm or possession, e.g. girl's pencil
	comma	punctuation used to separate items in a list