



## Crucial Learning

### Grammar

- Synonyms are words that mean the same – or nearly the same – as each other.
- Antonyms are words that mean the opposite of each other
- Active voice is when the subject in the sentence is doing the action.
- Passive voice is when the subject is being acted on.
- Subjunctives are a form of verb or mood and used to talk about things that should or could happen
- Cohesive devices link ideas across paragraphs
- The subject of a sentence is usually the person or thing acting or doing in the sentence.
- The object says who or what is acted upon by the verb.
- Formal language is the language we use in official or formal situations.
- Informal language is used in everyday situations.

### Grammar

- Modal verbs are used to express possibility
- A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause and begins with a relative pronoun. A relative pronoun is used to describe or modify the noun.
- Adverbials can link ideas across paragraphs.
- Perfect tense is used to show something that happened and is still relevant now.
- Use -er when there are two things being compared. This is called the comparative.
- Use -est to form an adjective or adverb to show that it is superior.
- Cohesion means how the different parts of a piece of writing link together.
- Ambiguity is the quality of being open to more than one possible meaning or

### Y6

### Punctuation

- A colon (:) can be used to introduce examples of explanations. The phrase that comes after the colon usually explains or expands on what came before it.
- A semi-colon (;) can be used to show a break in a sentence and separate two main clauses.
- A hyphen (-) is used to avoid confusion over meaning and links two or more words together.
- Bullet points are used to organise a list.
- An ellipsis (...) is used to show that a sentence is not finished.

### Punctuation

### Y5

- A comma (,) can make the meaning of a sentence clear and avoid ambiguity.
- A colon (:) can be used to introduce a list.
- A semi-colon (;) can be used in lists.
- A dash (-) can show a break in a sentence that is longer, or more important, than a break made by a comma.
- A hyphen (-) is used to join two or more words.
- An apostrophe (') can be used to show that letters are missed out of a word (contraction).
- An apostrophe (') can show ownership or possession.
- Brackets ( ) can be used to separate a word or a phrase that has been added to a sentence as an explanation or an afterthought.

### Grammar

- An expanded noun phrase is a group of words that acts as a noun.
- A fronted adverbial is when the adverbial word or phrase is moved to the front.
- A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause. A subordinate clause gives more meaning to a main clause and can't stand alone as a complete sentence.
- A main clause is a group of words in a sentence that can be used as a complete sentence.
- An adverbial phrase is built around an adverb and explains how the verb is being performed.
- A prepositional phrase describes the position of the noun.
- Past progressive tense is used to describe something that happened in the past but was still happening when something else happened.
- Perfect tense is used to describe something that is happening now and continues to happen.
- A determiner goes in front of the noun and its adjectives.
- A possessive pronoun shows ownership of a person or thing.
- Indirect or reported speech is when the writer reports what someone has said but does not use the exact words.

### Grammar

- An adjective is a describing word, they can be used to create expanded noun phrases.
- A verb names an action.
- An adverb (or adverbial phrase) describes how the verb is being performed.
- A co-ordinating conjunction (FANBOYS) links two main clauses – a main clause is a phrase that makes sense on its own.
- An imperative verb tells you what to do.
- A pronoun can be used instead of the noun and avoids repetition.
- A main clause is a group of words in a sentence that can be used as a complete sentence.
- A preposition shows how things are related.
- A phrase is a group of words which make sense, does not contain a verb and is not a whole sentence.
- The tense shows when the action takes place.
- The past tense describes something that happened earlier.
- Direct speech is when the writer writes the actual words the character says.
- An exclamation is a forceful statement which can express high emotion

### Y4

### Punctuation

- An exclamation mark (!) comes at the end of an exclamation.
- A comma (,) can be used to separate things in a list.
- A comma (,) can be used to show a break in a sentence.
- An apostrophe (') can be used to show that letters are missed out of a word (contraction).
- Inverted commas (speech marks “ ”) are used to show someone is talking.
- Standard English is the English used in most books instead of local spoken forms.
- An apostrophe (') can show ownership or possession.

### Punctuation

### Y3

- Capital letters start a sentence and can also be used for proper nouns.
- A full stop (.) comes at the end of a sentence.
- A question mark (?) comes at the end of a sentence which is asking a question.
- Inverted commas (speech marks “ ”) are used to show someone is talking.
- A comma (,) can be used to show a break in a sentence.
- An apostrophe (') can be used to show that letters are missed out of a word