

## SPAG Revision

Terminology	Definition	Examples	Your Examples
suffix	<p>A suffix is a word ending - a group of letters you can add to the end of a root word.</p> <p>A root word stands on its own as a word, but you can make new words from it by adding beginnings (prefixes) and endings (suffixes).</p>	<p>help - ing                      help - ed                      help - er</p>	
prefix	<p>A prefix is a word beginning - a group of letters you can add to the beginning of a root word.</p>	<p>un - kind                      un - doing                      un - tie</p>	
verb	<p>A doing or action word.</p> <p>Make sure every sentence has a verb in it.</p>	<p>run, went, made, fall, sleep</p>	
common noun	<p>A noun is a word that names somebody or something.</p>	<p><b>Common nouns</b> name non-specific people, places, things or ideas - dog, man, table, game, car.</p>	
proper noun		<p><b>Proper nouns</b> names specific people, places, things or ideas - Sam, Rover, Paris, England, November. These begin with a capital letter.</p>	
collective noun		<p><b>Collective nouns</b> are words that refer to a group - crowd, flock, team, class, council, family.</p>	
noun phrase	<p>A group of words that function in the same way as a noun in a sentence.</p>	<p>a lot of money                      my younger sister                      a new car                      the best team in the world</p>	

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pronoun	Pronouns are used to replace the noun.	Using nouns - <u>Amanda</u> waved to <u>Michael</u> . Using pronouns - <u>She</u> waved to <u>him</u> .	
relative pronoun		<u>Personal Pronoun Examples</u> I/me, he/him, she/her, we/us, they/them, it	
possessive pronoun		<u>Relative Pronoun</u> who/whom, whose, which, that <u>Possessive Pronoun</u> mine, yours, his, hers. ours, theirs	
adjective	Describes somebody or something.	busy, easy, funny, important	
adverbs	Gives extra meaning a verb, adjective or another adverb.	Many adverbs are formed by adding 'ly' to an adjective - quickly, slowly, beautifully, neatly.  I <b>really</b> enjoyed the show. (adverb/verb) He's <b>really</b> nice. (adverb/adjective) She works <b>really slowly</b> . (adverb/adverb)	
adverbial phrase	More than one word can do the adverb's job. This is called an adverbial phrase.  It is a group of words that do the same job as the single adverb.	He ate his lunch <u>really quickly</u> .  She looked at me <u>in a strange way</u> .	
co-ordinating conjunctions	Links two words or clauses together as an equal pair.  Conjunctions (not connectives anymore).	James has bought a bat <b>and</b> ball. (Links the word bat and ball as an equal pair).  Kylie is young <b>but</b> she can kick the ball hard. (Links two clauses as an equal pair).  and, but, or, so	

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subordinating conjunctions	Introduces a subordinate clause. A subordinate clause cannot exist on its own - it is not a complete thought.	Everyone watches <b>when</b> Kyle does back flips. (Introduces a subordinate clause).  when, while, before, after, since, until, because, although	
statement	Different sentence types.	My name is Jayne. (simply states something)	
question		How old are you? (asks a question)	
exclamation		I don't believe it! (uses an exclamation mark when something is surprising or forceful)	
command		Go and fetch your book. (commands you to do something)	
past progressive	The progressive form of a verb generally describes events in progress. It is formed by combining the verb with an 'ing'.  The 'ing' verb is used along with any form of the verb 'to have' - has/had/have or was/were/is depending on the tense.	<u>Past Progressive</u>  Amanda <b>was making</b> a patchwork quilt.	
present progressive		<u>Present Progressive</u>  Michael <b>is singing</b> in the dinner hall.	
present perfect	The <b>present perfect tense</b> expresses actions or events that began in the past and are still true or appropriate in the present time, or are now finished. Present Perfect is also used to tell about something which happened in the past but the exact time of the action isn't known.	We form the present perfect with has/have/had or hasn't/haven't/hadn't.  <u>Example</u> - She <b>has</b> downloaded some songs.	

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apostrophes	Apostrophes can be used to show possession (one thing belongs to another) or in a contracted form where two words are shortened to one.	<p><u>Possession.</u>  It was the dog's bone.  Amy's dad was late picking her up from the cinema.</p> <p>The Boys' Football Team won their first match.  The Girls' books were all destroyed in the fire.  (The apostrophe after the s shows there is more than one boy/girl etc).</p> <p><u>Contraction.</u>  could not = couldn't  do not = don't  will not = won't  I am - I'm</p> <p>The apostrophe is placed where the letters have been omitted.</p>	
preposition	Prepositions often describe locations or directions, but can describe other things such as relations of time.	<p><u>Most Common Prepositions</u>  about, above, across, after, against, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, into, near, of, off, on, over, round, since, through, to, towards, under, underneath, until, up, upon, with, within, without</p>	
preposition phrase	A preposition phrase starts with a preposition and is followed by a noun, pronoun or noun phrase.	<p>He was <u>in bed.</u></p> <p>I met them <u>after the party.</u></p>	

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inverted commas	<p>These are speech marks. They go around the spoken word.</p> <p>You need to know about the surrounding punctuation with inverted commas too.</p>	<p>“Hello, my name is Angela,” the new girl said.</p> <p>The new girl said, “Hello, my name is Angela.”</p> <p><b>The first letter in inverted commas is usually a capital letter unless the speaker has a break and then continues to speak.</b></p> <p>“Hello, my name is Angela,” the new girl said, “where shall I sit?”</p> <p><b>There is always a punctuation mark before the closing inverted comma.</b></p>	
direct speech	<p>The words spoken directly by someone.</p> <p>Inverted commas must be used.</p>	<p>“I am not feeling very well,” moaned Adam.</p>	
reported speech	<p>If someone has spoken to you and you tell someone else what she or he said, you are using reported speech (sometimes known as indirect speech).</p> <p>You are reporting what someone else has said and you do not need inverted commas.</p>	<p>Adam said he wasn't feeling very well.</p>	
main clause	<p>A main clause is a sentence that makes sense alone. It needs to contain a verb and a subject.</p>	<p>It was raining.</p>	

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subordinate clause	<p>A subordinate clause can be added to a main clause to give extra information but it cannot exist alone. It is not a complete thought.</p>	<p>A subordinate clause must start with a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun and contain a subject and a verb.</p> <p><b>Subordinate Conjunctions:</b>  after, although, as, because, before, even if, even though, if, in order that, once, provided that, rather than, since, so that, than, that, through, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, whether, while, why</p> <p><b>Relative Pronoun:</b>  what, which, whichever, who, whoever, whom, whose, whosever, whomever.</p> <p>Although it was cold, the weather was pleasant enough.  (subordinate clause, main clause)</p>	
phrase	<p>A phrase doesn't say what the subject did or what happened to it.</p> <p>It does not contain a verb like a subordinate clause does.</p>	<p>a big dog</p>	
relative clause	<p>A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause. It often uses a relative pronoun (see list of these in subordinate clause box above). It refers back to the noun using a relative pronoun such as <b>who</b> or <b>that</b>.</p>	<p>That's the boy who lives near the school.</p> <p>The noun is in blue, the relative pronoun in green starts the subordinate clause in red - 'who' refers back to the noun.</p>	

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fronted adverbials	A word or phrase that normally comes after a verb may be moved before the verb and this is known as 'fronted'.	<b>Before</b> we begin, make sure you've got a pencil. <b>The day after tomorrow</b> , I'm visiting my best friend.  When writing fronted phrases, we often follow them with a comma.	
determiner (not article anymore)	Determiners are used with nouns and include many of the most frequently used English words.	<b>A</b> new car. <b>My</b> best friend. I love <b>this</b> book.  <b>Examples</b> a, an, the, this, that, these, those, my, your, his, her, its, out, their, which, what, whose, some, any, no, many, much, few, all, each, every.	
modal verbs - indicating certainty - indicating possibility	They are used to change the meaning of other verbs.  They express meanings such as certainty.	will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, ought.  I <b>can</b> do this homework by myself. (certain) I <b>might</b> go to the park tonight. (possible)	
passive/active	An <b>active sentence</b> has the pattern of <b>subject</b> and <b>object</b> .	<b>Active</b> - The school arranged a visit. <b>Passive</b> - A visit was arranged by the school.	
synonym	Words which have a similar meaning.	wet, damp, soaking, drenched big, huge, massive, large little, tiny, small, miniature	
antonym	A word with a meaning opposite to another.	hot/cold big/small	
subject	The person or thing about which something is said.  It is normally the noun, noun phrase or pronoun.	<b>Paul's mother</b> went out. <b>The children</b> will study the animals.	

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object	An object is normally the noun, noun phrase or pronoun that comes straight after the verb and shows what the verb is acting upon.	Year 2 designed the <b>puppets</b> . (noun acting as the object) I like <b>that</b> . (pronoun acting as the object)	
parenthesis	This is an explanation or after thought usually placed in brackets, commas or dashes.  You can take it out and the sentence will still make sense.	The bus ( <b>that was yellow</b> ) was running five minutes late.  My brother, <b>who is only three</b> , has just starting swimming lessons.  When the car was finally delivered - <b>nearly three months after it was ordered</b> - she decided she no longer wanted it.	
use of a hyphen	Hyphens can be used to separate certain compound words.	eye-opener, check-in, free-for-all, <b>green-fingered</b> , <b>level-headed</b> , <b>clean-shaven</b>	
use of a colon in a list	A colon can only be used in a list if it follows an independent clause (a main clause that makes sense alone).	<b>The milkshake has a number of ingredients:</b> bananas, milk, honey, semi-skimmed milk and marshmallows. (This colon is <b>used correctly</b> as the clause before it makes sense alone).  <b>The milkshake ingredients are:</b> bananas, milk, honey, semi-skimmed milk and marshmallows. (This colon is <b>used incorrectly</b> as the clause before it does not make sense alone).	