



Plural and Possessive 's'

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1. To show that there is more than one thing (plural).

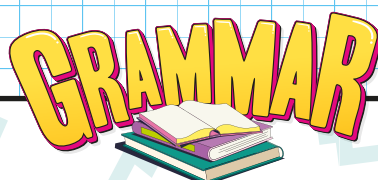
one experiment = two experiments

one island = five islands

2. To show that something belongs to someone.

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Jamal's chocolate cake was the best I had ever tasted.





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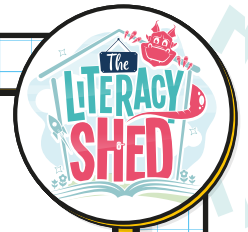
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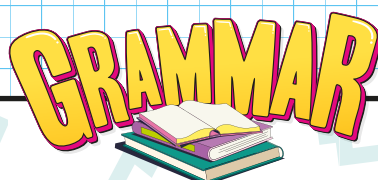
Apostrophes to show Plural Possession

When there is more than one person/thing, an apostrophe to show possession is added after the 's'.

The ants' den had been destroyed.

Some plural words do not end in an 's'.
E.g. team and children. Here, an apostrophe and an 's' is added to the end of the word.

The team's winning streak was over.



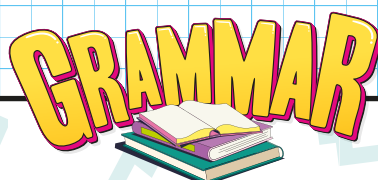


Standard English Verb Inflections

Verbs change their form depending on how they are used in a sentence. We call this inflection. Inflection often involves adding suffixes (sometimes with a change to the root word), but occasionally, we have to alter the whole word.

The way we speak can sometimes cause a problem when we don't use Standard English verb inflections and instead use local spoken form.

X	✓
We was walking.	We were walking.
I done it.	I did it.
He brung a hat.	He brought a hat.
I weren't doing that.	I wasn't doing that.





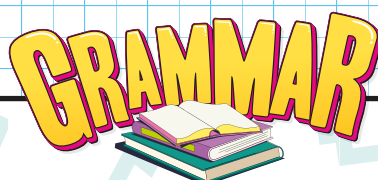
Inverted Commas

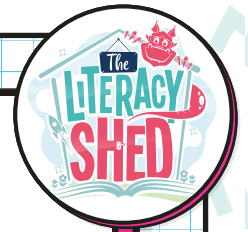
Inverted commas (also known as speech marks or quotation marks) are used around direct speech—the actual words spoken. The words that are/were spoken are enclosed in the inverted commas. At the end of a piece of speech, there should be a full stop, comma, question mark or exclamation mark before the inverted commas are closed.

“Did you enjoy the show?” asked Zahra.

A comma comes before the first inverted comma if the direct speech is written after the speaker’s name.

Thomas replied, “It was wonderful.”





Prefixes and Suffixes

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

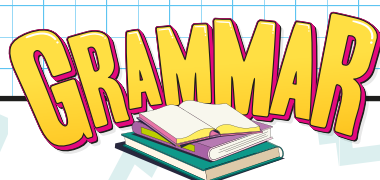
Suffixes are added to the end of a root word to change its meaning.

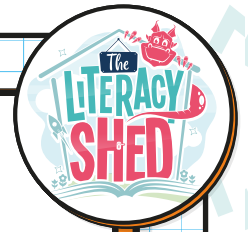
sub + title → **subtitle**

il + logical → **illogical**

collect + ible → **collectible**

consider + ation → **consideration**





Homophones

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

aloud/allowed

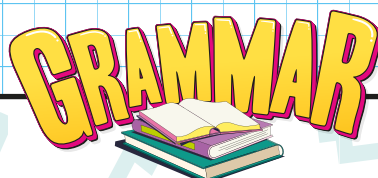
there/their/they're

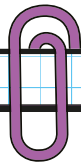
wait/weight

I'll/isle/aisle

flower/flour

rode/road/rowed

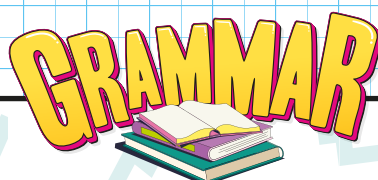
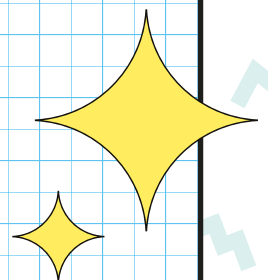




Nouns and Pronouns

Pronouns are used in place of a noun that has already been used to avoid repeating it.

Justin Bieber took to the stage and started to sing his most famous song. **The singer** captivated **the crowd** with his lyrics. They began to cheer as he continued to sing. Everyone really enjoyed themselves.





Present Perfect Form

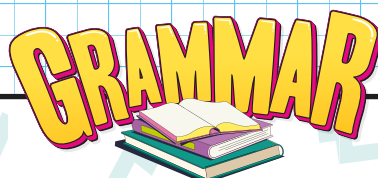
The present perfect form describes something that has happened in the past but is still ongoing or its consequences are still being felt now.

The words 'has' or 'have' are added to the simple past tense verb.

Leela has lived in India for seven years.

She has been learning how to play the guitar.

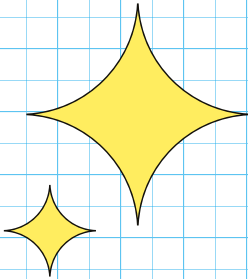
I have been planning to go and visit her.



Conjunctions

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

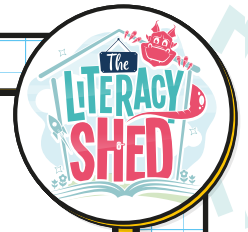
Sentences can be extended using a range of conjunctions.



- when
- if
- because
- although

Kenny couldn't attend the party **because he was feeling unwell.**

Princess Lily couldn't believe her eyes **when a mystical dragon stepped in front of her.**



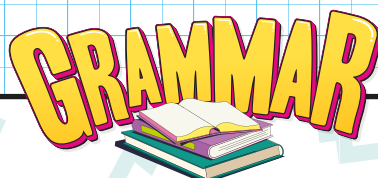
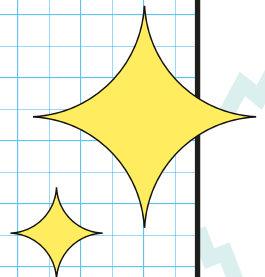
Adverbs

Adverbs are words that provide more detail about a verb, modify adjectives and other adverbs. They often tell the reader how, where, when or why the action is happening. Adverbs can be used to express time and cause.

Jeremy is planning to go to the beach tomorrow.

I always check my bag before I go to school.

Eva carefully prepared a packed lunch.





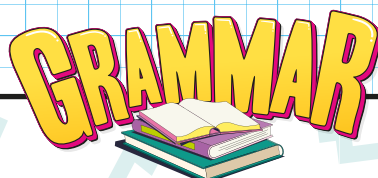
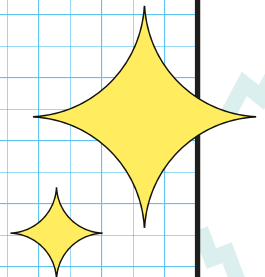
Prepositions

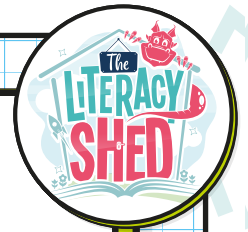
Prepositions tell somebody where or when something is in relation to something else. They often tell you where something is or when it happened.

Tyler ran to the shops **before they closed for the evening.**

Mohammed couldn't play basketball **because of his injured foot.**

We had to park the car **between the motorbike and the van**



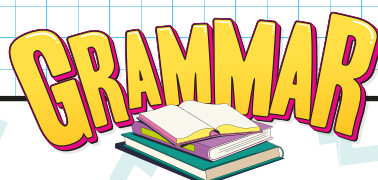
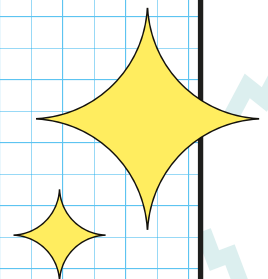


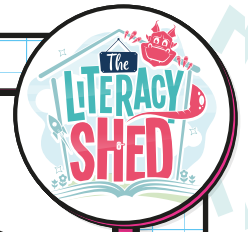
Expanded Noun Phrases

Adjectives, nouns and prepositional phrases can be used to add further detail to a noun phrase.

The **strong Viking** warrior saw the **terrified** man **across the beach**.

The **old house at the bottom of the hill** is supposed to be haunted.





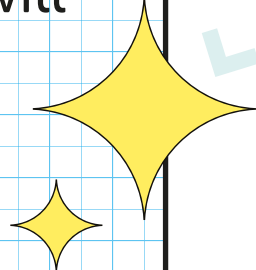
Paragraphs

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. We often start a new paragraph when introducing a different character.

In non-fiction texts, related paragraphs will be grouped with a sub-heading.

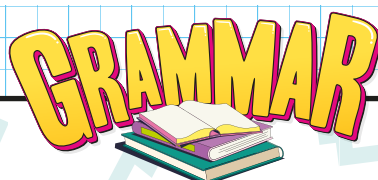
A blank line is often used to separate paragraphs.



Imagine a little blond girl running through a forest, scared and alone. She has pretty pigtails in her hair. Behind her are three angry bears. They are chasing after her with snarling teeth and furious eyes. You could be forgiven for thinking she was the victim in all this, but maybe you need to think a bit harder about what happened before. Maybe the pretty blond girl isn't the innocent one in this diorama.



Rewind just a little, and you would see the girl darting through an open door with a wooden spoon shoved into her apron pocket. Let's call her Goldilocks because of her hair. A smudge of warm porridge is smeared around her mouth. Her hair is tousled and knotted. Behind her, the three bears are just discovering a scene of carnage in their house. Suddenly, things are starting to look a little bit suspicious.





Fronted Adverbials

Fronted adverbials are words or phrases that are used at the start of sentences to describe the action that happens afterwards. They usually describe when, how or where an action occurs.

A comma is often used after a fronted adverbial.

To make things worse, he'd frozen on the spot and couldn't move.

Once a year, we fly to Spain to visit my grandmother.

Awkwardly, Samia held out her hand for the money.

