Prefix	added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word. *e.g overtake, disappear*
Contracted form	A word that is shortened by missing out some letters. *e.g. don't , wouldn't*
Pronoun	are normally used like nouns, except that: they are grammatically more specialised, it is harder to modify them *e.g.* **She** *waved to* **him.**
Relative clause	is a special type of subordinate clause that modifies a noun. It often does this by using a relative pronoun such as *who* or *that* to refer back to that noun, though the relative pronoun *that* is often omitted. e.g. *That's the* **boy who** *lives near school.* [*who* refers back to *boy*] *The* **prize that** *I won was a book.* [*that* refers back to *prize*]
Modal verb	used to change the meaning of other verbs. They can express meanings such as certainty, ability, or obligation. e.g. *will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must* and *ought.*
Main clause	a group of words which contains a verb, may be a simple sentence on its own or the main part of another sentence
Subordinate clause	a group of words which contains a verb, it does not make sense on its own; it depends on the main clause for its meaning

conjunction	links two words or phrases together
Synonym	Words with similar meaning e.g. *talk – speak* *old – elderly*
Preposition	describe locations or directions, but can describe other things, such as relations of time. e.g. *Tom waved goodbye <u>to</u> Christy. She'll be back <u>from</u> Australia <u>in</u> two weeks.* *I haven't seen my dog <u>since</u> this morning.*
Antonym	meanings are opposites e.g. hot/cold, light/dark
Subject	The person or thing that carries out the action or verb in a sentence.
Object	is normally a <u>noun</u>, <u>pronoun</u> or <u>noun phrase</u> that comes straight after the <u>verb</u>, and shows what the verb is acting upon.
Active	When the subject of a verb carries out an action. e.g. David Beckham scored the penalty.
Dash	Punctuation which indicates a stronger pause than a comma. Can be used like a comma or bracket to add parenthesis.

Past progressive	indicates continuing action, something that was happening, going on, at some point in the past. This tense is formed with the helping "to be" verb, in the past tense, plus the present participle of the verb (with an *-ing* ending): *e.g. I was riding my bike all day yesterday. Joel was being a terrible role model for his younger brother.*
Command	A sentence that tells someone to do something. e.g. Do the washing up.
Direct speech	What a speaker actually says, requires speech punctuation.
Adverb	can <u>modify</u> a <u>verb</u>, an <u>adjective</u> or even a whole clause sometimes said to describe manner or time e.g *Usha <u>soon</u> started snoring <u>loudly</u>. That match was <u>really</u> exciting! We don't get to play games <u>very</u> often.*
Hyphen	Punctuation which joins one or more words or adds a prefix to a word, *e.g. re-enter*
Passive	When a subject or verb has an action done to them. Often, the subject is not even mentioned. *e.g. A window was smashed.*
Subordinating conjunction	links two words or phrases together where a subordinate clause is introduced e.g. *Joe can't practise kicking <u>because</u> he's injured.*

co-ordinating conjunction	links two words or phrases together as an equal pair e.g. *Kylie is young <u>but</u> she can kick the ball hard.*
Subjunctive form	Usually only used in very formal language to express intention or proposal about the future. It also appears in commands, wishes, and requests. *e.g. I wish he were here.* *If I were to have one wish.* *Extra info: You can form this with were, had, if and even as though. Is often used to indicate conditions that aren't true.*
Determiner	specifies a noun as known or unknown, and it goes before any modifiers (e.g. adjectives or other nouns). e.g. *the*, *a, an* (articles) *this*, *those*,*my*, *your*, *some*, *every*
Noun phrase	is a <u>phrase</u> with a noun as its <u>head</u>, e.g. *some foxes, foxes with bushy tails.*
Present perfect	Tells you about that started in the past and is continuing, e.g. *I <u>have walked</u> two miles already.*
Possessive pronoun	*To show possession, used instead of a proper noun* *e.g. its, my, hers, his, ours theirs*
colon	Punctuation which indicates that an example, a list, or more detailed explanation follows. *e.g. On the trip you will need to bring: a waterproof coat, willies, warm jumpers and any medication.* *Marvin was stunned: he had never seen a firework display like it!*