

## **SENTENCE STRUCTURE:**

A sentence is a group of words.

- A sentence starts with a capital letter (Big Letter) in the first word and is followed by small letters in the rest of the words.
- A sentence ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!)

There are four (4) types of sentences.

### **1. Statement**

This gives information and ends in a full stop (.)

e.g. Sarah is going to school

### **2. Questions**

This is asking for information and ends with a question mark (?)

e.g. Where did Sarah go?

### **3. Exclamations**

This shows emotions and ends with an exclamation mark (!)

e.g. I'm not speaking to you! (angry)

### **4. Commands**

This gives orders or tells you what to do and also ends with an exclamation point / mark (!)

E.g. Do not enter this room!

Do your school work now

Sentences are broken down in a **subject**, or **predicate**.

A subject of the sentence shows us **who** or what we are speaking about.

The predicate is the rest of the sentence.

e.g. **Candice**      **ran in a race**

↓

↓

*Subject*

*Predicate*

The predicate can be broken down into the **verb**, a **direct object** and an **indirect object**.

→ **The verb:** the action or doing verb

→ **The direct object:** the object that follows the verb,

→ **The indirect object:** always tells you to whom / who or for whom / who

e.g. The dog	brought	the ball	to his owner
↓	↓	↓	↓
Who?	Action	What	For whom or to whom?
Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Indirect Object

## PUNCTUATION

### A. Capital Letters:

1. A sentence always starts with a Capital / Big Letter  
e.g. **W**e went to the movies.
2. Names of places and people start with capital letters.  
e.g. We visited **A**merica and took **J**ohn with us.
3. Names of movies and books (titles) are in capital letters.  
e.g. I went to watch the fifth **H**arry **P**otter movie after reading **H**arry **P**otter and the **G**oblet of **F**ire.

### B. Full – stop (.):

1. A full stop shows the end of a sentence.  
e.g. She did a good job\_
2. Full stops are used for abbreviations (shorten a word)  
e.g. Doctor → Dr.  
Professor → Prof.

### C. Question Mark (?):

1. Appears at the end of a question.  
e.g. Where are you going\_?

### D. Exclamation Marks (!)

1. Appears at the end of a command statement.  
e.g. Go to your room\_!
2. Appears at the end of statement showing emotion  
e.g. I am so scared!\_ Fear

E. **Comma (,)**

1. A comma is used to separate words in a list.  
e.g. I need to buy milk, bread, eggs, cheese and crisps

F. **Apostrophe (')**

- 1 Used to shorten or combine (contradictions) words.  
e.g. We have ≥ We've  
It is ≥ It's

**PARTS OF SPEECHES**

1 **Noun:**

A noun is a naming word. There are 4 types of nouns.

- I. **Proper Noun:** Names of people and places and start / begin with Capital Letters  
e.g. My teachers name is **Mr Jones** and he comes from **England**
  - II. **Common Noun:** Names or ordinary, everyday things.  
e.g. desks, chairs, spoons, etc
  - III. **Collective Noun:** A group or collection of names and replaces "lots of ....."  
e.g. A staff of teachers  
A class of learners
  - IV. **Abstract Nouns:** Something that you cannot see  
e.g. He is intelligent
- 2 **Pronoun:** Stands in the place of a noun and can replace a noun  
e.g. Mary is given homework every day and **she** (Mary) does **it** (homework) diligently
- 3 **Adjective:** A describing word and usually describes a noun  
e.g. The **talented** teacher motivated the **excited** learners
- 4 **Verb:** Doing word, is normally an action  
e.g. We **play** soccer every day.  
They **kicked** the ball.
- 5 **Adverb:** Tells you more about the verb.  
e.g. He ran **fast to the finish line**.
- 6 **Conjunction:** A Joining word that joins together two or more sentences.  
e.g. She went to school **and** wrote her test.

- 7 **Propositions:** Small words that relate two words to one another  
e.g. the student sat on the chair **behind** the desk.

## PLURALS

Means many, there are 2 (two) or more objects, nouns, etc

- 1 Mostly end with a "S"  
e.g. bedroomss, swimming poolss, housess
- 2 If words end with **-ch, -sh, -s, -ss or -x**, then to make it plural we add on **-es** at the end

e.g. church → churches  
dish → dishes  
circus → circuses  
glass → glasses  
box → boxes

- 3 If words end with **a -ay -ey -oy -uy -iy**, then we add an **-e**

e.g. holiday → holidays  
monkey → monkeys  
guy → guys  
boy → boys

- 4 If it ends with a consonant **+y** we take out y and add **-ies**

e.g. sky → skies  
baby → babies  
country → countries

- 5 If a word ends with **f or fe**, you take out the f and add **-ves**

e.g. calf → calves  
shelf → shelves  
knife → knives

### **ARTICLES:**

Words such as **a, an** and **the**

- Definite article (the) refers to something specific.  
e.g. Cindy received **the** award for teamwork.
- Indefinite article (a / an) refers to something non-specific.  
e.g. She is **a** candidate.  
She received **an** award.
- An is used before a word that begins with a, e, i, o, u
- A is used before words that begin with consonants.

### **DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH**

#### **Direct Speech**

- is the exact words that are said
- the words spoken are shown by inverted commas ("" "")

#### **Inverted Commas**

- marks that are used to show direct speech  
e.g. Mr Jacobs said, "There will be no homework today".

#### **Indirect Speech**

- changes the direct words of the speaker to be reported
- most punctuation like inverted commas ("" ""), question marks (?), exclamation marks (!), and Capital Letters (Big Letters) are removed
- Words such as I, my, etc is replaced with pronouns such as he, she, her and his.
- the tense of the spoken words changes to past tense  
e.g. Mr Jacobs said, "There will be no homework today". (Direct speech)

Mr Jacobs said that ~~there~~ there will be no homework today.

Jody said, "I am feeling sick today".

Jody said that she was feeling dizzy that day.

## **TENSES**

There are 3 types of tenses.

- Future tense
- Present tense
- Past tense

### **Past tense:**

→ This expressed an action that happened in the past.

→ We add suffixes to verbs to make them past actions.

→ We use words such as was, were, had.

e.g. Present: We live in Spain.                      Today I will kick the ball.

Past: We lived in Spain.                              Yesterday I kicked the ball.

### **Future tense:**

→ This expresses an action that still needs to happen or has not taken place as yet.

→ We use words such as will, shall and should

e.g. Tomorrow shall I go to school?

At 5 o' clock I will go to shower and I shall start my homework at 6 o'clock.

### **Present tense:**

→ This expresses an action that is happening now.

→ We use verbs to describe our actions.

e.g. She plays football and then she goes home.

I am studying English now.

### PREFIX, ROOT WORD, SUFFIX

→ **Prefix** : Word or What comes before the main word

→ **Root word** : The main word or core word

→ **Suffix** : Word or What comes after the main word

e.g. **Prefix** : Unhappy; enjoy, bicycle

e.g. **Suffix** : Happiness, windy, capable

### SYNONYMS

→ Words that have the same meaning.

e.g. **Big**: large, massive, huge

e.g. **Bad**: naughty, evil, harmful

e.g. **Many**: plenty, much, a lot of

### HOMONYMS

→ Words that have the same spelling, sound the same but have **different** meanings.

e.g. **Ball**: Josh kicked the ball.

Sarah met her friend at the spring ball.

e.g. **Present**: He loved the present he got for his birthday.

James was present at work this week.

She wrote all her sentences in present tense.

### HOMOPHONES:

→ Words that sound the same but are spelt different and have different meanings.

e.g. **aloud**: We talk aloud

**allowed**: We are allowed to talk

e.g. **Break**: The children went on break.

**Brake**: The car brakes stopped working.

**IDIOMS:**

→ These are figurative expressions that may be used literally or figuratively

e.g. **Blood is thicker than water.**

**Meaning:** Taking a family members part instead of those who are not related

e.g. **Once in a blue moon.**

**Meaning:** Does not happen often

e.g. **In the limelight.**

**Meaning:** The centre of attention.