Noun	It names things
Verb	It tells us what happens, a do- ing word.
Subordinate Clause	A group of words with a subject and a verb which cannot stand alone.  While it was too windy, we couldn't fly our kites.
Non-finite Clause	Subordinate clauses beginning with an —ing or —ed word.  Leaping from the balcony, the zebra galloped off.  Tired from working so hard,  Class 6 fell asleep.
Relative Clause	These add extra information to a sentence by defining a noun - which, who, whom, that, whose.  The woman, who lives next door, works in a bank.
Adjective	Gives detail about the noun.  E.g. The wooden table.

Pronoun	I , me, you, he, him, she, her, we, us, they, them, it, mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, its
Contraction	A shortened word. I'm, won't, shouldn't, can't
Phrase	A small group of words that adds meaning to a word. It is not a sentence as it is not a complete idea.
Simple Sentence	It has one clause - noun/noun phrase/pronoun + verb/verb chain.  I am running.
Compound Sentence	It has clauses of equal weight linked by and, but, or so. It is sunny and I am happy.
Complex Sentence	It has two or more clauses linked. One clause is dependent on the other, giving a main & subordinate clause.

Clause	A noun or noun phrase and a verb or a verb chain stuck together.  The goldfish was jumping.
Connective	Link ideas. moreover, however, eventually, at last, and, so until
Preposition	At, over, by, withusually followed by a noun phrase.
Article	The words <b>a</b> , <b>an</b> or <b>the</b> , placed before a noun.
Adverb /	The roving reporter of the sentence.
Adverbial Phrase	It tells us how, where, when, how often.
Question /	When does the cinema close? = Question
Statement /	The film started on time. =
Command	Switch it off. = Command

Exclamation Mark	In the grammar test, only begin an exclamation sentence with What or How
Determiners	Usually come with a noun or noun phrase  Two apple tees screened the open windows on one side.
Expanded Noun Phrase	Can they be replaced by a pronoun?
Conjunction	Joins two clauses Ali locked the door before he left.
Co-ordinating Conjunctions	andbutso It's getting late and I'm tired.
Subordinating Conjunctions	because, although, until, when, where, unless, while, before, if Bert cried because the phone was stuck to his ear.

Present Perfect	Formed with the present tense
	form of 'to have' plus the past
	participle of the verb
	She has gone to lunch. I have
	played football today.
Active Sentence	The subject does the action
Active Sentence	The dog ate the chew.
	The subject has the action done
Passive Sentence	to it
i assive Seitteite	The chew was eaten by the
	dog.
	Formed with the past tense
	form of 'to have' plus the past
Past Perfect	participle of the verb
	She had played for the team be-
	fore.
Subjunctive	
	Use were after: if, as if, wish,
	suppose
Conditionals	
	Could, would, should

Comparative Adjectives	Used to compare things
Generalisers	These add a personal voice to the piece of writing or simply generalise about a statement
Superlative Adjectives	Used to compare nounstall, taller, tallest.
Suffixes	Appear after the root word~forgetful, government
Fronted Adverbials	Words or phrases at the beginning of the sentence
Subject	The subject of the sentence is who it doing the doing

Object	The object of the sentence is having the action done to it
Synonyms	A word or phrase that means something similar to another word or phrase
Antonyms	A word or phrase that means something opposite to another word or phrase
Modal Verbs	An adverb that expresses likelihood
Past / Present Progressive	The verb 'to be' plus an 'ing' ending.
Prefixes	Prefixes appear before the root word~impossible, unable