

## Determiners

A **determiner** is a word that introduces a noun without describing it e.g.

*a/an the those this that many most every two (or any other number) my his their*

Determiners have to come before a noun (or the adjectives which is describing the noun)

## Example

I walked into **the** room and sat down at **a** table. That was when I noticed **that** huge chocolate cake. **Most** people would have eaten **the** cake but I had only just eaten **my** breakfast so I didn't eat any.

## Perfect tense

The perfect tense uses the verb 'to have' with other verbs.

E.g. **I** have gone to the shop.

**She** had finished her work.

**He** has stopped the bus.

## Progressive

This is the name for when you use the '-ing' form of a verb. (There will always be a form of the verb 'to be' with the '-ing' verb.)

E.g. **She** was cooking.

**You** are being silly.

**I** am walking to town.

## Direct speech

Direct speech is using speech marks (inverted commas) and a reporting clause (the part where you say who is speaking).

There is always punctuation between the spoken words and the reporting clause ( , ! ?)

The punctuation relating to the spoken words must go inside the speech marks.

### Example:



"Hello," said Miss Dickson.

Miss Dickson sang, "Good morning everyone!"

"But . . . but," stammered Miss Dickson, "I don't want to go to school today!"

## Reported speech

Reported speech does not use speech marks and is written in the third person ( he/she/ they)

### Example:

Miss Dickson said that she didn't want to go to school today.

Miss Dickson told us to sit down.

## Prepositions

Prepositions are words which show the relationship between two nouns or two events. They can show, where something is, when something happened, when something happened or how something happened.

Prepositions can include: (be careful - these words don't always act as prepositions)

on, under, through, beneath, in, outside, (where)

until, before, after, while, later, when (when)

## Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a descriptive part of a sentence that could be replaced with one noun or pronoun.

### Example

The huge castle loomed over me.

*The castle loomed over me.*

He staggered into the cold, deserted room.

*He staggered into the room.*

The old man with yellow finger nails glanced at Jeff.

*He glanced at Jeff.*

## Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and tells you when, where or how something happened.

It can be taken out and the sentence still makes sense.

### Example

Early in the morning, the birds started to sing.

Without warning, the tiger pounced.

The man sat down beneath the old oak tree.

Subjunctive: (this is not used very often in English. The children will encounter this in grammar test but are not expected to use it in their writing)

- used to emphasize importance or urgency. It often sounds wrong as it uses the infinitive form of the verb  
(to \_\_\_ e.g. to **run**, to **try**) when you would normally change it.

E.g. *It is important that he **try**.*

*I demand that she **run** the race.*

*She insists that Mark **put** it back.*

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- It can also be used to explore things which aren't real using the verbs 'were' and 'would':

E.g. *If I **were** rich, I **would** buy a big house.*

*If she **were** an Olympic athlete, she **would** win gold.*



