ABSTRACT NOUN



The **Abstract Noun** is a naming word of something you *cannot* see, smell, hear, taste or feel.
Examples: ***love, hate, mercy***.

Strength	Power
073	023

Health	Speed
076	030

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION



A **Subordinating Conjunction** creates a **Complex Sentence**. A **Subordinating Conjunction** is ***never*** a **FANBOYS Conjunction**.

Strength	Power
078	037

Health	Speed
092	078

EMBEDDED CLAUSE



An **Embedded Clause** is found in the middle of a **Sentence** and is placed between **Commas**.
*The dog**, which was black,** barked.*

Strength	Power
087	028

Health	Speed
018	004

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE



A **Subordinate Clause** depends on a **Main Clause** for its meaning. **It doesn't make sense on its own.**

Strength	Power
089	066

Health	Speed
086	050


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PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE



A **Prepositional Phrase** contains a **Preposition** and one or more other words. It never contains the **Subject**.
*The book **in the puddle** is wet.*

Strength	Power
023	075

Health	Speed
089	078

NOUN PHRASE



A **Noun Phrase** does the work of a **Noun** in a sentence. Most commonly, ***Adjectives*** are used to create **Noun Phrases**.
The ***smelly, old*** **dog**.

Strength	Power
007	087

Health	Speed
024	067

PHRASE



The **Phrase** is either a **Subject** or **Predicate** but never both (that would make a **Clause**).
It doesn't make sense by itself.

Strength	Power
025	067

Health	Speed
062	017

MAIN CLAUSE



Every **Sentence** contains at least one **Main Clause**. It may form part of a **Compound Sentence** or a **Complex Sentence**.
It makes sense on its own.

Strength	Power
089	065

Health	Speed
027	019

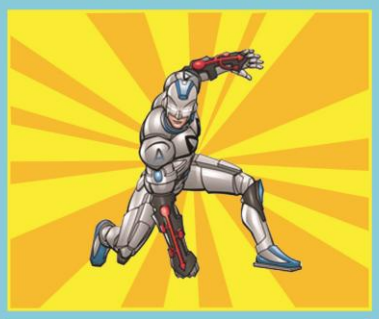

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INFINITIVE



An **Infinitive** always starts with '**to**' and uses the simple form of the **Verb**.
Example: **To run, to laugh, to fly.**

Strength	Power
048	049

Health	Speed
099	001

AUXILIARY VERB



An **Auxiliary Verb** is used to help the main **Verb**. It is most commonly a conjugation of **to be**, **to have** or **to do** although there are others.
Example: The dog **is** running.

Strength	Power
083	007

Health	Speed
037	067

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION



A **Coordinating Conjunction** creates a **Compound Sentence**.
F (for) **B** (but) **S** (so)
A (and) **O** (or)
N (nor) **Y** (yet)

Strength	Power
001	087

Health	Speed
048	078

COLLECTIVE NOUN



The **Collective Noun** is a special **Noun** which is used for a group of individuals such as *a **flock** of birds* or *a **school** of fish*.

Strength	Power
056	091

Health	Speed
086	055


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ADVERBIAL CLAUSE



An **Adverbial Clause** acts as an **Adverb** and contains both a **Subject** and a **Verb**. It answers **How? When?** or **Why?**
*I turned the light off **before I left**.*

Strength	Power
055	007

Health	Speed
045	078

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD



A **Verb** is in the **Subjunctive Mood** if it discusses something *not factual* or *doubtful*.
Incorrect: If I **was** you, I would run.
Correct: If I **were** you, I would run.

Strength	Power
088	099

Health	Speed
089	078

ADJECTIVE PHRASE



An **Adjective Phrase** does the work of an **Adjective** in a sentence. Most commonly, ***Adverbs*** are used to create **Adjective Phrases**.
Example: The ***unusually*** **tall** boy.

Strength	Power
067	098

Health	Speed
004	075

RELATIVE CLAUSE



A **Relative Clause** uses a **Relative Pronoun** or **Relative Adverb** to begin a **Subordinate Clause** eg.
Joe offered an apology which Jim did not accept.

Strength	Power
033	012

Health	Speed
055	039


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POSESSIVE PRONOUN



The **Posessive Pronoun** is used in place of a **Common** or **Proper Noun** to show possession (*my, our, its, his, her, hers*).
*The boy found **his** shoe in the bin.*

Strength	Power
023	075

Health	Speed
089	078

ADVERBIAL PHRASE



An **Adverbial Phrase** is two or more words which act as an **Adverb** and answer *How? Where?* or *When?*
*The kite flew **over the trees.***
(where?)

Strength	Power
033	087

Health	Speed
055	039

VERB



The **Verb** gives a sentence its power by adding an **action** like *walking* or a **state** like *being*.
It is a doing word.

Strength	Power
025	099

Health	Speed
005	100

SUBJECT



The **Subject** is a **someone** or **something** that a sentence is about.
It is always a noun.

Strength	Power
056	044

Health	Speed
043	001


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SENTENCE

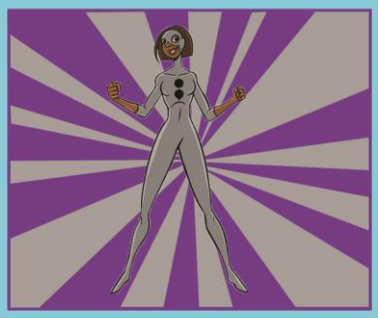


A **Sentence** is made up of a **Subject** and **Predicate**. Sentences can be broken down into **Clauses**

Strength	Power
098	076

Health	Speed
065	067

SEMI-COLON



A **Semi-Colon** is used instead of a **Comma** or **Full Stop** when two sentences are closely linked.
Example: Call me tomorrow; you can give me an answer then.

Strength	Power
043	039

Health	Speed
017	044

RELATIVE PRONOUN



The **Relative Pronoun** is one of five words - *who, whom, whose, which, that* - and is used to begin a **Relative Clause.**

Strength	Power
023	075

Health	Speed
089	078

PROPER NOUN



The **Proper Noun** can change his form to be any **person**, **place**, or **thing** in a sentence.
It is a specific naming word.

Strength	Power
012	081

Health	Speed
067	045


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PREPOSITION



A **Preposition** tells us where something is or when something happens eg. on, over, through.
Example: The bag was **on** the table.

Strength	Power
011	099

Health	Speed
045	089

MODAL VERB



Modal Verbs (will, shall, may etc.) can be used to support **Verbs** and can show the possibility of something happening.
*I **might** go to the cinema tonight.*

Strength	Power
022	089

Health	Speed
068	067

PREDICATE



The **Predicate** of a sentence is the part which tells you what the *subject* is doing.
The hero **rescued the puppy**.

Strength	Power
011	033

Health	Speed
086	055

PRONOUN



The **Pronoun** replaces **Common** and **Proper Nouns** with words like **he**, **she** and **they** to avoid repetition.

Strength	Power
011	022

Health	Speed
089	086


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INTERJECTION



An **Interjection** can be a single word, **Phrase** or short **Clause** which shows emotion. Example: **Yay!** or **Eeew, yuck!**

Strength	Power
009	089

Health	Speed
061	038

FRONTED ADVERBIAL

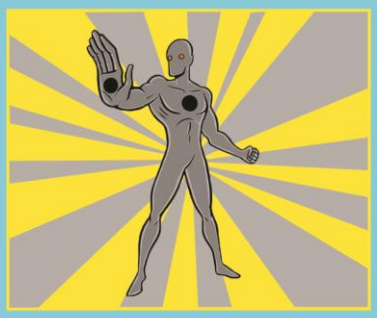


A **Fronted Adverbial** is the same as a **Sentence Opener**. It acts as an **Adverb** and is always followed by a **Comma** eg. **Running quickly,** the man escaped the dragon.

Strength	Power
087	056

Health	Speed
077	089

FULL STOP



A **Full Stop** is used to mark the end of a sentence that is a complete statement.

Strength	Power
056	027

Health	Speed
059	055

ELLIPSIS



Ellipsis (...) is used to show where part of a sentence has been removed or can be used for a cliff-hanger duh-duh-duuuh ending.

Strength	Power
001	088

Health	Speed
034	089


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DETERMINER

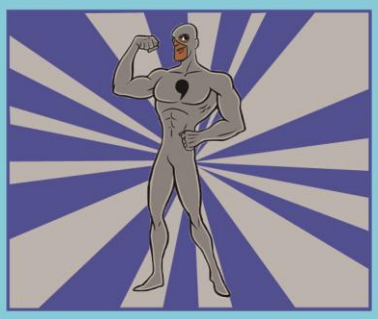


Determiners always go before a **Noun** and include **Articles**, **Possessive Pronouns** and **Quantifiers** (*many*, *less* etc.)
There wasn't ***much*** *juice left.*

Strength	Power
056	027

Health	Speed
067	055

CONTRACTION



A **Contraction** is where letters are removed from a word and replaced with an **Apostrophe** (').
Example: do **not** = don**'t**

Strength	Power
000	087

Health	Speed
074	008

DASHES



Dashes are used in place of **Commas, Brackets** or a **Colon** and are often an interruption of extra information.
*Joe—**and his trusty mutt**—was always welcome.*

Strength	Power
056	027

Health	Speed
067	055

CONJUNCTION



A **Conjunction** joins together words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

Strength	Power
001	006

Health	Speed
048	078


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COMMON NOUN



The **Common Noun** can change his form to be any **person**, **place**, or **thing** in a sentence.
It is a non-specific naming word.

Strength	Power
073	018

Health	Speed
033	030

COLON

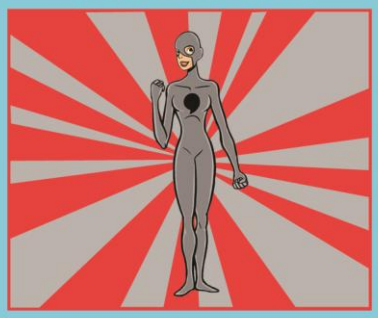


A **Colon** is used after a statement that introduces a **quotation**, an **explanation** or an **example**.
Example: The role of the colon is simple**:** to introduce.

Strength	Power
003	057

Health	Speed
008	071

COMMA

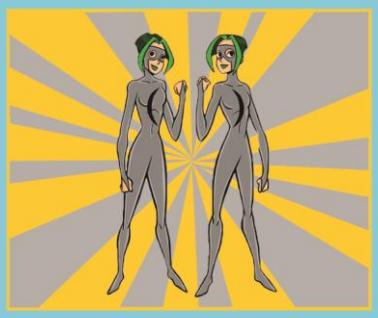


A **Comma** is used to show a pause between parts of a sentence or is used to
separate items in a list.

Strength	Power
067	093

Health	Speed
078	065

BRACKETS



Brackets () are used to add extra, unimportant, information to a sentence or to explain the meaning of a word or term.
Example: 19 **A.D** (***Anno Domini***)

Strength	Power
021	073

Health	Speed
076	098


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ARTICLE



There are only three **Articles**: **the**, **a** and **an**.
Definite Article: **the**.
Indefinite Article : **a**, **an**.

Strength	Power
078	022

Health	Speed
087	008

SYNONYM/ANTONYM

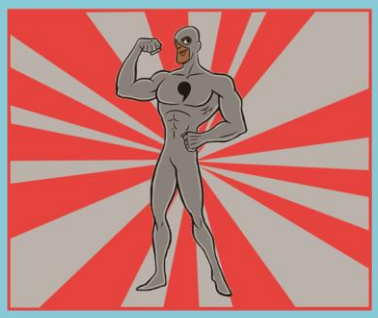


A **Synonym** is a word with a similar meaning eg. *vexed* and *furious*.
An **Antonym** is a word with the opposite meaning eg. *sad* and *happy*.

Strength	Power
033	012

Health	Speed
089	039

APOSTROPHE



An **Apostrophe** can be used to show **Contraction**, but can also be used to show **Posession**.
*It was **Jim's** bag.*

Strength	Power
067	067

Health	Speed
067	067

ADVERB



The **Adverb** adds detail and power to a sentence by **describing a verb**. They often end in -ly such as quickly or angrily.

Strength	Power
088	075

Health	Speed
014	022


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ADJECTIVE



The **Adjective** has the ability to modify nouns in a sentence by adding descriptive detail.
It is a describing word.

Strength	Power
023	098

Health	Speed
075	034

PERSON

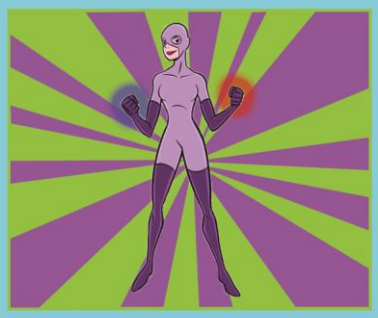


First Person: You are the main character.
Second Person: You are communicating directly with the reader.
Third Person: You are writing about characters.

Strength	Power
008	088

Health	Speed
098	067

ACTIVE/PASSIVE

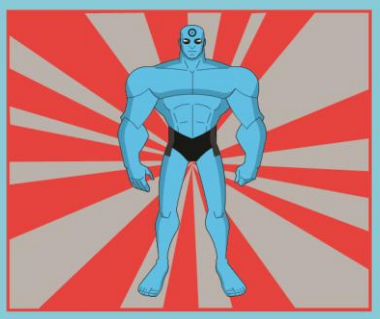


Active Voice: the **Subject** does the **Verb** eg. *Sue changed the tyre.*
Passive Voice: the **Subject** is acted on by the **Verb** eg. *The tyre was changed by Sue.*

Strength	Power
008	088

Health	Speed
098	054

TENSE



Tense has the power to decide when in time a **Verb** will happen: in the **future**, in the **present** or in the **past**.

Strength	Power
067	100

Health	Speed
078	100


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