

Facts to **Remember**



Punctuation and Grammar



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Making Plurals – Words Ending in 'O'

When making words **ending in 'o' plural**, add an **'s'** if **there is a vowel before the final 'o'**.

For example: zoo becomes zoos.

If there is a **consonant before the final 'o'** add **'es'**.

For example: hero becomes heroes.

If the word is connected to music then just add an **'s'**.

The word photo also just needs an **'s'**.



Synonyms and Antonyms

A **synonym** is a word that means **exactly or nearly the same** as another.

For example: a synonym for **huge** could be **gigantic** or **enormous**.

An **antonym** is a word that means the **opposite** of a given word.

For example: an **antonym** for **big** would be **little**, or for **fat** would be **thin**.



Ellipsis Marks

Ellipsis marks are used to show when **words or information is added** to a text but this information is **not really necessary**.

For example: At school, we play games such as cricket, rounders and football on Monday.

This could be shortened with **ellipsis marks**:
At school, we play games... on Monday.



Suffixes

A group of letters such as 'ing' or 'ed' can be added to the **end of a verb**.

For example: Emma is **playing** netball or Emma **played** netball. The 'ed' or 'ing' ending tells us more about **when the action took place**, in the **present** or in the **past**.



Prefixes

Prefixes are sets of letters that are added to the **beginning** of a word.

For example: **happy** can have the prefix 'un' added to it, making it mean the opposite - **unhappy**.



Making Plurals - Words Ending in 'Y'

When making a word **ending in 'y'** into a plural, look at the letter **before the word 'y'**.

If the **letter before the 'y' is a vowel**, just add 's'.

For example: donkey becomes donkeys.

If it is a consonant change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'es'.

For example: lady becomes ladies.



Statement and Question Sentences

There are **different types of sentences**.

A statement sentence **tells us some information**.

For example: **Sam is small for his age.**

A question sentence **asks something**.

For example: **How tall is Sam?**



An Instruction or Command Sentence

An **instruction or command sentence** asks or tells **someone to do something**.

For example:

Beat the cake mixture until smooth.

Often the verb opens an instruction or command sentence.



Exclamation Sentences

An **exclamation sentence** shows that we feel strongly about **something**.

It ends with an **exclamation mark (!)** and often **begins with what or how**.

For example:

How fierce is the monster!

What a beautiful picture!

