

Read the language notes below that revises the work we did in term 1.

On Monday you will do the activity for all the language below.

LANGUAGE REVISION NOTES

Simple sentences, complex sentences and punctuation

Simple sentences

- A simple sentence has a **SUBJECT** (the person or thing that does the action). in the sentence and a **PREDICATE** (an action word + object/adverbs).
- A simple sentence is also called an **independent clause**.
- "Independent" means the sentence can stand by itself and it will make sense.

SUBJECT + **VERB** + **OBJECT**
 └──────────────────────────────────┘
PREDICATE

Example of a simple sentence.

The Children **swim** **in the swimming pool.**
 Subject verb object

TIP: To determine if it is a simple sentence, check that it has a subject, verb and object. If one thing is missing, then it is NOT a simple sentence but a dependent clause.



Complex sentence

- A complex sentence has an **independent clause** (simple sentence) and one or more **dependent clauses**.
- The dependent clauses **tell us more** about the independent clause.
- Dependent clauses are **introduced by conjunctions** (because, since, after).

Example of a Complex sentence.

The children **swim** **in the swimming pool** **but** **it's cold.**

subject verb object conjunction

(An arrow points from the circled "it's cold." to this box)

"it's cold" – is there a subject? Yes → "it's" being the swimming pool.

- is there a verb? No
- is there an object/adverb? Yes → "cold"

❖ Therefore "its cold" is a **dependent clause**.

Punctuation

Punctuation	When it is used	Example
<i>Full stop (.)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A full stop is used at the end of a sentence. 	The girl read some books.
<i>Exclamation Mark (!)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ When you are shouting or expressing an emotion. 	Don't touch the wet paint!
<i>Question Mark (?)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ When you are asking a question. 	Do you have a purple pen for me?
<i>Commas (,)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To separate items in a list. 	I bought milk, bread, cheese and tomatoes.
<i>Colons (:)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Link 2 clauses, when the second clause gives more information about the first clause. ○ When you write time. 	Our family loves playing cricket: we enjoyed playing cricket every day. 14:30
<i>Semi-colons (;)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To separate longer items in a list. ○ Link two clauses that are closely related. 	You will need: pencil cases; pens and pencils and a ruler. You tried your hardest; second place is still good.



Uncountable and countable nouns**Countable nouns**

- Nouns can be “counted”.
- They can have a singular or plural form.
- Example: pens, tables, books, spoons, water bottles.

Uncountable nouns

- Cannot be counted because they are not separate objects.
- Example: sand, rice, water, Wi-fi, air.

Idioms and proverbs**Proverbs**

- Short sayings that give a warning or advise.
- *Example: a stitch in times saves nine.* ~ means that doing something straight away, will prevent problems later one.

Idioms

- Has a different meaning to the usual meaning of the words.
- *Example: to smell a rat.* ~ figurative meaning is to suspect that something is wrong.

Prefix and suffix

Root – the basic meaning.

Prefixes – comes before the root.

Suffix – comes after the root.

