PRONOUNS

are words to be used in place of nouns to avoid repetition.

he   she   those   me   us
they   her   this   them   it   we
him   each   mine   yours   hers

This is my laptop, not yours.

Parts OF SPEECH

VERBS

Action verbs
The sun shines.
The horse neighs.
The monkey jumps.

State of being verbs
I feel scared.
The flowers are bright.

Helping verbs
(help or support the main verb)
We are learning about helping verbs. (are: helping verb; learning: main verb)

Subject-Verb Agreement
Phil is playing with a ball. (Correct)!
Phil are playing with a ball. (Incorrect) X

PREPOSITIONS

are words used before a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun, connecting it to another word.

at   during   to   by   over
through   between   within   among
for   on   down

Go down the stairs and through the door.

INTERJECTIONS

to express strong feelings or emotions and are often followed by an exclamation mark.

hey   congratulation   wow   oh
aha   ugh   ouch   right

Wow! You did a great job!

ADVERBS

are words that describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. It tells how, when, where or to what extent.

slowly   later   never   so
now   always   seldom   outside
inside   nearby   very

She walks so slowly.

NOUNS

A Noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Person	Place	Thing	Idea
girl	United States	homework	joy
Lincoln	school	book	honor
Dad	home	basketball	peace

My dad was born in United States and he loves playing basketball.

CONJUNCTIONS

are words that join sentences, clauses, phrases, or words together.

and   so   but   although   while
neither   nor   not only   but   also
unless   because   since   except

ARTICLES

are words that come before a noun, often indicate if the noun refers to something general or specific.

General
a boy
an English book

Specific
(used for nouns when your reader knows exactly which one you are referring to, or for nouns of which there is only one) the world

Should I buy a dog for my children? (My children do not know which dog I will buy.)
The world is a beautiful place to live. (There is only one world.)

ADJECTIVES

are words or phrases that describe nouns or pronouns, usually comes right before the nouns or pronouns. It tells what kind, how many or which one.
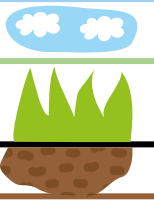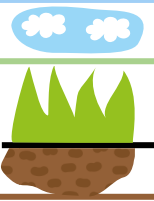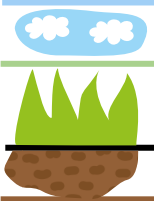
Descriptive adjectives
funny
little
green

Proper adjectives
Swiss
American
Italian

Adjectives of quantity
enough
much
many

Numeral adjectives
first
six
one dozen

Interrogative adjectives
(used along with nouns to ask questions.)
which what
whose

Demonstrative adjectives
(to show whether the noun they refer to is singual or plural.)
this that these

Possessive adjectives
(to show ownership)
my
its
your

The colourful balloon floated over the treetop.

Link: https://rb.gy/7qcacl

abcdefghijklmn

opqrstuvwxyz

Punctuation

Full Stop
Used at the end of a complete sentence.

Example:
And that is how the story ends.

Exclamation Mark
Used to end a sentence to show a strong feeling or emotion like surprise, anger or shock.

!

Example:
'Look up there!' she yelled.

Comma
Used to separate parts of a sentence. It can also be used to separate items in a list.

Example:
We had apples, cheese and water.

Question Mark
Used to end a sentence that asks a question.

?

Example:
What is the date today?

Parenthesis / Brackets
Use to add additional information.

( )

Example:
He gave me money (£10).

Dash
Can be used to add information / clarity instead of a colon or brackets.

—

Examples:
These people have the same responsibility - to serve to public.

Ellipsis
Indicates that something has been left out / it is not finished.

• • •

Examples:
I don't know... I'm not sure.

Ampersand
Used to represent the word "and".

&

Example:
At the zoo we saw lions, zebras, bears & monkeys.

Colon
Use after a complete statement to introduce a list or example.

:

Example:
You know what to do: practice.

Speech Marks
Used to show that someone is speaking.

" "

Example:
The boy said "I don't know".

Apostrophe
For contraction - used to show that some letters have been taken out of a word to shorten it.
For example: Can not = Can't.

For possession - shows the object belongs to someone.
For example: The dog's tail.

'

Semicolon
Used to link two independent clauses that are closely related.

;

Example:
My dad has a red car; he likes to wash it.

m	s	d	t	n
mm	ss	dd	tt	nn
mb	se			kn
	c			
	ce			

p	g	c	b	f
pp	gg	k	bb	ff
		ck		ph
		ch		

e	l	sh	r	j
ea	ll	ti	rr	g
	le	ci	wr	ge
				dge

v	w	z	ch	ay
ve	wh	zz	tch	a-e
		s		ai
		se		a
		ze		eigh

ee	igh	ow	oo	or
y	i-e	o-e	u-e	aw
ea	ie	oa	ue	au
e	i	o	ew	ore
e-e	y	oe		oor

air	ir	ou	oy	ear
are	ur	ow	oi	ere
	er			eer