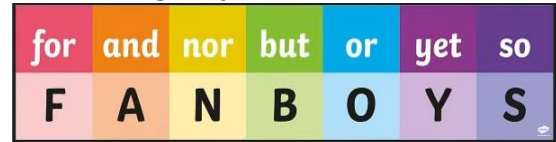
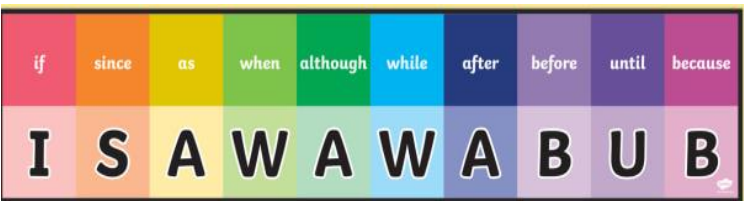


Coordinating Conjunctions:



Subordinating conjunctions:



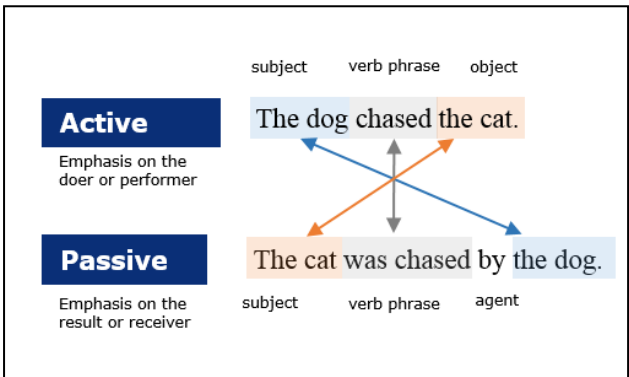
Sentence openers:

- an 'ly' word
Carefully, he stepped over all the broken glass.
- an 'ing' word
Looking behind her, she softly closed the door.
- an 'ed' word
Exhausted, he was glad the race was finally over.
- although ...
Although he was afraid, he jumped right in.
- where?
At the end of the lane he suddenly stopped.
- drop-in a clause
Simon, *who was only ten*, had seen it straight away.
- personification
The clouds smiled at her as she skipped along the road.

Relative Clauses:

It is used to give extra information about the nouns in the main clause, without starting another sentence. A **relative clause** starts with a relative pronoun.

who / that	Subject or object pronoun for people	That's the woman who bought my house.
which / that	Subject or object pronoun for ANIMALS or THINGS	The horse which Mary was riding is very friendly and beautiful.
where	Refers to a PLACE	We found the wood where I used to go.
when	Refers to a TIME expression	I will never forget the day when I graduated.
whose	POSSESSION for people, animals and things	The mother whose child is missing is very sad.



When to Change Paragraphs

- *A new character comes along
- *A new event happens
- *A new idea is introduced
- *The setting changes
- *A new person is speaking
- *Time moves forward a lot
- *Time moves backward a lot
- *The "camera" moves

Your

A possessive adjective, indicating ownership of something.

That is **your** ball.

You're

Is a contraction of 'you are'.

You're angry!

Their

Shows possession

That is **their** car.

There

Refers to a location or place

My house is over **there**.

They're

Is a contraction of they are

They're swimming in the ocean.

Two

Is a number also represented as 2.

The fox has **two** ears.

Too

Can mean 'in excess' or 'also'.

I ate **too** much!

To

Is used for everything else!

I love **to** swim!

Adverbs:

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner answer the question "HOW"? It tells us how something happen. It is usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

accidentally	equally	joyously	equally
angrily	eventually	justly	eventually
anxiously	exactly	kindly	exactly
awkwardly	faithfully	lazily	faithfully
badly	fast	loudly	fast
beautifully	fatally	loudly	fatally
blindly	fiercely	madly	fiercely
boldly	fondly	mortally	fondly
bravely	foolishly	mysteriously	foolishly
brightly	fortunately	neatly	fortunately
busily	frankly	nervously	frankly
calmly	frantically	noisily	frantically
carefully	generously	obediently	generously
carelessly	gently	openly	gently
cautiously	gladly	painfully	gladly
cheerfully	gracefully	patiently	gracefully
clearly	greedily	perfectly	greedily
closely	happily	politely	happily
correctly	hard	poorly	hard
courageously	hastily	powerfully	hastily
cruelly	healthily	promptly	healthily
daringly	honestly	punctually	honestly
deliberately	hungrily	quickly	hungrily
doubtfully	hurriedly	quietly	hurriedly
eagerly	inadequately	rapidly	inadequately

Adjectives and alternatives:

OTHER WAYS TO SAY...

nice	good	bad	sad	happy
enjoyable	excellent	awful	depressed	cheerful
pleasurable	amazing	rotten	gloomy	delighted
thoughtful	wonderful	naughty	miserable	pleased
courteous	pleasant	mean	cheerless	glad
lovely	marvelous	dreadful	unhappy	joyful
likeable	exceptional	nasty	gloomy	ecstatic
pleasing	fantastic	wicked	forlorn	content
gracious	super	lousy	sorrowful	joyful
congenial	outstanding	terrible	upset	amused
cardial	terrific	unpleasant	downcast	merry
admirable	splendid	disagreeable	tearful	thrilled
considerate	stupendous	wretched	somber	elated
laughed	like	said	big	little
giggled	admire	commented	huge	small
chuckled	approve	replied	giant	tiny
roared	adore	remarked	gigantic	petite
howled	treasure	declared	enormous	miniature
whooped	fancy	stated	large	leeny
snickered	marvel	exclaimed	massive	itsy-bitsy
guffawed	appreciate	shouted	colossal	miniscule
shrieked	respect	whispered	immense	mini
grinned	cherish	announced	bulky	minute
cackled	fond	responded	hefty	microscopic
bellowed	desire	boasted	tremendous	skinny
chortled	enjoy	explained	jumbo	wee
ran	walked	pretty	looked	scared
bailed	strolled	beautiful	gazed	afraid
sped	sauntered	gorgeous	examined	frightened
hurried	tiptoed	appealing	glanced	spooked
sprinted	trotted	cute	viewed	horrified
jogged	marched	lovely	observed	startled
rushed	glided	exquisite	peeked	fearful
galloped	struffed	attractive	stared	petrified
hustled	shuffled	elegant	watched	anxious
skipped	crept	handsome	inspected	aghast
raced	treaded	stunning	spied	alarmed
dashed	hiked	fair	studied	frightened
fled	paraded	dazzling	noticed	shaken

Sentence types:

FOUR SENTENCE STRUCTURES

- Simple**
1 Independent Clause
I kicked the ball.
- Compound**
2 or More Independent Clauses
I kicked the ball, and it hit Tom.
- Complex**
1 Independent Clause & 1 or More Dependent Clauses
Tom cried because the ball hit him.
- Compound-Complex**
2 or More Independent Clauses & 1 or More Dependent Clauses
Tom cried because the ball hit him, and I apologized immediately.

WERE VS. WE'RE VS. WHERE VS. WEAR

Were is a verb and is the past tense of be. "We're" is a contraction of "we are."
Where can be an adverb, a conjunction, or a pronoun. It has to do with direction or place of origin.
Wear is also a verb, but has to do with clothes or fatigue. It can also sometimes function as a noun.

Variety of punctuation:

Full Stop at the end of a sentence	Comma to separate items in a series	Colon to introduce a list	Semicolon to join to independent clauses
Question Mark to show that it is a question	Hyphen join words together to indicate that they have a combined meaning	Exclamation Mark after an exclamation	Apostrophe to show when a letter or a number has been left out
Slash to separate letters, numbers, or words.	Quotation Mark to show that someone else has said it	Round Brackets to add extra information to a sentence	Ellipsis Mark to separate items in a series

