

## PLURAL

Plurals are nouns that name more than one of something.

**Examples:** chairs, boxes, leaves.

## PREFIX

Letters that can be placed at the front of a word to change its meaning.

**Examples:** disobey, unhappy.

## PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else.

**Examples:** in, above, over, before.

## PRONOUN

Words that can be used instead of nouns.

**Examples:** he, she, you, it, I.

## PROPER NOUN

The name for a particular place, person or thing. It has a capital letter.

**Examples:** London, Sarah, Big Ben.

## SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

A less important part of a sentence which doesn't make sense on its own.

**Example:** While we were eating, the dog sneezed.

## SUFFIX

Letters that can be placed at the end of a word to change its meaning.

**Examples:** faster, reasonable, childhood.

## SYNONYM

Synonyms are words that have the same meaning.

**Examples:** large, huge, enormous, immense.

## TENSE

Verbs can be written in the past, present or future tense.

**Examples:** to watch - present  
watched - past  
will watch - future

## VERB

Verbs tell us about an action. They are doing and 'being' words.

**Examples:** run, climb, disappear, talk, drive, grow.