

Week 1: Vocabulary: Synonyms

Learn these synonyms to improve your vocabulary. Practise using them in sentences.

Hot	Cold	Freak	Show	Look
Balmy	Glacial	Unusual	Manifest	Gaze
Tropical	Wintry	Exceptional	Exhibit	Observe
Scorching	Piercing	Peculiar	Unveil	Scrutinise
Searing	Numbing	Eccentric	Display	Glance
Blistering	Polar	Oddity	Present	Examine

Week 2: Apostrophes for Omission

An apostrophe can be used in **two** ways.

The first way is to replace missing (omitted) letters. You will revise the second way next term.

For example:

I am → I'm

Can not → Can't

I have → I've

Could have → Could've (not Could **of!**)

Should have → Should've (not Should **of!**)

It's → It is

They are → They're

Week 3: Metaphors and Similes

Metaphor: a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison.

For example,

She is a lion. This implies that 'she' is fierce, brave, a leader etc.

He was a little monkey. This implies that 'he' was cheeky, a little naughty, daring etc.

Simile: a comparison that expresses the resemblance of one thing to another usually using 'as' or 'like'.

For example,

He was utterly absorbed by the curious experience that still clung to him like a garment. This implies the experience had stayed with him.

Past him, ten feet from his front wheels, flung the Seattle Express like a flying volcano. This implies the Seattle Express was moving quickly and rapidly—pouring with energy and heat.

Week 4: Colours and Imagery

Imagery: an author's use of vivid and descriptive language to add depth to their work.

Learn these synonyms for colours to aid your description and use of colour imagery.

Red	Blue	Yellow	Green	White
Crimson	Azure	Canary	Olive	Pearl
Ruby	Teal	Gold	Emerald	Ivory
Scarlet	Cerulean	Honey	Sage	Porcelain
Cherry	Navy	Lemon	Fern	Cotton

Remember: All previous weeks need to keep being revised and looked over weekly. You have a big test at the end of the half term!

Week 5: Sentence Functions

There are 4 sentence functions in English.

Declarative sentence: makes a statement or gives information—it ends with a full stop. For example, I enjoy a cup of tea with a biscuit.

Interrogative sentence: asks a question. For example, did you enjoy English today?

Exclamative sentence: shows strong emotions—it ends with an exclamation mark! For example, Cirque Du Freak is the most amazing book!

Imperative sentence: gives a command/order—this can end with a full stop or exclamation mark. These sentences don't always have subjects. For example, Help! Clean up this mess! Listen to me!

Week 6: Inference

Inference: forming a conclusion or opinion based on facts or evidence.

Synonyms: conclusion, reasoning, assumption.

For example,

*A character has a nappy in her hand, spit-up on her shirt, and a bottle warming on the counter. You can **infer** that this character is a mother.*

*A character has red eyes, moist cheeks, and a runny nose. You could **infer** that this character has been crying.*

Top Tip

We, as readers, make inferences from what the writer has written.

Writers suggest things—writers do not make inferences.

Week 7: Connotations and Modal Verbs

Connotations: are the associations we have with words.

For example, the connotations of the colour white are: peace, purity, innocence, cleanliness etc.

Here are some more connotations of words:

Red: blood, danger, warning, fear, love, passion etc.

Injury: pain, suffering, accident, purposeful, claim, blame

Modal verbs have two purposes, which means there are two types of modal verbs.

1. **Epistemic modal verbs:** suggest possibility. For example, can you open the window? Here, there are two possibilities: yes I could open the window; or no I can't open the window.
Epistemic modal verbs include: can, could, may, might, shall, should, would.
2. **Deontic modal verbs:** suggest necessity. For example, you will stop talking. Here, there is only one option: stop talking!
Deontic modal verbs include: must, will.

Remember: All previous weeks need to keep being revised and looked over weekly. You have a big test at the end of the half term!