

Week 1: Word Classes

Noun: Name of a person/place/object. *Table, classroom, teacher, student.*

Proper nouns: Names of people/places are mainly capitalised. *Halifax.*

Adjective: Describes the qualities of a person/place/object. *Shiny, mystifying, brilliant.*

Verb: Describes an action, state or occurrence. *Jumped, shouted, demanded, felt.*

Adverb: Describes how the action is undertaken/completed. *Loudly, silently, earlier.*

Pronouns: Replace nouns so that we don't need to keep repeating the name. *He, you, it, they.*

Prepositions: Show the relationship between words in a sentence – usually the relationship between nouns and other words. *At, in, on, across, behind, for.*

Determiners: Come before nouns. They show what type of reference the noun is making. *A/an, the, my, his, some, this, both.*

Conjunctions: Show a link between one word, phrase or clause and another word, phrase or clause. *And, but, when, if, because.*

Week 3: Punctuation: the semicolon;

- The most common use of the semicolon is to join together two main clauses - clauses that could be sentences on their own. A semi-colon can replace a full stop to create a link between the two clauses, or a semi colon can replace the conjunctions 'and' and 'but' in two main clauses.

For example:

John calls it football; Sam calls it soccer.

- This could be written as two separate sentences: *John calls it football. Sam calls it soccer.* But, the relationship between the two clauses is made clearer through the use of a semicolon.
- The semicolon is also commonly used to join two clauses, changing the meaning of the sentence in combination with words like 'therefore', 'however', or 'on the other hand'.

For example:

Sian is Welsh; however, she lives in Canada.

Week 2: Word Patterns

We use word patterns in our writing to help develop our description; they ensure we can create an effective piece of descriptive writing by making connections between the words we use and the atmosphere we are trying to create.

Below are some word patterns for different atmospheres:

- **Love:** heart, flower, love, music, passion, devotion, respect, admiration.
- **Fear:** despair, dismay, horror, dread, shaking, doubt, eyes welling up, panic, fright, trembling, phobia, revulsion, foreboding, worry.
- **Happiness:** smiling, joy, love, enjoyment, laughter, giggling, elation, playfulness, cheering.
- **Sadness:** crying, weeping, anguish, heartache, misery, sorrow, trembling, sobbing, rejection, grieving.
- **Danger:** threat, storm, thunder, lightning, warning, clouds, uncertainty, hazards, peril, deadly, fatal, risky, unsafe.
- **Mystery:** problem, question, riddle, secrecy, puzzle, cryptic, ambiguous, dark, obscure, shadows, silhouettes, vague, bewildering, disorientating .

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 4: Vocabulary: Synonyms

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

nice	scary	bright	big	small
delightful	terrifying	vivid	substantial	miniature
pleasant	alarming	dazzling	tremendous	microscopic
satisfying	intimidating	scintillating	monumental	undersized
marvellous	unnerving	luminous	enormous	inadequate
entertaining	daunting	shimmering	astronomical	petite

Week 5: Key Quotations

- “I’m invisible, see? One of the invisible people.”
- “We’re living proof that everything’s not all right and we make the place untidy”.
- “You’re going to be at risk every minute, day and night... There’s nowhere you can run to, because nobody cares.”
- “I was now one of them now – poised at the top of that downward spiral”.
- “We grew hungry. Really hungry. The cold seems to settle in your bones when there’s nothing in your stomach”.

Week 6: Methods

Irony: a subtle form of humour which involves saying things you do not mean.

Foreboding: a strong feeling that something terrible is going to happen.

Foreshadowing: a sign or indication of something to come in the story.

Pathetic Fallacy: the attribution of human feelings and responses to inanimate things or animals; this can, in turn, be reflected in the mood or atmosphere of a text.

Red herring: anything that diverts attention from a topic or line of enquiry.

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.

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

Personification: the attribution of human characteristics to things that aren't human.

Onomatopoeia: the use of words which sound like the noise they refer to.

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