

(1) Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms: Words that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase.

Examples:

Good: great, excellent, fine

Bad: terrible, awful, horrible

Antonyms: Words that means the opposite of another word or phrase.

Examples:

Good/Bad

Hot/Cold

(2) Text Types

Fiction is made up of characters and storylines imagined by the author.

Examples: *the Harry Potter books, Wonder*

Non-fiction is factual writing which informs the reader.

Examples: *a newspaper article*

Poetry, written by a **poet** and read by a **reader**, expresses feelings, thoughts and experiences using imagery and description.

Examples: *'Out of the Blue'*

Prose, written by an **author** and read by a **reader**, is writing in paragraphs usually to tell a story.

Examples: *Cirque Du Freak, Matilda*

Drama, written by a **playwright** and watched by an **audience**, is a script intended to be acted out which includes conflict and a resolution.

Examples: *Eastenders, Macbeth*

(3) Types of Writing

Describe: When you write to describe you create images for the reader using adjectives, adverbs, similes and metaphors.

Examples: *The cat was big, black and fluffy.*

Narrate: When you write to narrate, you are telling a story or a sequence of events.

Examples: *The students went on a trip to the seaside and has a great day.*

Argue/Persuade: When you write to argue or persuade, you try to get the reader to agree with a point of view. You can use techniques such as direct address, anecdotes, repetition and statistics.

Examples: *Did you know that 90% of people prefer dogs to cats?*

Analyse: When you analyse a piece of writing, you comment on the intended impact on the reader of the author's choice of language.

Examples: *The adjective 'silent' has connotations of peace and implies that the class are concentrating.*

Explain: When you explain a piece of writing, you identify and comment on the ways the writing can be interpreted.

Examples: *When you understand these writing types, complete the worksheet.*

(4) : and ;

Colon (:): Can be used to introduce a list.

Example: *I went to library and I borrowed: Cirque Du Freak, Noughts and Crosses, The Golden Compass and Diary of a Wimpy Kid.*

Can also be used to join two main clauses when the second clause summarises or explains the first clause.

Example: *Life is like a puzzle: half the fun is trying to work it out.*

Can also be used to introduce a quotation or example.

Example: *As Shakespeare famously states: 'Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.'*

Semi colon (;): Can be used to separate items on a list when they are longer phrases.

Example: *I have a calculator, compass and ruler for maths; drawing pencils for art; and my bus money.*

Can also be used to join two main clauses when they are closely connected ideas.

Example: *Sandip spend three hours in the library; he couldn't find the book he wanted.*

(5) Homophones

Homophone: Words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.

There/ their/ they're

There: place. Example: *The pencil is over there.*

Their: belonging to something/ someone. Example: *Their house is small.*

They're: they are. Example: *They're going on holiday.*

Your/ you're

Your: belonging to something/ someone. Example: *Your car is fast.*

You're: you are. Example: *You're a really good student.*

To/ too/ two

To: preposition to show direction or change. Example: *He cycled to the beach. The mood in the room changed from joy to disbelief.*

Too: Adverb to show the extent of something. Example: *It is too expensive to have a takeaway every day.*

Two: The written form of the number. Example: *The boy ate two bagels at break.*

(6) Embedded Clauses

Embedded clause: A subordinate clause in the middle of a complex sentence. It doesn't make sense on its own and must have punctuation on either side. You can use parentheses (brackets) or a pair of commas.

Examples: *The crocodile, which had been lurking under the water, pounced towards its prey.*

The crocodile (which had been lurking under the water) pounced towards its prey.

