

Word Classes

Noun - a person (student), thing (book) or idea (knowledge)

Verb - an action (revise)

Adjective - describes a noun (clever)

Adverb - describes a verb (quickly)

Pronoun - replaces a noun (he / she)

Preposition - describes the relationship between two nouns / pronouns (after, in, on etc)

Conjunction - connects clauses in a sentence (and)

Determiner - a word that introduces the noun (the / a)

Interjection - a word that expresses surprise or alarm (ouch!)

Techniques

Simile - a comparison which uses as or like (She ran like the wind)

Metaphor - a comparison which is direct and does not use as or like (She was the wind when she ran)

Personification - to make a non-living thing seem as if it's alive (the hot breath of the chips warmed his face)

Alliteration - words near or next to each other which begin with the same sound (the naughty knight killed the king)

Repetition - to use the same word or phrase more than once in the same line / sentence / paragraph for effect

Punctuation

All sentences must have either a full stop (.), exclamation mark (!) or question mark (?) at the end.

Exclamation marks show extreme emotion or shouting e.g. Stop!

Question marks show a question e.g. How old are you?

Full stops mark the end of a sentence.

Spelling

There - shows the place or position of something (I live over there)

Their - shows possession (it was their ball)

They're - short for they are (They're glad it's a sunny day)

To - is a preposition to show the relationship between two things (I'm going to revise)

Too - is an adverb to show there is too much of something (He was too tired to work)

Two - is the number 2 (I have two mice)

Quiet - the opposite of loud (Be quiet!)

Quite - almost (it's quite nice)

Your - shows possession (your turn)

You're - short for you are (You're the best!)

Ambitious Vocabulary

Aghast - shocked and horrified

Avarice - greed

Bawled - cried

Callous - hardened to emotion, mean and unfeeling

Diligent - hard working

Dismally - gloomily / miserably

Insidious - deceptive, sneaky

Nefarious - bad or sinful

Sinister - threatening

Toil - hard work that is exhausting

Trait - a habit / part of your personality

Sentence Structure

Simple sentences

To be a sentence it must contain a VERB (V).

Most sentences also contain a subject (S) and an object (O).

e.g. The cat (S) sat (V) on the mat (O).

Compound sentences

Two simple sentences joined together with a conjunction:
The boys (S) walked (V) down the road **and** their parents (S) waved (V) from the house (O).

Complex sentences

Join two or more clauses together using commas or a connective.

The sun came out after the rain.
After the rain, the sun came out.
The sun, after the rain, came out.