

### Key Quotations – Our Precepts!

“When given the choice between being right or being kind, choose kind.” R.J. Palacio, Wonder.

“What is beautiful is good and who is good will soon be beautiful.” Sappho.

“No man is an island, entire of itself.” John Donne.

“It is only with one’s heart that one can see clearly. What is essential is invisible to the eye.” Antoine de Saint-Exupery, The little Prince.

“What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty!” Shakespeare, Hamlet.

### 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 – Plurals

Change to **ves** or add **s**?

Some words ending in **f** or **fe** change to **ves**: *knife - knives, life - lives, wife - wives, shelf - shelves*.

Exceptions: add **s**: *roof - roofs, proof - proofs, chief - chiefs*.

Words ending in **ff** add **s**: *cliffs, sniffs, scoffs, toffs, stiffs, tiffs*.

These words can be either **ves** or **s**: *scarf - scarves or scarfs, dwarf - dwarves or dwarfs*.

Change **y** to **ies** or **s**?

a. If the word ends in a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) + y then just add **s**:

*boy - boys, journey - journeys, key - keys, tray - trays*

b. If the word ends in a consonant + y change y to **ies**:  
*country - countries, baby - babies, body - bodies, memory - memories*.

### Ambitious Vocabulary

**Anomalies** – a person or thing that is different to what is usual.

**Mortality** – the fact that people do not live forever.

**Aversion** – a dislike of someone or something.

**Precepts** – rules about really important things (!) / guides to govern our behaviour.

**Gene** – part of the DNA in a cell that controls physical development.

**Defects** – faults - when something goes wrong.

**Procedure** – a way of doing something / an operation in a hospital.

**Dauntless** - fearless.

**Judgemental** – too quick to criticise.

### Key Words Narrative

**Protagonist:** The main character in a story who creates the plot e.g. August.

**Setting:** Where and when the story takes place e.g. America.

**Dialogue:** Any speech or conversation which takes place between the characters.

**Narrative Voice:** The person telling the story:

**1<sup>st</sup> person:** I, we

**2<sup>nd</sup> Person:** You

**3<sup>rd</sup> Person:** They, it, he, she

**Theme:** The big idea that dominates the story e.g. Discrimination and prejudice.