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| 1. (W6:1) A suffix can be added to a root word to change its meaning. The suffix 'ful' means 'full of'. Note it only has one 'l'. | | | | | |
| delight | ly | ous | ful | al | |
| 2. (W6:2) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings. If dictionary used (W6:4). | | | | | |
| I made £24 (prophet / profit) at the car-boot sale. | | | | | |
| 3. (W6:3. Sp 6:9) Recognising prefixes The prefix 'multi' means 'many' or 'much'.(W6:4) Using a dictionary. | | | 4. (W6:3. Sp 3:9) Recognising prefixes. The prefix 'mis' means 'wrong' or 'the opposite of'. (W6:4) Using a dictionary | | |
| dis | pre | multi | tele | mis | anti |
| 5. (W6:4) Check the definition with that in the dictionary available. | | | | | |
| parallelogram | A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and equal in length. | | | | |
| 6-7. (W6:5) Check the synonyms with those in the thesaurus available. | | | | | |
| giant | huge, massive | enormous, colossal | gigantic, oversized | | |

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| 8-9. (W6:12) For note taking and <i>précising</i> we only need the essential words. Most adjectives and adverbs can be omitted. | | | | | |
| The small, black dog noisily barked at the tall man. | | | | | |
| 10-11. (W6:13) Connectives and sentence openers help extend and link sentences and build cohesion between and across paragraphs. | | | | | |
| suddenly | initially | obviously | undoubtedly | secretly | |
| 12-13. (W6:16) When two or more nouns or pronouns are connected by and use a plural verb, if connected by or use a singular verb. | | | | | |
| He and his friends (is / are) at the fair. | | | Mum or dad (is / are) there. | | |

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| 14. (W6:18,24) Formal language is used for official, legal or professional writing such as job applications and letters of complaint. Informal writing is more like how we speak and is used for letters to friends, emails etc. | | | | | |
| Conversation is prohibited. | | No talking (Talking is not allowed etc) | | | |
| 15-16. (W6:19) A verb is active when the subject of the sentence does the action. It is passive if the action is done to it. | | | | | |
| The candle was blown out by the wind. | | | active | passive | |
| 17-18. (W6:20) Hyphens link two or three words together to show that together they make a compound adjective describing the noun. | | | | | |
| a hot - water bottle | | | a ten - year - old boy | | |
| 19. (W6:21) A semicolon links independent clauses without using a connective (and/but). It marks a pause stronger than a comma but not as strong as a full stop. | | | 20. (W6:21) A dash shows a break in a sentence (normally informal writing) where a comma, semicolon or colon would normally be used in formal writing. | | |
| My brother loves dogs; I like cats. | | | There's only one sport - football! | | |
| 21-22. (W6:21) Colons are commonly used to introduce lists. Commas separate items in a list. It is not used before the last item which has 'and' in front of it. | | | | | |
| Henry was so hungry he ate the lot: chips, pizza, hot dog and nuggets. | | | | | |
| 23. (W6:23) An ellipsis is three dots. It creates a longer pause for effect that can help build tension in a story; show confusion or hesitation; or make the reader slow down and emphasise the words. | | | | | |
| Well, the thing is ... it was me. | | | | | |
| 24-25. (W6:24) Synonyms are words with a similar (but not exact) meaning. Antonyms have the opposite meaning. | | | | | |
| brave | courageous | chicken | bold | cowardly | |