



4) Character:

<u>appearance</u>	<u>feelings</u>
dazzling eyes	uncomfortable
long, crooked fingers	full of hope

5) Setting:

<u>sight</u>	<u>smell</u>	<u>sound</u>
clear, blue sky	perfumed atmosphere	tweeting birds
dense bushes	stuffy air	crashing waves

6) Group sentences on a similar theme into paragraphs.

9) Subordinate clause begins with a subordinating conjunction:

<u>when</u>	You can play <u>when you've had your bath</u> .
<u>if</u>	You can play <u>if you know the rules</u> .
<u>because</u>	You can play <u>because it is your turn</u> .
<u>although</u>	You can play <u>although I would like to go first</u> .

14) Fronted adverbials add detail to the beginning of a sentence: With a bang, As quick as lightning, Last weekend, Out of nowhere,

15) Adjectives add detail to noun phrases: The gruesome, slimy monster scared the small, lively child.

Punctuation power!

11	’	An <u>apostrophe</u> can show us that something <u>belongs</u> to someone: Jane's ball flew over her dog's head.
12	’	An <u>apostrophe</u> can show us that a word is a <u>contraction</u> : do not » <u>don't</u> will not » <u>won't</u>
13	● ●	A <u>colon</u> introduces items in a <u>list</u> . My pencil case contains: rubbers, pens and a ruler.

19) What words have you picked up this unit?

16) Prefixes stick to the front of words:

ir-	un-
<u>irrelevant</u>	<u>unkind</u>
<u>irresponsible</u>	<u>unfriendly</u>
dis-	re-
<u>disobey</u>	<u>reappear</u>
<u>disbelief</u>	<u>redo</u>

17) Suffixes stick to the end of words:

-ly	-ous
<u>suddenly</u>	<u>famous</u>
<u>bravely</u>	<u>dangerous</u>
-ation	-ment
<u>determination</u>	<u>enjoyment</u>
<u>adoration</u>	<u>treatment</u>

18) Homophones sound the same but are spelt differently:

there	It is over there.
their	It is their house.
they're	They're (they are) going home.
to	I'm going to the shops.
too	It is too hot.
two	Eat two grapes.