

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. Sp 6:2) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings. If dictionary used (W6:4).					
I made £24 (prophet / profit) at the car-boot sale.					
3. (W6:1,3. Sp 6:9) Recognising prefixes The prefix 'multi' means 'many' or 'much'. (W6:4) Using a dictionary.			4. (W6:1,3. 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	
8-9. (W6:12) For note taking and précising 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. (W6:16) A singular subject (I, he, she) usually takes a singular verb. A plural subject (they) usually takes a plural verb. A singular noun (committee, class) usually takes a singular verb.			13. (W6:24) The object is acted upon by the subject. i.e. The striker (subject) kicked (verb) the football (object). A direct object is usually a noun, pro noun or noun phrase.		
He and his friends (is / are) at the fair.			The girl threw the stone into the river.		
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	