

1. (W6:1) A suffix can be added to a root word to change its meaning. The suffix 'ly' can be added to change an adjective into an adverb.					
emotional	ify	ly	ous	ate	
2. (W6:2) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings. If dictionary used (W6:4).					
The material was (course / <u>coarse</u>) and uncomfortable to wear.					
3. (W6:3) Recognising prefixes (W6:4) Using a dictionary			4. (W6:3. Sp 6:7) Recognising prefixes. The prefix 'by' means 'two'. (W6:4) Using a dictionary		
pro	circum	sym	di	bi	non
5. (W6:4) Check the definition with that in the dictionary available.					
gregarious	Either, Fond of company and/or Living in flocks or communities.				
6-7. (W6:5) Check the synonyms with those in the thesaurus available.					
catching	infectious, contagious	communicable, spreading		transmittable	
8-9. (W6:12) For note taking and précising we only need the essential words. Most adjectives and adverbs can be omitted.					
The battered, old, cardboard box finally arrived (in the post).					
10-11. (W6:13) Connectives and sentence openers help extend and link sentences and build cohesion between and across paragraphs.					
tragically	including	for instance	remarkably	to begin with	
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.		
The books (was / were) on the shelf.			Laura cut <u>her knee</u> when she fell.		
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.					
Please respond swiftly.			Write/call back soon or Let me know soon.		
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 boys <u>ate</u> the sausages for tea.			active	passive	
17-18. (W6:10,20) Hyphens link two or three words together to show that together they make a compound adjective describing the noun.					
a short-term contract			an all-inclusive holiday		
19. (W6:10,21) 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. (W6:10,21) A dash shows a break in a sentence (normally informal writing) where a comma, semicolon or colon would normally be used in formal writing.		
I wasn't good enough; I lost the game.			There is only one thing I will eat – pizza.		
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.					
She had many favourite colours: red, pink, blue and purple.					
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.					
He edged towards the end of the diving board then ... jumped.					
24-25. (W6:24) Synonyms are words with a similar (but not exact) meaning. Antonyms have the opposite meaning.					
bedraggled	untidy	clean	neat	messy	