

1. (W6:1) A suffix can be added to a root word to change its meaning. Adding the suffix 'ly' changes an adjective into an adverb.					
complete	ify	ous	ly	ate	
2. (W6:2) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings. If dictionary used (W6:4).					
The college (<u>principal</u> / principle) was very strict.					
3. (W6:3) Recognising prefixes The prefix 'semi' means 'half'. (W6:4) Using a dictionary			4. (W6:3, Sp 6:7) Recognising prefixes. The prefix 'tri' means 'three'. (W6:4) Using a dictionary		
sub	non	<u>semi</u>	<u>tri</u>	multi	sym
5. (W6:4) Check the definition with that in the dictionary available.					
ludicrous	Ridiculous or laughable.				
6-7. (W6:5) Check the synonyms with those in the thesaurus available.					
blatant	flagrant, brazen	barefaced, glaring		shameless, unconcealed	
8-9. (W6:12) For note taking and <i>précising</i> we only need the essential words. Most adjectives and adverbs can be omitted.					
Danny was quietly reading his new, adventure book.					
10-11. (W6:13) Connectives and sentence openers help extend and link sentences and build cohesion between and across paragraphs.					
indeed	<u>unbelievably</u>	therefore	<u>frighteningly</u>	after that	
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 class (<u>was</u> / were) in the hall.			Dan broke <u>his ankle</u> whilst ice-skating.		
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.					
I am writing to inform you...			Just to let you know ... Just so you know 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 wind <u>blew</u> the tree down.			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 long-term relationship			my mother-in-law		
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.		
She says the bathroom; I say the toilet.			My sister loves Take That – I hate them.		
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.					
I bought lots of fruit at the shop: apples, bananas, pears and grapes.					
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.					
"Listen ... can you hear something?" whispered Sarah.					
24-25. (W6:24) Synonyms are words with a similar (but not exact) meaning. Antonyms have the opposite meaning.					
choppy	<u>smooth</u>	<u>rough</u>	<u>stormy</u>	<u>calm</u>	