

Homophones

their
there
they^are

To

(Shows movement)

"I am going to the park."

You're^a

(A contraction for you are)

"You're really kind."

Two^{bee bee}

(The number two)

"I have two dogs."

Your^{smiley face}

(Shows ownership)

"This is your book."

Too

(Also or a lot of something)

"I like the beach too."

"I have too many pens."

Non- negotiable words:

who
with
when
where (place)
were (past tense of are)
does
there (place)
their (belongs to someone)
they're (they are)
which
two (2)
your (belongs to you)
you're (you are).

they
whole
our (belonging)
are
because

Vocabulary

Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun.
Adverb	An adverb is simply a word that describes a verb (an action or a doing word).
Adverbial	A group of words that can function as an adverb. A fronted adverbial comes at the beginning of a sentence.
Antonym	A word that has the exact opposite meaning of another word
Noun	Names of things that we can touch (concrete) and abstract (ideas, emotions).
<u>Preposition</u>	A preposition is a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else.
Synonym	a word that means the same thing as another word.
Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause contains a subject and a verb, but it needs to be attached to a main clause because it cannot make sense on its own.
Relative clause	A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause which gives extra information about a noun. It's connected to the main clause of a sentence using a relative pronoun - words like who, which, that .
Verb	A verb is a word used to describe an action.

Cyclical skills I should remember!

Read what has been written

Finger spaces, capital letter and full stops.

Write in full sentences.

Have I checked my work for?

Full stops

Question marks

Exclamation marks

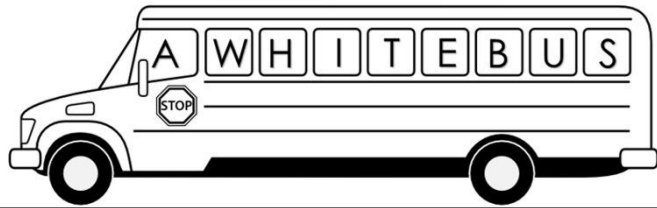
Speech marks

Apostrophe

Comma splicing (Where a full stop or semi colon/ co-ordinating conjunction should go rather than a comma).

Subordinate and co-ordinating conjunctions.

Subordinating Conjunctions



A	WH	I	T	E	B	U	S
although as after	wherever whenever when whereas whether which	if in case in order that	though till that	even though even if	because before	until unless	since



Co-ordinating Conjunctions

F	A	N	B	O	Y	S
for	and	not	but	or	yet	so

Using punctuation to separate clauses

Semi Colons (;), colons (:) and dashes (—) can be used to separate the boundary between two clauses.

Description: detail sentences.

Bats are excellent hunters: they track small insects using echo-location.

The first section describes the subject and the second adds extra detail.

A semi colon can be used in place of a conjunction where we want the writing to flow where the clauses are closely related.

We lost the ball too many times and we lost the game

Becomes:

We lost the ball too many times; we lost the game.

A dash is often best used to summarise:

The use of nuclear weapons during World War 2 is much debated and discussed—in short it was a divisive event.