

Key Vocabulary

layout devices	Layout devices are often used in non-fiction writing. For example, bullet points, headings and sub-headings, diagrams, columns and tables.
ambiguity	Can have more than one possible meaning E.g. Sarah was a pretty tall girl. Sarah was a pretty, tall girl.
relative clauses	Relative clauses give additional information. A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun. E.g. Sarah is eating Spaghetti, which is her favourite meal. that, whom, whose, who and which.
cohesive devices	Cohesive devices are used to link ideas within and across paragraphs. <i>For example; ellipses and the repetition of words and phrases.</i> then, after that, firstly and this.

Modal Verbs

Can We Use This Verb In The Case Of Importance, Asking Permission, And Possibility.	May May is used to represent Desire, possibility, Aim, probability etc.
Could Used For Possibility In Past, Polite Request, Conditional Sentences And Ability.	Might Might is used in case of possibilities and past.
Should It is used for urgent work or moral duty.	Would We use would in case of question, permission, polite request, a habit of the past.

I **ing** - Smiling sweetly, she turned and walked away.

S **simile** - Like the chocolates in the box, she vanished quickly.

P **preposition** - On top of the hill, the wolf stood and watched.

A **adverb** - Hurriedly, he snatched the ticket.

C **conjunction** - When he found his bone, the dog settled at the bottom of the stairs.

E **ed** - Pleased with what he had done, he stood back and admired his work.

Develop legibility and understand which letters do not join.

crayons



Relative pronouns

Relative clauses give extra information related to a previously mentioned noun or pronoun within a sentence. A relative clause always starts with a relative pronoun, such as:

that

whom

whose

who

which

Prefixes

mis-

opposite

dis-

opposite of

re-

again

de-

reduce or remove

over-

too much

Suffixes

-ate

to create a verb

-ise

to create a verb

-ify

to create a verb

Punctuation



Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis



Commas to clarify meaning



Full stop, exclamation mark, question mark, capital letter, comma, apostrophe and inverted commas to demarcate or punctuate sentences