

1. (W6:1) A suffix can be added to a root word to change its meaning.

select	ize	ify	ous	<u>ive</u>
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2. (W6:2) **Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings. If dictionary used (W6:4).

The diver found it difficult to swim against the (**current** / currant).

3. (W6:3. Sp 6:8) Recognising prefixes. The prefix 'circ' or 'circum' means 'round'. (W6:4) Using a dictionary

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multi	<u>circum</u>	tele	sym	<u>di</u>	trans
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5. (W6:4) Check the definition with that in the dictionary available.

<u>misrule</u>	Bad government.
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6-7. (W6:5) Check the synonyms with those in the thesaurus available.

<u>prolonged</u>	long, lengthy	extended	protracted
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8-9. (W6:12) For note taking and précising we only need the essential words. Most adjectives and adverbs can be omitted.

The ~~powerful, brown~~ horse galloped (across the field).

10-11. (W6:13) Using a wider range of **adverbials** can help build cohesion within and across paragraphs.

the majority	<u>in the end</u>	of course	<u>in brief</u>
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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.

Mum or Dad (<u>is</u> / are) at home.	Max hid <u>the parcel</u> under his bed.
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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.

Yours sincerely, Michael Jones.	(Love) from Mike.
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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 cat <u>lapped</u> the milk greedily.	<u>active</u>	passive
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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 low-budget film	a state-of-the-art design
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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.

My sister is crazy; she makes me laugh.	He got me some beautiful flowers – roses.
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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 have five pets: a dog, a lizard, two cats and a hamster.

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 was alone in the house ... at least he hoped he was.

24-25. (W6:24) **Synonyms** are words with a similar (but not exact) meaning. **Antonyms** have the opposite meaning.

fickle	<u>loyal</u>	<u>constant</u>	<u>disloyal</u>	<u>unfaithful</u>
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