

WORD

We can convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes...

-ate	-ise	-ify
captive + ate = captivate active + ate = activate vaccine + ate = vaccinate	magnet + ise = magnetise pressure + ise = pressurise advert + ise = advertise	note + ify = notify solid + ify = solidify glory + ify = glorify

Spelling rules for adding suffixes...

ends with 'y'	ends with 'e'	ends with VC
Change the y to an i glory + ify = glorify	Drop the e note + ify = notify	Double last C sad + en = sadden

We can create verbs using prefixes...

dis- (not)	de- (makes opposite)	mis- (wrong)	over- (too much)	re- (again)
disappear dislike	defrost decompose	misbehave mistake	overcooked overpaid	recycle rebuild

SENTENCE

We can use a relative clause to add more detail to our writing. They can begin with a relative pronoun (**that / which / who / whose / where / when**) e.g. This is the book, which Mrs Baxter recommended.

Sometimes we can leave out the relative pronoun, e.g. This is the book, recommended by Mrs Baxter.

We can show degrees of possibility by using **adverbs**, e.g. perhaps, surely or **modal verbs**, e.g. might, should, must.

TEXT

We can use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph, e.g. conjunctions, pronouns, fronted adverbials etc.

Examples: furthermore, to clarify, nevertheless, besides, firstly, as a result

We can link ideas across paragraphs by using adverbials of time (e.g. later), and place (e.g. nearby) and maintaining the correct verb tense.

PUNCTUATION

To indicate **parenthesis**, we can use: brackets () commas , dashes –

Examples:

The clock (which had been broken for years) struck 12.

She threw her washing on the floor, in front of the washing machine, and stomped out.

He knew it was around here somewhere, at least he thought he knew, but he couldn't see it.

We can use **commas** to clarify meaning or **avoid ambiguity**, e.g. We're going to learn to cut and paste children. —————> We're going to learn to cut and paste, children.

VOCABULARY

word	definition/example
modal verb	a type of verb that is used to show possibility, e.g. must / shall / will / should / would / can / could / may / might
relative pronoun	a type of pronoun that often introduces a relative clause, e.g. that / which / who / whose / where / when
relative clause	a type of subordinate clause that gives information that defines or modifies a noun e.g. The man, who was using a walking stick , eased himself onto the chair.
parenthesis	additional information that is not essential to the text – brackets, commas or dashes are used to mark it
bracket	() come in pairs
dash	- used to indicate parenthesis
cohesion	tying words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs together to create a text that is clear and flows
ambiguity	unclear or vague