

1. (W6:1) A suffix can be added to a root word to change its meaning. The suffix 'ful' means 'full' of'. Note it only has one 'l'.					
delight	ly	ous	ful	al	
2. (W6:2. Sp 6:2) <b>Homophones</b> are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings. If dictionary used (W6:4).					
I made £24 ( prophet / <b>profit</b> ) at the car-boot sale.					
3. (W6:1,3. Sp 6:9) Recognising prefixes The prefix 'multi' means 'many' or 'much'. (W6:4) Using a dictionary.			4. (W6:1,3. Sp 3:9) Recognising prefixes. The prefix 'mis' means 'wrong' or 'the opposite of'. (W6:4). Using a dictionary.		
dis	pre	multi	tele	mis	anti
5. (W6:4) Check the definition with that in the dictionary available.					
parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and equal in length.				
6-7. (W6:5) Check the synonyms with those in the thesaurus available.					
giant	huge, massive	enormous, colossal		gigantic, oversized	
8-9. (W6:12) For note taking and précising we only need the essential words. Most adjectives and adverbs can be omitted.					
The <del>small, black</del> dog <del>noisily</del> barked at the <del>tall</del> man.					
10-11. (W6:13) <b>Connectives</b> and sentence <b>openers</b> help extend and link sentences and build cohesion between and across paragraphs.					
suddenly	initially	obviously	undoubtedly	secretly	
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 <b>object</b> is acted upon by the subject. i.e. The striker ( <b>subject</b> ) kicked ( <b>verb</b> ) the football ( <b>object</b> ). A direct object is usually a noun, pro noun or noun phrase.		
He and his friends ( is / <b>are</b> ) at the fair.			The girl threw the <b>stone</b> into the river.		
14. (W6:18,24) <b>Formal</b> language is used for official, legal or professional writing such as job applications and letters of complaint. <b>Informal</b> writing is more like how we speak and is used for letters to friends, emails etc.					
Conversation is prohibited.		<b>No talking</b> (Talking is not allowed etc)			
15-16. (W6:19) A verb is <b>active</b> when the subject of the sentence does the action. It is <b>passive</b> if the action is done to it.					
The candle was <b>blown</b> out by the wind.			active	<b>passive</b>	
17-18. (W6:20) <b>Hyphens</b> link two or three words together to show that together they make a <b>compound adjective</b> describing the noun.					
a hot - water bottle			a ten - year - old boy		
19. (W6:21) A <b>semicolon</b> 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. (W6:21) A <b>dash</b> shows a break in a sentence (normally informal writing) where a comma, semicolon or colon would normally be used in formal writing.		
My brother loves dogs; I like cats.			There's only one sport - football!		
21-22. (W6:21) <b>Colons</b> are commonly used to introduce lists. <b>Commas</b> separate items in a list. It is not used before the last item which has 'and' in front of it.					
Henry was so hungry he ate the lot: chips, pizza, hot dog and nuggets.					
23. (W6:23) An <b>ellipsis</b> 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.					
Well, the thing is ... it was me.					
24-25. (W6:24) <b>Synonyms</b> are words with a similar (but not exact) meaning. <b>Antonyms</b> have the opposite meaning.					
brave	courageous	chicken	bold	cowardly	