

<p>1. Punctuation - Comma (,) Used to separate clauses. <i>e.g., "Before I could relax, I needed to finish my homework."</i> Used to separate items in a list. <i>e.g., "Henry was angry, determined and single minded."</i></p>	<p>13. Writers' Methods - Metaphor A comparison made by stating that something "is" something else.</p>
<p>2. Punctuation - Apostrophe (') Used to show possession / belonging. <i>e.g., The ball belonging to Hannah is "Hannah's ball".</i> Used to show that letters have been left out. <i>e.g., "I am" can become "I'm". "Have not" can become "Haven't".</i></p>	<p>14. Writers' Methods - Onomatopoeia A word that imitates the sound it describes.</p>
<p>3. Punctuation - Semi-colon (;) Used to join two related independent clauses (complete sentences) together. <i>e.g., "Imogen missed the bus. She had to walk to town." can become "Imogen missed the bus; she had to walk to town."</i></p>	<p>15. Writers' Methods - Personification Applying human characteristics, emotions or behaviour to something non-human.</p>
<p>4. Punctuation - Colon (:) Used to introduce a list. <i>e.g., "I have three pets: a cat, a dog and a parrot."</i></p>	<p>16. Synonym Words with the same or a similar meaning. <i>e.g., Synonyms for happy: cheerful, ecstatic, joyful, satisfied</i> <i>e.g., Synonyms for small: compact, little, miniature, tiny</i></p>
<p>5. Punctuation - Brackets () Used within a sentence to add additional information. <i>e.g., "I had a cheese sandwich (my favourite) for lunch."</i></p>	<p>17. Antonym Words with an opposite meaning. <i>e.g., Antonyms for happy: despairing, downhearted, miserable, unhappy</i> <i>e.g., Antonyms for small: enormous, gigantic, huge, immense</i></p>
<p>6. Terminology - Repetition The writer uses the same word or phrase multiple times. Poets might use repetition to emphasise a particular idea or emotion.</p>	<p>18. Coordinating Conjunctions Conjunctions are words that are used to link related independent clauses: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So. Other than 'and', you must include a comma (,) before using a coordinating conjunction.</p>
<p>7. Terminology - Rhyme Repetition of similar sounds, typically seen at the end of words.</p>	<p>19. TiPToP Paragraphs A paragraph is a group of sentences with a common theme. You should start a new paragraph whenever you change to a different Time, Place, Topic or Person.</p>
<p>8. Terminology - Stanza A group of lines within a poem - like a paragraph in a story.</p>	<p>20. Homophones - Your / You're "Your" means belonging to or associated with a person. <i>e.g., "What is your name?"</i> "You're" is a shortened version of "You are". <i>e.g., "You're doing a great job."</i></p>

<p>9. Terminology - Theme The central topic or subject of a piece of writing.</p>	<p>21. Homophones - To / Too / Two “To” is a preposition, indicating direction, proximity or movement. “Too” is an adverb, meaning that something is additional or excessive. “Two” is a noun or adjective, representing the number 2.</p>
<p>10. Terminology - Tone The mood or attitude being expressed by the writer.</p>	<p>22. Homophones - There / Their / They’re “There” refers to a place or position. <i>e.g., “I left it over there.”</i> “Their” shows ownership or belonging. <i>e.g., “Their car broke down.”</i> “They’re” is a shortened version of “They are”. <i>e.g., “I think they’re going to be late.”</i></p>
<p>11. Writers’ Methods - Alliteration A series of words beginning with the same letter or sound.</p>	<p>23. Homophones - Of / Off “Of” is a preposition, indicating possession, connection or association. “Off” can function as a preposition, adverb, adjective or verb, and indicates movement, disconnection or removal.</p>
<p>12. Writers’ Methods - Imagery Where words in a poem create an image often linked to a particular theme <i>e.g religious imagery or light imagery</i></p>	<p>24. Homophones - Whether / Weather “Whether” is a conjunction, typically used to indicate a choice between two possibilities. “Weather” can be used as a noun or a verb. As a noun, it refers to atmospheric conditions.</p>