

1. (W6:1) A suffix can be added to a root word to change its meaning.					
select	ize	ify	ous	<u>ive</u>	
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			4. (W6:3) Recognising prefixes. (W6:4) Using a dictionary		
multi	<u>circum</u>	tele	sym	<u>di</u>	trans
5. (W6:4) Check the definition with that in the dictionary available.					
<u>misrule</u>	Bad government.				
6-7. (W6:5) Check the synonyms with those in the thesaurus available.					
<u>prolonged</u>	long, lengthy	extended	protracted		
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) Connectives and sentence openers help extend and link sentences and build cohesion between and across paragraphs.					
<u>unexpectedly</u>	finally	for example	and yet	<u>in a flash</u>	
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.			
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.			
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		
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			
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.			
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.					
<u>fickle</u>	loyal	constant	<u>disloyal</u>	<u>unfaithful</u>	