

PRONOUNS

What is a Pronoun?

A **pronoun** is a word that **takes the place of a noun**.

We use pronouns to **avoid repeating** the same nouns again and again.

Example:

Lucy is kind. Lucy helps everyone.

Lucy is kind. **She** helps everyone.

Pronoun Chart

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1 st person	I	me	mine	myself
2 nd person	you	you	yours	yourself
3 rd person (male)	he	him	his	himself
3 rd person (female)	she	her	hers	herself
3 rd person	it	it	(not used)	itself
1 st person (plural)	we	us	ours	ourselves
2 nd person (plural)	you	you	yours	yourselves
3 rd person (plural)	they	them	theirs	themselves

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns are used to **point out** specific things.

This, That, These and Those

Singular (near)



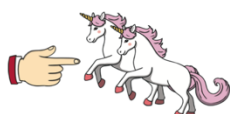
This is a unicorn.

Singular (far away)



That is a unicorn.

Plural (near)



These are unicorns.

Plural (far away)



Those are unicorns.

Relative Pronouns

Relative Pronouns are used to **join sentences** or **give more information** about a noun.

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are words that introduce relative clauses in a sentence. These pronouns relate or connect the relative clause to the main clause, providing more information about a noun or pronoun in the main clause. The most common relative pronouns are:

who	Used for people. Refers to the subject.	The person who is standing over there is my sister.
whom	Also used for people, especially in formal writing or when the relative pronoun is the object of the verb.	The manager, whom I met yesterday, is very friendly.
whose	Indicates possession and is used for people, animals, and things.	The girl whose bag was lost has found it.
which	Used for animals and things.	The book, which is on the table, belongs to me.
that	Used for people, animals, and things. It's often used in restrictive clauses (essential information) and is sometimes preferred in informal contexts.	The car that is parked in front of the house is mine.



How Relative Pronouns Work

They help **combine two sentences** into one smooth sentence.

Example:

This is the boy. He helped me.

This is the boy **who** helped me.

I have a pen. It is red.

I have a pen **that** is red.

Examples in Sentences

1. The teacher **who** teaches English is kind.
2. The woman **whose** car broke down is my aunt.
3. The book **which** is on the table belongs to me.
4. The child **that** sings beautifully won the prize.
5. The man **whom** we saw yesterday is my uncle.

Notes

Who / Whom → for **people**

Which → for **animals or things**

Whose → shows **possession**

That → can replace **who** or **which** in many cases

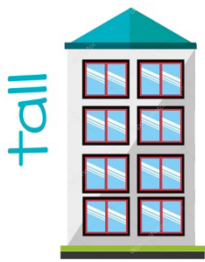
ADJECTIVES

What is an Adjective?

An **adjective** is a word that **describes** or **gives more information** about a **noun** or **pronoun**.

Adjectives

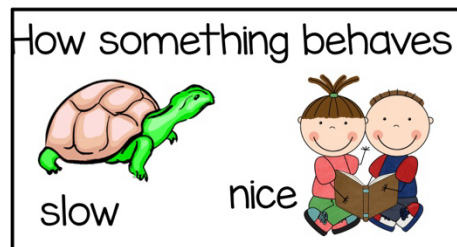
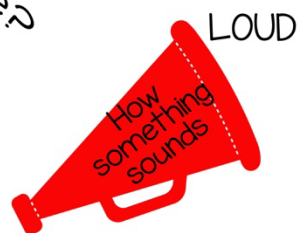
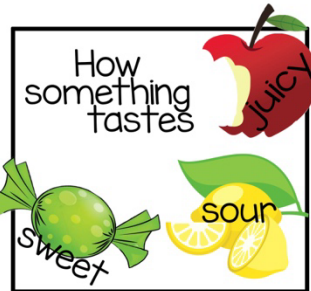
tell us about **NOUNS**



What size?



What color?



Adjectives (Pearson textbooks)

Synonyms : Words that have the same or similar meaning.

Antonyms : Words that have the opposite meaning.

No.	Adjective	Synonym (Similar Meaning)	Antonym (Opposite Meaning)
1	abstract	unreal, imaginary	real, concrete
2	addled	confused, muddled	clear-headed, focused
3	adventurous	daring, brave	timid, cautious
4	agile	quick, nimble	clumsy, slow
5	amazing	wonderful, incredible	ordinary, boring
6	astonishing	surprising, stunning	expected, usual
7	astounding	impressive, unbelievable	normal, unimpressive
8	attractive	pretty, appealing	ugly, unpleasant
9	boring	dull, uninteresting	exciting, interesting
10	bright	shining, clever	dull, dark
11	brilliant	smart, outstanding	stupid, dull
12	colossal	huge, gigantic	tiny, small
13	comfortable	cozy, pleasant	uncomfortable, painful
14	correct	right, accurate	wrong, incorrect
15	courageous	brave, bold	cowardly, fearful
16	dazed	stunned, confused	alert, aware
17	dazzling	bright, splendid	dull, dim
18	deadly	fatal, dangerous	harmless, safe
19	delicious	tasty, yummy	awful, disgusting
20	design	plan, pattern	disorder, mess
21	determined	firm, strong-willed	weak, unsure
22	different	unlike, diverse	same, similar
23	dramatic	exciting, intense	calm, dull
24	draughty	breezy, windy	warm, still
25	ecstatic	overjoyed, thrilled	sad, unhappy
26	enormous	huge, gigantic	tiny, small
27	essential	necessary, important	unnecessary, trivial
28	excellent	great, outstanding	poor, bad
29	excited	thrilled, eager	bored, calm
30	extraordinary	amazing, unusual	ordinary, common
31	expensive	costly, pricey (pricy)	cheap, inexpensive

32	extreme	intense, severe	mild, moderate
33	fantastic	wonderful, amazing	awful, terrible
34	faulty	broken, defective	perfect, flawless
35	ferocious	fierce, savage	gentle, calm
36	freeze	icy, cold	melt, heat
37	friendly	kind, pleasant	unfriendly, mean
38	frightened	scared, afraid	brave, fearless
39	funny	humorous, amusing	serious, dull
40	generous	giving, kind	selfish, stingy
41	glorious	splendid, magnificent	dull, ordinary
42	graceful	elegant, smooth	clumsy, awkward
43	grisly	horrible, gruesome	pleasant, delightful
44	hard	solid, firm	soft, weak
45	hard-working	diligent, industrious	lazy, idle
46	harm	damage, hurtful	heal, protect
47	headlong	hasty, reckless	careful, cautious
48	huge	enormous, gigantic	tiny, small
49	impossible	hopeless, unachievable	possible, doable
50	incredible	amazing, unbelievable	ordinary, believable
51	insistent	determined, firm	weak, uncertain
52	interesting	exciting, engaging	boring, dull
53	loud	noisy, strong	quiet, soft
54	magical	enchanted, wonderful	ordinary, dull
55	massive	huge, gigantic	small, tiny
56	mature	grown-up, adult	childish, immature
57	mechanical	automatic, robotic	natural, manual
58	mighty	powerful, strong	weak, small
59	modern	new, current	old-fashioned, ancient
60	mysterious	secret, puzzling	clear, known
61	near	close, nearby	far, distant
62	optimistic	hopeful, positive	pessimistic, negative
63	pessimistic	gloomy, negative	hopeful, optimistic

64	petrified	terrified, scared	brave, fearless
65	plenty	abundant, lots	little, scarce
66	poisonous	toxic, harmful	safe, harmless
67	popular	liked, well-known	disliked, unknown
68	precious	valuable, special	worthless, cheap
69	quick	fast, speedy	slow, sluggish
70	rare	unusual, uncommon	common, usual
71	reflective	thoughtful, careful	careless, thoughtless
72	rocky	stony, rough	smooth, soft
73	safe	secure, protected	dangerous, unsafe
74	scared	afraid, frightened	brave, bold
75	secure	safe, protected	unsafe, risky
76	sickly	unhealthy, weak	healthy, strong
77	silent	quiet, noiseless	noisy, loud
78	simple	easy, plain	difficult, complex
79	sizzling	hot, burning	cold, freezing
80	smart	clever, intelligent	foolish, stupid
81	smelly	stinky, foul	fragrant, pleasant
82	soft	smooth, gentle	hard, rough
83	sorry	regretful, apologetic	unrepentant, proud
84	squishy	soft, spongy	hard, solid
85	strange	weird, odd	normal, usual
86	striking	noticeable, impressive	dull, ordinary
87	surprising	unexpected, astonishing	expected, ordinary
88	survival	living, endurance	death, failure
89	tiny	small, little	huge, large
90	tough	strong, hard	weak, soft
91	tropical	hot, humid	cold, temperate
92	uneasy	nervous, worried	calm, relaxed
93	unknown	unfamiliar, strange	known, familiar
94	valuable	precious, costly	worthless, cheap
95	warm	hot, cozy	cold, chilly
96	wealthy	rich, prosperous	poor, needy
97	wide	broad, spacious	narrow, tight
98	wrong	incorrect, false	right, correct

Adjective Degrees

Degree	Use	How it is formed	Examples
Positive	- describes one thing	Base adjective	fast, tall, happy
Comparative	- compares two things	Add -er or use more	faster, taller, more beautiful
Superlative	- compares three or more things	Add -est or use most	fastest, tallest, most beautiful

Degrees of Adjectives

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1	big	bigger	biggest
2	small	smaller	smallest
3	tall	taller	tallest
4	short	shorter	shortest
5	long	longer	longest
6	fast	faster	fastest
7	slow	slower	slowest
8	old	older	oldest
9	young	younger	youngest
10	hot	hotter	hottest
11	cold	colder	coldest
12	cheap	cheaper	cheapest
13	rich	richer	richest
14	poor	poorer	poorest
15	kind	kinder	kindest
16	weak	weaker	weakest
17	strong	stronger	strongest
18	dark	darker	darkest
19	light	lighter	lightest
20	dry	drier	driest
21	wet	wetter	wettest
22	bright	brighter	brightest
23	clean	cleaner	cleanest
24	sweet	sweeter	sweetest
25	loud	louder	loudest
26	soft	softer	softest
27	warm	warmer	warmest
28	cool	cooler	coolest
29	new	newer	newest

30	happy	happier	happiest
31	narrow	narrower	narrowest
32	simple	simpler	simplest
33	gentle	gentler	gentlest
34	clever	cleverer	cleverest
35	quiet	quieter	quietest
36	angry	angrier	angriest
37	honest	more honest	most honest
38	careful	more careful	most careful
39	boring	more boring	most boring
40	lovely	lovelier	loveliest
41	polite	politer	politest
42	friendly	friendlier	friendliest
43	selfish	more selfish	most selfish
44	helpful	more helpful	most helpful
45	honest	more honest	most honest
46	gentle	gentler	gentlest
47	simple	simpler	simplest
48	clever	cleverer	cleverest
49	patient	more patient	most patient
50	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
51	expensive	more expensive	most expensive
52	interesting	more interesting	most interesting
53	dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
54	exciting	more exciting	most exciting
55	comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
56	difficult	more difficult	most difficult
57	wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
58	important	more important	most important
59	powerful	more powerful	most powerful
60	unusual	more unusual	most unusual
61	delicious	more delicious	most delicious
62	creative	more creative	most creative
63	modern	more modern	most modern
64	expensive	more expensive	most expensive

65	peaceful	more peaceful	most peaceful
66	dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
67	helpful	more helpful	most helpful
68	friendly	more friendly	most friendly
69	fantastic	more fantastic	most fantastic
70	good	better	best
71	bad	worse	worst
72	far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
73	little	less	least
74	much / many	more	most
75	well	better	best
76	ill	worse	worst
77	badly	worse	worst
78	fewer	fewer	fewest
79	more	more	most
80	less	less	least

Powerful Adjectives

	Adjective	Powerful Adjective	Example Sentence
1	big	enormous	An enormous elephant walked past the trees.
2	small	tiny	A tiny mouse hid behind the cupboard.
3	happy	delighted	She was delighted with her birthday gift.
4	sad	miserable	He felt miserable after losing his toy.
5	good	excellent	That was an excellent performance!
6	bad	terrible	We had a terrible storm last night.
7	nice	charming	The host was charming and friendly.
8	pretty	gorgeous	The garden looked gorgeous in spring.
9	beautiful	stunning	The sunset was absolutely stunning.
10	funny	hilarious	The movie was hilarious from start to end.
11	scary	terrifying	It was a terrifying experience in the dark cave.
12	angry	furious	The teacher looked furious when the class was noisy.
13	tired	exhausted	The runners were exhausted after the race.

14	cold	freezing	It was freezing outside this morning.
15	hot	boiling	The soup was boiling hot — be careful!
16	clever	intelligent	The intelligent student solved the puzzle easily.
17	brave	courageous	The courageous firefighter saved the family.
18	strong	powerful	The powerful lion roared loudly.
19	weak	fragile	The fragile vase broke into pieces.
20	bright	dazzling	The stars were dazzling in the night sky.
21	clean	spotless	The kitchen was spotless after cleaning.
22	dirty	filthy	The children came home with filthy shoes.
23	loud	deafening	The deafening noise hurt our ears.
24	quiet	silent	The classroom was silent during the test.
25	nice	delightful	We had a delightful picnic in the park.
26	fast	rapid	The rabbit made a rapid escape.
27	slow	sluggish	The sluggish turtle moved across the path.
28	brave	fearless	The fearless knight rode into battle.
29	beautiful	exquisite	She wore an exquisite necklace.
30	smart	brilliant	What a brilliant idea that was!
31	rich	wealthy	The wealthy man donated to charity.
32	poor	destitute	The destitute family needed food and shelter.
33	wet	soaked	We were soaked after playing in the rain.
34	dry	parched	The land was parched after weeks without rain.
35	excited	thrilled	The children were thrilled about the trip.
36	shy	timid	The timid kitten hid under the chair.
37	mean	cruel	The cruel king punished his servants.
38	funny	amusing	The clown's tricks were amusing.
39	calm	peaceful	The lake looked peaceful in the evening light.
40	messy	chaotic	The room was chaotic after the party.
41	pretty	lovely	She wore a lovely blue dress.
42	ugly	hideous	The monster had a hideous face.
43	sweet	adorable	The puppy looked adorable in the basket.

44	scared	frightened	The frightened child ran to her mother.
45	rude	impolite	It's impolite to talk with your mouth full.
46	lazy	idle	The idle cat slept all day long.
47	strong	mighty	The mighty elephant pushed the tree down.
48	happy	joyful	The joyful crowd cheered loudly.
49	sad	heartbroken	She felt heartbroken when her friend moved away.

Setting Description Senses Word Mat

Sights

ancient
angular
bright
bustling
cluttered
crowded
dazzling
disappointing
dusty
empty
enormous
fashionable
glistening
gloomy
grim
hectic
impressive
luxurious
miniscule
misshapen
rounded
spotless
unkempt
wonderful

Sounds

banging
buzzing
discordant
gurgling
grating
howling
loud
low-level
melodic
muttering
noisy
quiet
raucous
ringing
rustling
scratching
screeching
scuffling
silent
tapping
thumping
tuneful
wailing
whispering

Smells

clean
clinical
damp
delicious
disgusting
dusty
earthy
exotic
familiar
floral
fresh
fruity
homely
mouth-watering
perfumed
pleasant
pungent
refreshing
sickening
smoky
tangy
tempting
unfamiliar
unusual

Sensations

bumpy
cool
damp
forceful
freezing
gentle
hard
itchy
jagged
loose
pleasant
rough
slippery
smooth
soaking
soft
sticky
stifling
sweltering
tickly
tight
uncomfortable
unpleasant
wobbly

Feelings

amazed
anxious
ashamed
calm
confident
curious
disappointed
eager
excited
exhilarated
furious
impressed
lazy
lonely
miserable
nauseated
nervous
overawed
overjoyed
proud
reluctant
serene
terrified
underwhelmed



Wow Words: Adjectives

People	Objects	Good Feelings	Bad Feelings	Size	Time
adorable	bright	brave	angry	big	ancient
adventurous	clear	calm	annoyed	colossal	brief
aggressive	distinct	cheerful	anxious	enormous	early
annoying	drab	comfortable	ashamed	gigantic	fast
beautiful	elegant	courageous	awful	great	late
caring	filthy	determined	bewildered	huge	modern
clumsy	gleaming	eager	bored	immense	old
confident	grotesque	elated	confused	large	quick
considerate	long	encouraged	defeated	little	rapid
excitable	magnificent	energetic	defiant	long	short
glamorous	precious	enthusiastic	depressed	mammoth	slow
grumpy	sparkling	excited	disgusted	massive	swift
happy	spotless	exuberant	disturbed	meager	young
helpful	strange	fantastic	dizzy	mighty	
important	unsightly	fine	embarrassed	mini	
intimidating	unusual	healthy	envious	minuscule	
obnoxious	valuable	joyful	frightened	petite	
odd		pleasant	hungry	puny	
talented		relieved	lonely	short	

Character Description Word Mat

Hair	Face	Body	Voice	Clothes	Movement
afro	adorable	angular	booming	clean	blundering
greasy	morose				
braided	attractive	athletic	brittle	damaged	edging
greying	narrow				
coarse	beautiful	broad	clear	fashionable	hobbling
luscious	olive				
corkscrews	black	bulky	confident	flowing	limping
messy	odd				
crimped	blotchy	burly	croaking	ill-fitting	looming
neat	plump				
curly	blushing	frail	echoing	modern	pacing
ringlets	round				
dark	brown	lithe	flat	neat	plodding
shiny	sallow				
fine	cheerful	muscular	gruff	old-fashioned	racing
tangled	scrunched				
floppy	cruel	narrow	hushed	pristine	scrambling
thick	slim				
frizzy	cute	plump	inaudible	spotless	skulking
wavy	striking				
ginger	freckled	slender	loud	stylish	stalking
wild	stunning				
golden	gloomy	slight	quiet	tidy	stooping
wispy	sullen				
	gorgeous	willowy	quivering	torn	striding
	sunburnt				
	jaunty	slim	raspy	untidy	strutting
	sunken	stout	shrill	unkempt	stumbling
	kind	wide	wheezy	vintage	sweeping
	unusual	wiry	whispering	worn	trudging
	long				
	white				
	loving				
	wicked				
	miserable				
	wrinkled				

Have you read...?



ADVERBS

What is an Adverb?

An **adverb** is a word that **gives more information about a verb, adjective, or another adverb**. It tells us **how, when, where, how often, or to what extent** something happens.

Types of Adverbs

Type	Examples	Sentence
Adverbs of Manner	quickly, carefully, loudly, quietly	She writes carefully .
Adverbs of Time	yesterday, now, soon, tomorrow	I will call you tomorrow .
Adverbs of Place	here, there, everywhere, outside	Look everywhere for your keys.
Adverbs of Frequency	always, often, never, sometimes	He often visits his grandmother.
Adverbs of Degree	very, quite, too, almost	She is very tired.

What is a Fronted Adverbial?

A **fronted adverbial** is a word or phrase **at the beginning of a sentence** that tells us **when, where, how, or why** something happens.

It is followed by a **comma (,)**.

Examples:

After lunch, we went to the park. (when)

In the garden, the flowers were blooming. (where)

With a smile, she greeted her friend. (how)

Because it was raining, we stayed indoors. (why)

Reasons for using fronted Adverbials

Fronted adverbials make your writing **more interesting** and **show more detail** about the action. They help the reader **picture when, where, how, or why** something happened.

Types of Fronted Adverbials

Type		Example	Sentence
Time	When?	After a while, Yesterday, Early in the morning	After a while, the sun came out.
Place	Where?	In the distance, On the hill, Under the bed	On the hill, a castle stood tall.
Manner	How?	With great care, Quickly, Slowly	With great care, he painted the picture.
Reason	Why?	Because of the storm, Since it was late	Because of the storm, we stayed at home.
Frequency	How often?	Every day, Once a week, Usually	Every day, she reads her favourite book.

Use **ISPACE** to help you remember six different ways to create fronted adverbials

- I** -ing verb e.g. Shaking with fear,...
- S** Simile e.g. Like a raging bull,...
- P** Preposition e.g. Behind the clouds,...
- A** Adverb e.g. Anxiously,...
- C** Conjunction e.g. After he opened his
- E** -ed verb e.g. Exhausted,...

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Punctuation Rule

Always put a **comma** after the fronted adverbial.

Correct: After dinner, we watched a movie.

Incorrect: After dinner we watched a movie.

Examples

1. **In the morning**, I went for a walk in the park.
2. **Suddenly**, the cat jumped off the wall.
3. **On the playground**, the children played happily.
4. **With great care**, he painted the picture.
5. **Before lunch**, we finished our homework.
6. **After the rain**, a rainbow appeared in the sky.
7. **Under the old tree**, they found a hidden treasure.
8. **As quickly as possible**, she ran to catch the bus.
9. **Because of the noise**, the baby woke up crying.
10. **Feeling excited**, I opened the birthday present.



Manner



- Sadly
- Slowly
- Happily
- Awkwardly
- Bravely
- Like a ...
- As quick as a flash
- As fast as he could
- Without a sound
- Without warning
- Unexpectedly

- Unfortunately
- Suddenly
- Mysteriously
- Frantically
- Anxiously
- Courageously
- Silently
- Curiously
- Nervously
- Rapidly
- Carefully



Time



- Afterwards
 - Already
 - Always
- Immediately
- Last month
 - Now
 - Soon
- Yesterday
 - Today
- Tomorrow
- Next year

- In January
- On Tuesday
- In the morning
 - After a while
- As soon as she could
 - Before long
 - All of a sudden
- In the blink of an eye
 - Just then
 - Eventually
 - Later



Place



- Above the clouds
 - Below the sea
 - Here
 - Outside
 - Over there
 - There
- Under the ground
 - Upstairs
- In the distance
- Between the sea and the sky
 - Everywhere she looked

- Around the tent
- Back at the house
 - Nearby
- Down by the cliffs
 - Behind the shed
- In the wooden box
 - Over my bed
- Somewhere near here
 - Far away
- Wherever they went
 - North of here



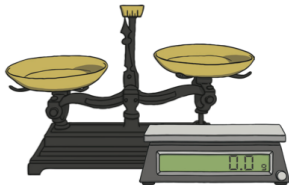


Frequency

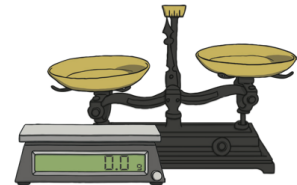


- Often
- Again
- Daily
- Weekly
- Fortnightly
- Yearly
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Every second
- Twice a year
- Once a minute

- Once
- Once or twice
- Three times
- Constantly
- Regularly
- Frequently
- Infrequently
- Occasionally
- Rarely
- Never in my life
- Never before



Degree



- Almost unbelievably
 - Much admired
 - Nearly asleep
- Quite understandably
 - Really happily
 - Perhaps
 - Maybe
 - Just arrived
- Certainly amused
- Obviously angry
- Definitely confused

- Completely exhausted
 - Barely alive
- Hardly out of breath
- Decidedly unimpressed
 - Perfectly confident
- Positively trembling with excitement
 - Purely practically
- Somewhat flustered
 - Utterly joyous
- Totally overwhelmed



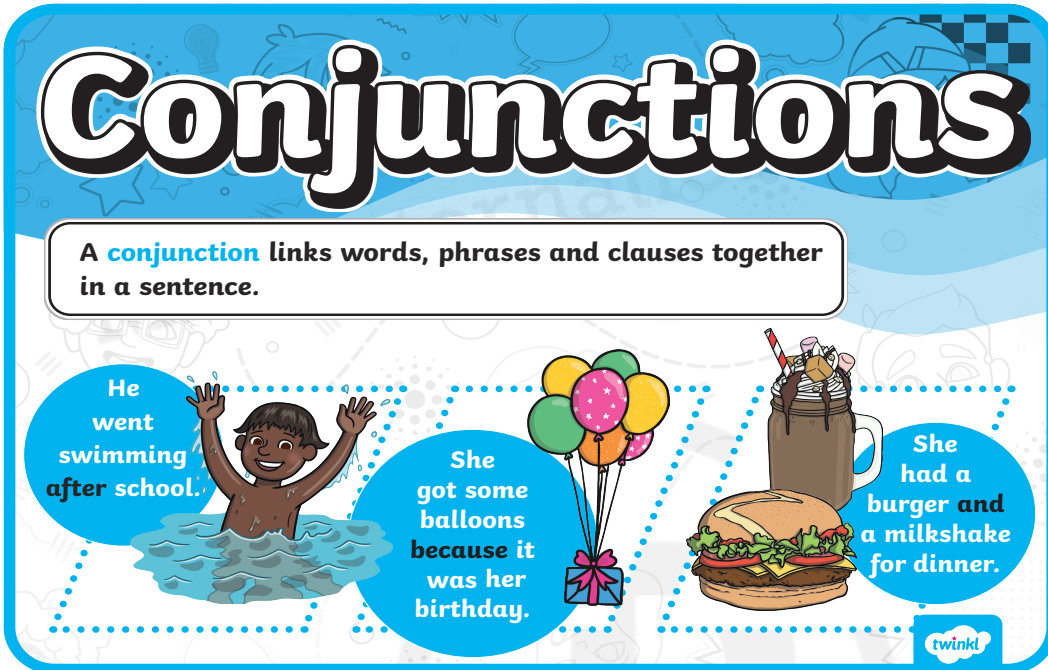
Adverbs Pearson Textbooks

	Manner (How)	Place (Where)	Time (When)	Frequency (How Often)	Degree (How Much/Extent)
1	quickly	here	now	always	very
2	slowly	there	later	often	too
3	carefully	everywhere	soon	sometimes	enough
4	quietly	nowhere	yesterday	rarely	almost
5	loudly	outside	today	never	quite
6	softly	inside	tomorrow	frequently	nearly
7	easily	nearby	immediately	occasionally	completely
8	badly	far	eventually	usually	extremely
9	happily	above	finally	constantly	hardly
10	sadly	below	at once	regularly	just
11	bravely	around	last week	every day	totally
12	angrily	across	last night	every week	partially
13	cheerfully	beyond	next week	every month	fully
14	nervously	inside	recently	sometimes	extremely
15	suddenly	outside	early	seldom	highly
16	slowly	near	late	periodically	greatly
17	quickly	away	during	once	completely
18	softly	up	tonight	twice	barely
19	gently	down	yesterday	thrice	almost
20	angrily	around	tomorrow	daily	moderately
21	carefully	outside	once	weekly	quite
22	lazily	somewhere	twice	monthly	fairly
23	boldly		thrice	yearly	highly
24	nervously		later	seldom	
25	angrily		eventually	occasionally	
26	quietly		immediately	constantly	
27	cheerfully		finally	regularly	
28	slowly				
29	happily				
30	badly				

Fronted Adverbials

Type	Fronted Adverbial	Example Sentence
Time (When?)	In the morning,	In the morning, the children walked to school.
	Before sunrise,	Before sunrise, the fishermen went out to sea.
	After lunch,	After lunch, we played football in the yard.
	At midnight,	At midnight, the owl began to hoot.
	During the holidays,	During the holidays, my family visited the beach.
	Yesterday afternoon,	Yesterday afternoon, it started to rain heavily.
	Later that day,	Later that day, we watched a movie together.
	At the weekend,	At the weekend, I baked cookies with my mum.
	In the evening,	In the evening, we read our favourite books.
	As the sun set,	As the sun set, the sky turned orange and pink.
Place (Where?)	In the forest,	In the forest, the birds chirped loudly.
	At the park,	At the park, we saw children playing.
	Under the bed,	Under the bed, the cat was hiding.
	On the mountain,	On the mountain, the air felt fresh and cool.
	By the river,	By the river, they enjoyed a peaceful picnic.
	Inside the cave,	Inside the cave, it was dark and cold.
	At the top of the hill,	At the top of the hill, we could see the whole city.
	Near the school,	Near the school, there's a lovely bakery.
	On the playground,	On the playground, the children laughed together.
	In the distance,	In the distance, we spotted a tall lighthouse.

Manner (How?)	With great care,	With great care, he painted the model airplane.
	As fast as he could,	As fast as he could, Ben ran to catch the bus.
	Without a sound,	Without a sound, the thief crept into the room.
	In a hurry,	In a hurry, she packed her bag and left.
	With a smile,	With a smile, the teacher greeted her students.
	As quietly as possible,	As quietly as possible, we opened the door.
	Full of energy,	Full of energy, the dog jumped around the garden.
	In confusion,	In confusion, the boy looked around for help.
	With excitement,	With excitement, the class opened their presents.
	With determination,	With determination, she finished the long race.
Reason (Why?)	Because of the storm,	Because of the storm, the game was cancelled.
	Due to the rain,	Due to the rain, the picnic was postponed.
	Since it was late,	Since it was late, we decided to go home.
	As a result,	As a result, they learned an important lesson.
	For this reason,	For this reason, everyone worked harder.
	Because she was tired,	Because she was tired, she went to bed early.
	Thanks to his help,	Thanks to his help, we finished on time.
	To my surprise,	To my surprise, the shy student volunteered first.
	For safety,	For safety, the children wore helmets.
	Out of curiosity,	Out of curiosity, he opened the old box.



What is a Conjunction?

A **conjunction** is a **joining word**.

It **joins words, phrases, or sentences** together.

Without conjunctions, our sentences would be short and choppy!

Conjunctions help ideas **flow smoothly**.

1. Joining Words or Phrases

Examples:

- bread **and** butter
- cats **and** dogs
- in the house **or** in the garden

In sentences:

- I like apples **and** oranges.
- Do you want tea **or** coffee?

2. Joining Sentences (Compound Sentences)

Conjunctions can join **two ideas or sentences** together.

In sentences:

I went to the park **and** played football.

She is small **but** strong.

I stayed inside **because** it was raining.

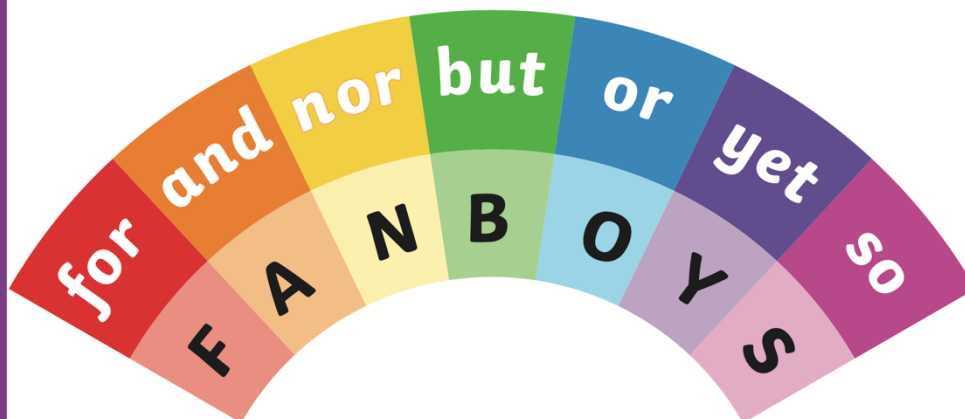
It was cold, **so** I wore a jacket.

3. Conjunctions Can Join More Than Two Ideas

- We saw lions, tigers, **and** elephants at the zoo.
- He can swim, run, **and** jump fast.

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

There are seven co-ordinating conjunctions.
They give equal importance to the words or sentences they connect.



Example Sentences

1. **For** – shows a reason (like *because*)
I stayed home, **for** it was raining outside.
2. **And** – adds one idea to another
I like apples **and** bananas.
3. **Nor** – shows two negative ideas
I don't like spiders, **nor** do I like snakes.
4. **But** – shows contrast or difference
She is young, **but** she is very clever.
5. **Or** – gives a choice
Do you want juice **or** water?
6. **Yet** – shows contrast (similar to *but*)
7. He was tired, **yet** he finished his homework.
8. **So** – shows result or effect
It was cold, **so** I wore a jacket.

Preposition

A preposition links nouns, pronouns and noun phrases. It can be used to show the **place**, **position** or **direction** of something.

I'll meet you **at** the park.



Put the rubbish **in** the bin.

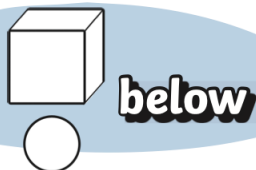
The cafe is **towards** the park.



A preposition can also be used to refer to **time**.

I haven't seen my friend **since** last week.

Prepositions



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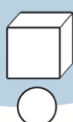
Prepositions

above



**up
over**

below



**down
under underneath**

in



**into
inside**

on



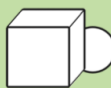
**upon
outside**

in front of



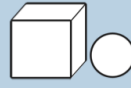
**opposite
before**

behind



**around
after beyond**

next to



**beside by
near**

between



**in the middle of
among**

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Prepositions

above below beyond inside onto to
 across before by into opposite toward(s)
 among behind down near over under
 after beneath in next to outside underneath
 around beside in front of off round up
 at between in the middle of on through upon

twinkl

Type	What it tells	Examples	Sentence Example
Prepositions of Place (Where?)	Show where something is	in, on, under, behind, between, next to, above	The cat is in the box. The boy is behind the door.
Prepositions of Time (When?)	Show when something happens	at, on, in, before, after	We sleep at night. We have PE on Tuesday.
Prepositions of Movement (Direction)	Show movement from one place to another	to, into, out of, through, across, along	She walks to school. He jumps into the pool.

Similes



A **simile** is a phrase or sentence which **compares** an object or person with something else, to make a description more relatable to the reader. Key words to use are **like** and **as**.

Example:



The corridor was as dark as night.

Some well-known similes are:



as brave as a lion



as fast as lightning

as sharp as a pencil



like a raging bull

with the speed of a...



Similes

1	As angry as hell	35	As innocent as a lamb
2	As blind as bat	36	As tall as a giraffe
3	As brave as a lion	37	As tough as nails
4	As busy as a bee	38	As white as a ghost
5	As cheap as dirt	39	As sweet as sugar
6	As clear as mud	40	As black as coal
7	As cold as ice	41	As angry as a hornet
8	As fat as a pig	42	As bald as a coot
9	As fit as a fiddle	43	As blind as a bat
10	As good as new	44	As brave as a lion
11	As hungry as a wolf	45	As busy as a bee
12	As light as a feather	46	As crazy as a loon
13	As poor as a church mouse	47	As dead as the dodo
14	As pretty as a picture	48	As drunk as a skunk
15	As quiet as a church mouse	49	As eager as a beaver
16	As regular as clockwork	50	As free as a bird
17	As strong as a horse	51	As fierce as a tiger
18	As tired as a dog	52	As graceful as a gazelle
19	As cute as a kitten	53	As gentle as a lamb
20	As happy as a clam	54	As happy as a lark
21	As light as a feather	55	As hairy as a gorilla
22	As blind as a bat	56	As hungry as a horse
23	As bold as brass	57	As angry as a hornet
24	As bright as a button	58	As bald as a coot
25	As shiny as a new pin	59	As blind as a bat
26	As cold as ice	60	As brave as a lion
27	As common as dirt	61	As busy as a bee
28	As cool as a cucumber	62	As crazy as a loon
29	As hard as nails	63	As dead as the dodo
30	As hot as hell	64	As drunk as a skunk
31	As playful as a kitten	65	As sly as a fox
32	As poor as a church mouse	66	As strong as a bull
33	As proud as a peacock	67	As tall as a giraffe
34	As slow as a snail	68	As stubborn as a mule

69	As eager as a beaver	103	Like a lion
70	As free as a bird	104	Like a mouse
71	as fierce as a tiger	105	Like a flash of lightning
72	As graceful as a gazelle	106	Like a gentle breeze
73	As gentle as a lamb	107	Like a burning fire
74	As happy as a lark	108	Like a soaring bird
75	As hairy as a gorilla	109	Like a slippery fish
76	As hungry as a horse	110	Like a hungry wolf
77	As angry as a hornet	111	Like a bright star
78	As bald as a coot	112	Like a cold ice cube
79	As blind as a bat	113	Like a racing car
80	As brave as a lion	114	Like a falling feather
81	As busy as a bee	115	Like a roaring tiger
82	As crazy as a loon	116	Like a blooming flower
83	As dead as the dodo	117	Like a buzzing bee
84	As drunk as a skunk	118	Like a quiet whisper
85	As eager as a beaver	119	Like a heavy rock
86	As free as a bird	120	Like a playful puppy
87	As fierce as a tiger	121	Like a cool shadow
88	As graceful as a gazelle	122	Like a shining diamond
89	As gentle as a lamb	123	Like a rolling ball
90	As happy as a lark	124	Like a tired snail
91	As hairy as a gorilla	125	Like a bubbling pot
92	As hungry as a horse	126	Like a freezing wind
93	As gentle as a lamb	127	Like a jumping kangaroo
94	As lame as a duck	128	Like a soft cloud
95	As meek as a lamb	129	Like a broken robot
96	As meek as a dove	130	Like a ticking clock
97	As naked as a jaybird	131	Like a sharp knife
98	As mischievous as a monkey	132	Like a loud drum
99	As weak as a kitten	133	Like a tangled rope
100	As wise as an owl	134	Like a cheerful song
101	As quiet as a mouse	135	Like a bright rainbow
102	As slippery as an eel	136	Like a rushing river

Metaphors



A **metaphor** is a phrase or sentence in which the author creates an image in the reader's mind by saying that a person or object **is** something else.

Key words to use are **was** and **were**.

Example:

The poisoned light dripped off everything it touched.

Some famous metaphors are:



'All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and their entrances.'

William Shakespeare, 'As You Like It'

'The road was a ribbon of moonlight over the purple moor[.]'

Alfred Noyes, 'The Highwayman'



Metaphors

No.	Metaphor	Meaning
1	The classroom was a zoo .	The classroom was very noisy and chaotic.
2	The alligator's teeth are white daggers .	The alligator's teeth are sharp and dangerous.
3	She is a peacock .	She is proud and likes to show off.
4	My teacher is a dragon .	My teacher is very strict or scary.
5	Mary's eyes were fireflies .	Her eyes were bright and shining.
6	The computers at school are old dinosaurs .	The computers are very old and outdated.
7	He is a night owl .	He stays up late at night.
8	Maria is a chicken .	She is scared or afraid.
9	The wind was a howling wolf .	The wind made loud, scary noises.
10	The ballerina was a swan , gliding across the stage.	The ballerina was graceful and elegant.
11	Jamal was a pig at dinner.	He ate messily or greedily.
12	The kids were monkeys on the jungle gym .	The kids were playful and climbing everywhere.
13	My dad is a road hog .	He takes up too much space when driving.
14	The stormy ocean was a raging bull .	The ocean was wild and violent.
15	The thunder was a mighty lion .	The thunder was loud and powerful.
16	He is a shining star .	He is talented or outstanding.
17	Her long hair was a flowing golden river .	Her hair was long, shiny, and smooth.
18	Tom's eyes were ice as he stared at her.	He looked at her coldly or without emotion.
19	The children were flowers grown in concrete gardens .	The children were beautiful and hopeful in a tough place.
20	Kisses are the flowers of affection .	Kisses show love and care.
21	The falling snowflakes are dancers .	The snowflakes move gracefully as they fall.
22	The calm lake was a mirror .	The lake was very still and reflective.
23	You are my sunshine .	You make me happy.
24	The moon is a white balloon .	The moon is round and pale like a balloon.
25	Her tears were a river flowing down her cheeks .	She cried a lot.
26	The road ahead was a ribbon stretching across the desert .	The road looked long and thin like a ribbon.
27	Donations to the charity were a tsunami .	There were many donations given quickly.
28	The park was a lake after the rain.	The park was covered with water after the rain.
29	The sun is a golden ball .	The sun is bright and round like a ball.
30	The clouds are balls of cotton .	The clouds are soft and fluffy.
31	The lightning was fireworks in the sky .	The lightning was bright and beautiful.
32	That lawn is a green carpet .	The grass is smooth and perfectly green.
33	The stars are sparkling diamonds .	The stars are bright and shiny.

34	Ben's temper was a volcano , ready to explode.	He was very angry and about to lose control.
35	Those best friends are two peas in a pod .	They are very close and alike.
36	Laughter is the music of the soul .	Laughter brings joy and peace to the heart.
37	America is a melting pot .	People from many cultures live together in America.
38	Her lovely voice was music to his ears .	Her voice was very pleasant to hear.
39	The world is a stage.	Everyone has a role to play in life.
40	My kid's room is a disaster area .	The room is very messy.
41	Life is a rollercoaster .	Life has many ups and downs.
42	Their home was a prison .	They felt trapped or unhappy at home.
43	His heart is a cold iron .	He is unkind and shows no emotion.
44	At five o'clock, the interstate is always a parking lot .	The road is full of cars and traffic.
45	Books are the keys to your imagination .	Reading helps you explore and think creatively.
46	Her angry words were bullets to him.	Her words hurt him deeply.
47	Your brain is a computer .	You can think and remember things very well.
48	The car was a furnace in the sun .	The car was extremely hot.
49	Thank you so much, you are an angel .	You are kind and helpful.
50	My baseball coach is an ogre .	He is mean or very strict.
51	He is a walking dictionary .	He knows a lot of words and information.
52	My big brother is a couch potato .	He is lazy and watches too much TV.
53	I am so excited. My pulse is a race car .	My heart is beating very fast with excitement.
54	Toddlers are rug rats .	Small children crawl and move around everywhere.
55	She is on a rollercoaster of emotions .	Her feelings are changing quickly — happy one moment and sad the next.
56	He has a broken heart .	He is very sad, especially because of love or loss.
57	She has a bubbly personality .	She is cheerful, lively, and full of energy.
58	She is a shining star .	She is outstanding or very talented.
59	The interstate was a parking lot at rush hour.	There were so many cars that traffic stopped.
60	Books are the keys to your imagination .	Reading helps you explore new ideas and worlds.
61	The ballerina was a swan , gliding across the stage.	The ballerina moved gracefully and beautifully.
62	Her angry words were bullets to him .	Her words hurt him deeply.

63	The thunder was a lion.	The thunder was loud and powerful.
64	The road was a ribbon stretching across the desert.	The road was long, thin, and winding.
65	Max is a pig when he eats.	He eats in a messy or greedy way.
66	You are my sunshine.	You make me happy.
67	It's raining cats and dogs.	It's raining very heavily.
68	Even a child could carry my dog around for hours. He is a feather.	The dog is very light.
69	He is the Tiger Woods of his golf team.	He is an excellent or very skilled golfer.
70	Mary's hair was a fierce lion's mane; always sticking out in wild directions.	Her hair was messy and untamed.
71	He tried to help but his legs were rubber.	His legs were weak or shaky.
72	Her eyes were fireflies.	Her eyes were bright and full of light.
73	I was lost in a sea of nameless faces.	I was surrounded by many people I didn't know.
74	My teacher is a dragon.	My teacher is very strict or scary.
75	Their home was a prison.	They felt trapped or unhappy at home.
76	Life is a rollercoaster.	Life has many ups and downs.
77	America is a melting pot.	People from many different cultures live together there.
78	His eyes were ice.	He looked coldly or without emotion.
79	The world is a stage.	Everyone has a role to play in life.
80	Life is a fashion show.	People often show off or try to impress others.
81	My kid's room is a disaster.	The room is extremely messy.
82	The alligator's teeth are white daggers.	The alligator's teeth are sharp and dangerous.
83	Time is money.	Time is valuable, so don't waste it.
84	The wheels of justice turn slowly.	Legal or fair decisions take time.
85	She cut him down with her words.	She hurt him emotionally with harsh words.
86	The teacher planted the seed of wisdom.	The teacher helped students begin to learn and grow.
87	Laughter is the music of the soul.	Laughter brings joy and peace.
88	He is a chicken.	He is afraid or cowardly.
89	The peaceful lake was a mirror.	The lake was calm and reflected like glass.
90	Your brain is a computer.	You can think and remember things well.
91	A blanket of snow covered the ground.	The snow completely covered everything.
92	The lawn is a green carpet.	The grass is smooth and evenly green.
93	The kids were monkeys on the jungle gym.	The kids were playful and climbing everywhere.

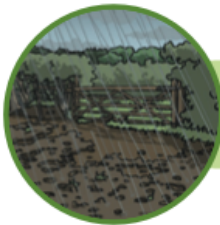
94	The stars are sparkling diamonds.	The stars are bright and shiny.
95	His stomach is a black hole.	He eats a lot and never seems full.
96	His heart is a rock.	He is cold and shows no feelings.
97	She is fishing for more.	She wants more praise or attention.

Personification



Personification usually involves an author describing a non-living object with verbs and adjectives that make it seem as though it is alive.

Example:



Fresh rain tapped its fingertips on the roof.

Some well-known examples of personification are:

The trees **whispered** in the wind.



The flames **licked** the sides of the walls.

Even the walls seemed like they were **listening**.



What is Personification?

Personification is a figure of speech in which non-living things or animals are given human qualities or feelings.

It makes writing **more vivid and interesting**.

Features of Personification

1. Gives **human actions, emotions, or traits** to things that are not human.
2. Makes descriptions **imaginative**.
3. Often used in **stories, poems, and descriptive writing**.

Tips for Using Personification

- Think about how humans **move, feel, or speak**.
- Give **animals or objects** some of these **human qualities**.
- Helps the reader **imagine the scene better**.

Personification

1. The **fire roared** in the fireplace.
2. The **waves hugged** the shore.
3. The **flowers nodded** their heads in the wind.
4. The **tree branches waved** at us.
5. The **fog crept** quietly over the hills.
6. The **mountains wore** a blanket of snow.
7. The **door groaned** as it opened.
8. The **stars winked** in the night sky.
9. The **river sang** a happy song.
10. The **snow covered** the ground like a soft blanket.
11. The **morning sun stretched** its golden arms.
12. The **shoes begged** to be polished.
13. The **clouds raced** across the sky.
14. The **leaves whispered** secrets to each other.
15. The **lanterns danced** in the dark night.
16. The **morning sun peeked** over the hills.
17. The **cup jumped** off the table.
18. The **books called** to me from the shelf.
19. The **flowers stretched** their petals toward the sun.
20. The **leaves waved** goodbye as I walked past.
21. The wind **whispered** through the trees.
22. The sun **smiled** down on the children.
23. The flowers **danced** in the breeze.
24. The clock **stared** at me all night.
25. The thunder **shouted** loudly.
26. The **rain sang** a gentle song on the roof.
27. The **moon smiled** over the quiet village.
28. The **stars winked** at the night sky.
29. The **waves danced** on the shore.
30. The **fireplace yawned** and stretched with warmth.
31. The **leaves whispered** secrets to the wind.

32. The **mountain stood proudly** above the clouds.
33. The **snow hugged** the ground tightly.
34. The **river raced** down the hill in excitement.
35. The **tree waved** to the passing children.
36. The **flowers nodded** in agreement with the wind.
37. The **lightning laughed** across the dark sky.
38. The **sun peeked** shyly through the clouds.
39. The **grass tickled** my toes as I walked.
40. The **rainbow smiled** after the storm.
41. The **ocean roared** with anger during the storm.
42. The **clouds marched** across the sky.
43. The **book begged** to be read.
44. The **alarm clock screamed** at me to wake up.
45. The **stars danced** in the midnight sky.
46. The **wind sang** a lonely song across the hills.
47. The **storm chased** the clouds across the sky.
48. The **trees whispered** secrets to each other.
49. The **stars danced** like tiny fairies in the sky.
50. The **river laughed** as it ran over the rocks.
51. The **sun wrapped** the world in a warm hug.
52. The **rain knocked** gently on the window.
53. The **mountain yawned** under its snowy blanket.
54. The **waves clapped** against the rocks.
55. The **grass bowed** before the strong wind.
56. The **fire danced** joyfully in the fireplace.
57. The **leaves giggled** as they tumbled to the ground.
58. The **moon followed** the travelers home.
59. The **flowers stretched** toward the sun.
60. The **snowflakes kissed** the children's cheeks.
61. The **ocean whispered** lullabies to the shore.
62. The **thunder growled** like a grumpy old man.
63. The **branches waved** at the passing clouds.
64. The **morning sun greeted** the sleepy town.
65. The **rainclouds frowned** at the shining sun.
66. The **stars smiled** down from above.
67. The **clock yelled** at me to hurry.
68. The **fog crept** quietly through the fields.
69. The **path invited** us to keep walking.
70. The **door groaned** when it opened.
71. The **lamp winked** in the dark room.
72. The **forest welcomed** the early morning light.
73. The **waves whispered** secrets to the sand.
74. The **shadows danced** across the wall.
75. The **rain tapped** a rhythm on the roof.
76. The **sunshine tickled** my face.
77. The **night wrapped** the town in a soft blanket.
78. The **old chair sighed** when I sat down.
79. The **snowflakes whispered** softly as they fell.
80. The **mountain watched** over the valley below.
81. The **wind whistled** through the open window.
82. The **flowers greeted** the bees with joy.
83. The **waves teased** the shore again and again.
84. The **moonlight danced** on the river.
85. The **rain sang** a soft bedtime song.

86. The **storm grumbled** over the mountains.
87. The **car coughed** as it tried to start.
88. The **pencil raced** across the paper.
89. The **old house groaned** in the wind.
90. The **moon followed** us home.
91. The **flowers smiled** in the sunshine.
92. The **river hummed** a sleepy tune.
93. The **wind howled** in the night.
94. The **trees bowed** politely to the breeze.
95. The **fire crackled** and told stories of the forest.

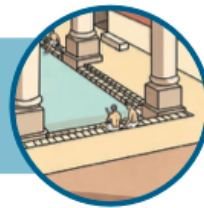
Alliteration



Alliteration is a well-known device in which the author puts together two or more words with the same first letter. The words do not have to be right next to one another. This helps to create a pleasant sound when the words are read and adds to the atmosphere.

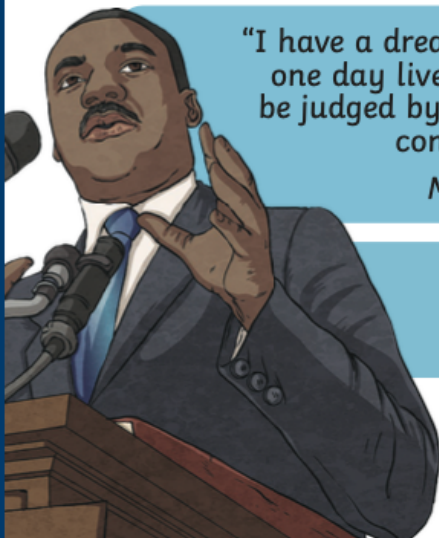
Example:

Marble pillars supported **cool**, shaded balconies and **clear, crystalline** pools filled stone basins.



These 'C' sounds are crisp and clean and remind the reader of cold water.

A famous alliterative phrase is:



"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

These 'C' sounds are hard and strong and help the speaker to sound determined and confident.

What is Alliteration?

Alliteration is the **repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of words** in a sentence or phrase.

It is often used in **poems, stories, tongue twisters, and catchy phrases.**

Features of Alliteration

1. The **first sound of words** is repeated.
2. Usually used for **effect or emphasis.**
3. Makes writing **fun, musical, or memorable.**

Examples of Alliteration

- The **big brown bear.**
- Silly **snakes slide slowly.**
- Clever **cats climb carefully.**
- **Busy bees buzzed by.**
- Pretty **pink petals fell.**
- Lazy **lions lie low.**

Alliteration

1. Tiny **turtles tiptoe timidly.**
2. **Brave birds built big nests.**
3. **Funny frogs flip fast.**
4. **Happy horses hop hills.**
5. **Red roses rise rapidly.**
6. **Silver snakes slither silently.**
7. **Clever children clap cheerfully.**
8. **Beautiful butterflies bounce by.**
9. **Friendly fish flutter freely.**
10. **Small spiders spin silently.**
11. **Kind kittens kiss kindly.**
12. **Lovely leaves lay lightly.**
13. **Gentle giraffes gallop gracefully.**
14. **Strong stars shine softly.**
15. **Perfect parrots perch proudly.**
16. **Wet whales wiggle wildly.**
17. **Bright birds blink briskly.**
18. **Tall trees twist together.**
19. **Green grass grows gracefully.**
20. **Cool cats catch crickets.**
21. **Quick queens quilt quietly.**
22. **Round rabbits run rapidly.**
23. **Soft snow silently settles.**
24. **Young yaks yawn yearly.**
25. **Sweet swans swim slowly.**
26. **Funny foxes fetch feathers.**
27. **Brave bears break branches.**
28. **Dancing ducks dive deeply.**
29. **Big blue balloons bounce.**
30. **Ten tiny tigers tiptoe.**
31. **Magic monkeys make muffins.**
32. **Lovely lambs leap lightly.**
33. **Polite parrots pick pears.**
34. **Fat frogs float fast.**
35. **Good goats graze gently. Little lizards leap lazily.**

36. Shiny shells sparkle softly.
37. Jolly jaguars jump joyfully.
38. Naughty newts nap neatly.
39. Perfect penguins play proudly.
40. Pretty peacocks parade proudly.
41. Bright beetles buzz busily.
42. Sweet strawberries smell strong.
43. Round rocks roll rapidly.
44. Fluffy foxes flee fast.
45. Big black bats bounce boldly.
46. Lovely lilies line lanes.
47. Big bears bounce by the bushes.
48. Silly snakes slide slowly.
49. Tiny turtles tiptoe together.
50. Funny frogs flip fast.
51. Happy horses hop happily.
52. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
53. Sally sells sea shells by the sea shore.
54. Big brown bears bravely battled.
55. The tiny turtle tiptoed through the tulips.
56. Friendly foxes frolic in the forest.
57. Silly snakes slither silently.
58. Busy bees buzzed by the blossoms.
59. Fierce foxes fight for food.
60. Mighty monkeys made mischief in the mango tree.
61. Clever cats chased curious mice.
62. Tiny turtles tiptoed through the tulips.
63. Happy horses hopped over hills.
64. Brave bears battled by the brook.
65. Playful penguins paddled past pebbles.
66. Greedy geese gobbled green grapes.
67. Wild wolves wandered in the woods.
68. Lazy lions lounged in the long grass.
69. Cheerful cheetahs chased chattering chipmunks.
70. Frogs frolicked freely in the forest.
71. Daring dogs dug deep ditches.
72. Sneaky snakes slithered slowly through sand.
73. Busy birds built big birdhouses.
74. Funny frogs flopped and flipped in the pond.
75. Curious cats climbed crooked coconut trees.
76. Gentle giraffes grazed gracefully on green grass.

Tongue Twisters for Practice (Fun for pronunciation & rhythm!)

1. Betty Botter bought some butter.
2. Silly Sam swiftly skipped stones.
3. Tiny Tim took ten tall trees.
4. Fred's friends fried fresh fish.
5. Lara's little lamb loves licking lollipops.
6. Bobby's blue balloon burst by the bridge.
7. Polly planted pretty pink pansies.
8. Greedy goats gobbled green grapes.
9. Charlie's cheerful chickens chased crickets.
10. Seven slippery snails slid silently south.
11. Nina's nine naughty kittens napped neatly.
12. Terry the tiny turtle tiptoed to the tap.

13. **Happy Henry hurried home with honey.**
14. **Pretty parrots perched proudly on poles.**
15. **Funny frogs flip and flap fast.**
16. **Daisy danced delicately down the driveway.**
17. **Brave Benny baked big brown biscuits.**
18. **Kind kangaroos kicked kindly.**
19. **Wendy's wobbly wagon went west.**
20. **Peter's playful puppy picked purple petals.**
21. **Sandy's small snail slowly slid sideways.**
22. **Clever Clara cleaned colourful cups.**
23. **Rita raced rapidly round the river.**
24. **Tommy's tiny tiger tickled two toads.**
25. **Maggie made many miniature muffins.**
26. **Amy's apples always appear amazing.**
27. **Billy's big brown bear bounced badly.**
28. **Cindy's clever cat caught cold.**
29. **Danny dug deep dark ditches.**
30. **Ellie eagerly eats eight eggs.**
31. **Frankie found four funny frogs.**
32. **George's green goat grabbed grapes.**
33. **Holly held heavy hats happily.**
34. **Ivy's icy igloo is inside Italy.**
35. **Jenny juggled juicy jelly jars.**
36. **Kevin keeps kangaroos kicking kindly.**
37. **Lucy's little lamb liked lemon lollies.**
38. **Molly made many marble muffins.**
39. **Nancy's nine noisy neighbors nodded.**
40. **Oliver opened old orange ovens.**
41. **Penny painted purple paper planes.**
42. **Queenie quickly quenched her thirst quietly.**
43. **Ricky rode round red rocks.**
44. **Sally sold shiny seashells silently.**
45. **Tommy took ten tiny turtles.**
46. **Ursula used unusual umbrellas upstairs.**
47. **Victor's very violet vest vanished.**
48. **Wendy washed white wool well.**
49. **Xavier's xylophone x-rayed x-marks.**
50. **Yara yelled "Yummy yellow yogurt!"**
51. **Zoe zipped zesty zucchini zestfully.**
52. **Brave birds built big blue barns.**
53. **Silly snakes slithered slowly southward.**
54. **Pretty ponies pranced proudly past.**
55. **Fast fish flipped fiercely forward.**
56. **Green grass grows gracefully.**
57. **Happy hippos hop high hills.**
58. **Busy bees buzzed by blossoms.**
59. **Sneaky spiders spun silky strings.**
60. **Tiny tigers tiptoed through trees.**
61. **Red roses rustled rapidly.**
62. **Bright butterflies bounced by bushes.**
63. **Cold clouds covered clear cliffs.**
64. **Dancing ducks dipped down daily.**
65. **Fierce foxes fought for food.**
66. **Good goats gobbled golden grain.**

67. **H**asty **h**orses **h**urried **h**ome.
68. **J**olly **j**ugglers **j**umped **j**oyfully.
69. **L**azy **l**izards **l**ay long.
70. **M**erry **m**ice **m**ade **m**usic **m**errily.
71. **N**eat **n**urses **n**eeded **n**ew **n**otebooks.
72. **Q**uick **q**ueens **q**uietly **q**uilted **q**UILTS.
73. **S**hy **s**heep **s**hared **s**oft **s**heets.
74. **T**all **t**rees **t**wisted **t**oward the **t**ower.
75. **W**ild **w**olves **w**andered **w**estward.

Onomatopoeia



Onomatopoeia is a common form of figurative language, in which an author creates a sound for the reader by using a word which physically makes the required sound when read.

Example:

The wolf threw him into a dank cell and **clanged** the door shut.



crash	rumble	thump
cackle	slap	knock
click	smash	tap
chirp	roar	drip
bang	whisper	patter
	murmur	

How many examples of onomatopoeia can you think of?



Animal sounds

Onomatopoeic Word	Description	Example in Context
meow	The sound a cat makes	The cat's meow echoed through the alley.
purr	A soft, vibrating sound a cat makes when content	The cat purred as it curled up on the windowsill.
woof	The sound a dog makes	The dog's woof startled the neighbors early in the morning.
quack	The sound a duck makes	We could hear the ducks quack as they swam in the pond.
oink	The sound a pig makes	The pig oinked happily as it dug into its food.
moo	The sound a cow makes	The cow mooed softly in the early morning.
chirp	The sound a bird makes, especially at dawn	The birds chirped from the tree branches.
neigh	The sound a horse makes	The horse neighed as it galloped across the field.
roar	The loud sound a lion or large animal makes	The lion let out a mighty roar that echoed across the savanna.
hiss	The sound a snake or certain other animals make	The snake hissed as it slithered across the path.

Human sounds and actions

Onomatopoeic Word	Description	Example in Context
achoo	The sound of someone sneezing	He sneezed with a loud "Achoo!" during the meeting.
belch	The sound of someone burping	She let out a big belch after finishing her soda.
gargle	The sound of liquid bubbling in the throat	He gargled salt water to soothe his sore throat.
hum	A steady, low sound made with closed lips	She hummed a quiet tune while working.
hiccup	The sound someone makes when the diaphragm suddenly contracts	She couldn't stop hiccuping during the class.
murmur	A soft, indistinct sound, often from speaking quietly	They murmured to each other during the movie.
snore	The sound made when breathing heavily during sleep	He snored loudly through the night, keeping everyone awake.
cough	The sharp sound made to clear the throat	He coughed to clear his throat before speaking.
yawn	The sound when someone is tired or bored and opens their mouth wide	She let out a loud yawn after staying up too late.
sigh	The sound of someone exhaling deeply, often from frustration or relief	She sighed deeply after finishing the long project.

Nature sound examples

Onomatopoeic Word	Description	Example in Context
buzz	The sound a bee or insect makes	The buzz of the bees was constant in the garden.
splash	The sound of something hitting water	The stone hit the pond with a loud splash.
gurggle	A bubbling or flowing liquid sound	The stream gurgled over the rocks.
drip	The sound of a single drop of liquid falling	We heard the faucet drip all night long.
sprinkle	The soft, light sound of scattering drops	Rain began to sprinkle against the windowpane.
whoosh	The sound of something moving quickly through the air	A whoosh of wind blew through the trees.
crackle	The sound of something burning or crumbling	The fire crackled as we sat around it.
rustle	The soft sound of movement through leaves or fabric	The leaves rustled in the breeze.
thud	A dull sound made by a heavy object hitting the ground	The book fell with a loud thud.
boom	A deep, explosion-like sound	Thunder boomed across the sky.

Object sound examples

Onomatopoeic Word	Description	Example in Context
clink	A high-pitched metallic sound, like glasses touching	They raised their glasses with a cheerful clink.
clatter	A series of loud, chaotic, and often metallic sounds	The dishes clattered to the floor.
bang	A sudden, loud noise caused by an impact or explosion	The door slammed with a bang.
beep	A high-pitched electronic sound	The microwave beeped when the timer hit zero.
chug	A repetitive mechanical sound, often from an engine	The train chugged slowly out of the station.
click	A sharp, short sound of pressing a button or switch	She clicked the pen nervously.

PREFIXES and SUFFIXES

Prefixes and suffixes are **groups of letters added to words to change their meaning or form new words.**

Prefix

A **prefix** is added **to the beginning** of a word to change its meaning.

Example:

happy → *unhappy* (means **not happy**)

kind → *unkind* (means **not kind**)

Suffix

A **suffix** is added **to the end** of a word to change its **form or part of speech.**

Example:

teach → *teacher* (verb → noun)

care → *careful* (noun → adjective)

Prefixes



opposite of



again



not



wrongly or
falsely



not or in



together



reduce or
remove



better
quality



against or
opposite



self or same



too much



among or
between

A prefix is added to the beginning
of a word to make a new word.

Common Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
a-, an-	without, lack of, not	amoral, acellular, abyss, achromatic, anhydrous
ante-	before, earlier, in front of	antecedent, antedate, antemeridian, anterior
anti-	against, opposite of	anticlimax, antiaircraft, antiseptic, antibody
auto-	self, same	autopilot, autobiography, automobile, autofocus
circum-	around, about	circumvent, circumnavigate, circumscribe
co-	with, together	co-pilot, co-worker, co-exist, co-author
com-, con-	together, with	companion, commingle, contact, concentrate
contra-, contro-	against, opposite	contradict, contrast, contrary, controversy
de-	down, off, away from	devalue, deactivate, debug, degrade, deduce
dis-	not, apart, away	disappear, disagreeable, disbar, dissect
en-	put into, cover with	enclose, entangle, enslave, encase
ex-	out of, from, former	extract, exhale, excavate, ex-president
extra-	beyond, outside, more than	extracurricular, extramarital, extravagant
hetero-	different, other	heterosexual, heterodox, heterogeneous
homo-, homeo-	same, alike	homonym, homophone, homeostasis
hyper-	over, more, beyond	hyperactive, hypersensitive, hypercritical
il-, im-, in-, ir-	not, without	illegal, immoral, inconsiderate, irresponsible
in-	in, into	insert, inspection, infiltrate
inter-	between, among	intersect, interstellar, intervene, interpenetrate
intra-, intro-	within, inside	intravenous, intragalactic, introvert
macro-	large, prominent	macroeconomics, macrostructure, macrocosm
micro-	very small	microscope, microcosm, microbe
mono-	one, single, alone	monocle, monologue, monogamy, monotony
non-	not, without	nonentity, nonaggressive, nonessential, nonfiction
omni-	all, every	omniscient, omnivorous, omniscient, omnidirectional
post-	after, behind	postmortem, posterior, postscript, postoperative
pre-, pro-	before, forward	precede, predict, project, prologue
re-	again	reelect, readmit, resubmit
sub-	under, lower	submarine, subsidiary, substandard
sym-, syn-	same time, together	symmetry, symposium, synchronize, synapse
tele-	from or over a distance	telecommunications, telemedicine, television, telephone
trans-	across, beyond, through	transmit, transaction, translation, transfer
tri-	three, every third	tricycle, trimester, triangle, triathlon

un-	not, lacking, opposite of	unfinished, unskilled, ungraceful, unfriendly
uni-	one, single	unicorn, unicellular, unicycle, unilateral
up-	to the top or north, higher/better	upbeat, updo, upgrade, upload, uphill, upstage, upscale, up-tempo

Suffixes



full of



without



action



a state or quality



in a certain manner



an action or process



full of



to create a verb



to create a verb



to create a verb

A suffix is added to the end of a word to make a new word.

Noun Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-acy	state or quality	privacy, fallacy, delicacy
-al	act or process of	refusal, recital, rebuttal
-ance, -ence	state or quality of	maintenance, eminence, assurance
-dom	place or state of being	freedom, kingdom, boredom
-er, -or	one who	trainer, protector, narrator
-ism	doctrine, belief	communism, narcissism, skepticism
-ist	one who	chemist, narcissist, plagiarist
-ity, -ty	quality of	inactivity, veracity, parity, serenity
-ment	condition of	argument, endorsement, punishment
-ness	state of being	heaviness, sadness, rudeness, testiness
-ship	position held	fellowship, ownership, kinship, internship
-sion, -tion	state of being	concession, transition, abbreviation

Verb Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ate	become	regulate, eradicate, enunciate, repudiate
-en	become	enlighten, awaken, strengthen
-ify, -fy	make or become	terrify, satisfy, rectify, exemplify
-ize, -ise*	become	civilize, humanize, socialize, valorize

Adjective Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-able, -ible	capable of being	edible, presentable, abominable, credible
-al	pertaining to	regional, grammatical, emotional, coastal
-esque	reminiscent of	picturesque, statuesque, burlesque
-ful	notable for	fanciful, resentful, woeful, doubtful
-ic, -ical	pertaining to	musical, mythic, domestic, chiasitic
-ious, -ous	characterized by	nutritious, portentous, studious
-ish	having the quality of	fiendish, childish, snobbish
-ive	having the nature of	creative, punitive, divisive, decisive
-less	without	endless, ageless, lawless, effortless
-y	characterized by	sleazy, hasty, greasy, nerdy, smelly

Punctuation

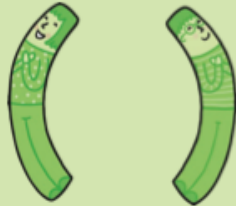
Full Stop

This Punctuation mark is used to indicate the end of a sentence.



Brackets

Round brackets are mainly used to separate information that isn't essential to the sentence. If you remove the section in brackets the sentence will still make sense. This is called parenthesis.



Mount Everest (8,848m) is the highest mountain in the world.

Question mark

This punctuation mark is used to indicate that a question is being asked.

Have you seen the film?



Exclamation mark

The main use of the exclamation mark is to end an interjection or exclamation and indicate strong feelings.

Wow! Hello!



Inverted commas

Inverted commas are used to mark the beginning and end of direct speech.

"What time will he arrive?" Mary asked.



Semicolon

Semicolons are used to separate two main clauses that are closely related to each other, but could stand on their own as sentences.

I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight.



Apostrophe

Apostrophes have two main uses: showing possession and showing omission.



Possession - Here the apostrophe indicates that a thing or a person belongs or relates to someone or something.

E.g. Ben's party.

Omission - Here the apostrophe is used to show that letters or numbers have been omitted.

I'm (short for I am)

He'll (short for he will)

Colon

Colons have two main uses:

- To separate two clauses where the second clause defines or explains the first.

E.g. It wasn't easy to begin with: I had to find the right house.

- To introduce a list.

At the shop, I need to buy a few items: carrots, chicken, potatoes and fruit juice.



Comma

Commas (,) help make sentences clearer. They show pauses and separate ideas.

Commas in a List

No	Use of Comma	Rule	Example
1	Commas in a List	Use commas to separate three or more items in a list.	We bought apples, oranges, bananas, and grapes. I need to pack my books, pencil case, water bottle, and lunchbox.
2	Commas after a Fronted Adverbial	When a sentence starts with a time, place, or manner phrase, use a comma after it.	After school, we went to the park. In the morning, the birds were singing.
3	Commas in Direct Speech	Spoken words first: Use a comma before the closing speech mark when the reporting clause comes after. Reporting clause first: Use a comma before the speech marks.	"I'm ready," she said. She said, "I don't understand."

Exclamation Mark

An **exclamation mark (!)** is used to show strong feeling, emotion or a command. It makes the sentence sound louder or more forceful.

No	Use of Exclamation Mark	Explanation / Rule	Examples
1	To show strong emotions	Use when showing surprise, excitement, anger, shock, fear, or happiness.	What a beautiful view that is! I can't believe it! That's amazing!
2	To show a strong command	Use with instructions or orders that sound firm.	Stop! Be careful! Sit down now!
3	In exclamatory sentences	Sentences often start with What or How to show strong feelings.	What a mess this room is! How fast he runs!
4	In interjections	Short expressions of feeling also take an exclamation mark.	Wow! Oh no! Hurray!

Semicolon

A **semicolon (;)** is stronger than a comma but not as strong as a full stop.

It helps join ideas that are closely linked.

No	Use of Semicolon	Explanation / Rule	Examples
1	To join two related sentences	Use a semicolon to join two sentences that are closely connected. Tip: If you can use a full stop, you can often use a semicolon.	I wanted to play outside; it started raining. She studied hard; she passed the test.
2	To separate items in a list when the items are long	If the items in a list already have commas, use semicolons to keep the list clear.	We visited Yangon, Myanmar; Bangkok, Thailand; and Hanoi, Vietnam.

Colon

A **colon (:)** is used to introduce or show something important in a sentence.

No	Use of Colon	Explanation / Rule	Examples
1	To introduce a list	Use a colon before a list of items.	You need the following things for school: pencils, books, a ruler, and an eraser. She packed everything for the trip: clothes, snacks, and a water bottle.
2	To give more information	Use a colon to explain or add more detail to the first part of the sentence.	He had one big problem: he lost his homework. I know what I want to be: a teacher.
3	Before a quotation	Use a colon to introduce a quotation.	The teacher always says this: "Try your best."

Brackets

Brackets () are used to add **extra information** to a sentence.

This information is not essential — the sentence still makes sense without it.

No	Use of Brackets	Explanation / Rule	Examples
1	To add extra details	Brackets give extra facts, explanations, or clarifications.	My brother (who is ten years old) loves football. We visited the museum (the one near the river). The puppy (a golden retriever) is very friendly.
2	To add extra dates or numbers	Brackets can show dates, numbers, or additional information.	Shakespeare was born in 1564 (16th century). The school trip will be on Friday (12 December).
3	To explain meanings	Brackets can clarify meanings or give examples.	Many insects (such as ants and beetles) live in colonies. Some words have silent letters (letters you don't say).

Hyphen

A **hyphen** is a short horizontal line.

It is used to **join words** together so the meaning becomes clear.

No	Use of Hyphen (-)	Explanation / Rule	Examples
1	To join two words to make one idea	Hyphens join words that work together as a single description.	a well-known artist a ten-year-old boy sugar-free snacks
2	To join some compound nouns	Some nouns are made by joining words with hyphens.	mother-in-law check-in runner-up
3	To avoid confusion	Hyphens can clarify meaning.	re-cover (cover again) recover (get better) co-operate
4	To join prefixes to words (sometimes)	Not all prefixes need a hyphen, but some do.	ex-president all-knowing self-esteem

Dash

(A dash is longer than a hyphen.)

A **dash** is used to add extra information or to create a strong pause in a sentence.

No	Use of Dash (–)	Explanation / Rule	Examples
1	To add extra information	A dash can introduce extra details, explanations, or examples.	My mum made my favourite lunch – fried rice. He finally answered the question – after thinking for a long time.
2	To show a strong pause or break	A dash can show a sudden change of thought or add emphasis.	I was about to sleep – then the phone rang. She opened the box – it was empty!
3	To add dramatic effect in stories	Writers sometimes use dashes to make sentences more exciting or dramatic.	The door creaked open – slowly. He turned around – and the monster was gone!

Apostrophe

An **apostrophe (')** is used for **two main reasons**.

1. To show possession (ownership)
2. To show contraction (missing letters)

No	Use of Apostrophe (')	Explanation / Rule	Examples
1	For Possession – Singular nouns	Add 's to show something belongs to one person or thing.	the girl's bag the teacher's desk the dog's tail
2	For Possession – Plural nouns ending in –s	Add only ' to show something belongs to more than one.	the students' classroom the teachers' meeting the cats' toys
3	For Possession – Plural nouns NOT ending in –s	Add 's to show something belongs to more than one.	the children's playground the men's jackets the women's team
4	For Contractions	Use an apostrophe to show missing letters when joining two words.	don't = do not can't = cannot I'm = I am it's = it is / it has they're = they are she'll = she will