

2ND TERM LESSONS

uses subordinating conjunctions (before, although, because)
uses relative pronouns (who, which, that, when)
compare two unlike things using 'like' or 'as'
directly comparing two unlike things with our using 'like' or 'as'
using human attributes to animals or things
these are prefixes which means 'NOT'
composed of 1 independent clause (1 subject and 1 verb)
composed of 2 independent clauses and uses FANBOYS
composed of 1 independent clause and 1 or 2 subordinate or relative clause
same sound and spelling but different meaning
same sound but different spelling and meaning
group of words that does NOT give literal meaning
uses speech marks
also called reported speech

TWO TYPES OF SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

TYPES OF SENTENCE

SIMPLE SENTENCE

COMPOUND SENTENCE

COMPLEX SENTENCE

KINDS OF CLAUSE

SUBORDINATING CLAUSE

RELATIVE CLAUSE

FIGURES OF SPEECH

SIMILE

METAPHOR

PERSONIFICATION

HOMONYMS

HOMOPHONES

NEGATIVE PREFIXES

IDIOMATIC PHRASES

