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	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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