

## 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	

