









<p>Week 1 (W.B 23rd April)</p> 	<p>Please learn the correct spelling of these 5 terms and their definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Poem – A piece of writing in which the words are chosen for their beauty and sound and feelings and ideas are given particular intensity. *Poet – The term for the writer of a poem. *Speaker – Sometimes a poem isn't about the poet; a speaker is used instead. *Line – Instead of describing a list of words as a sentence, we call them lines, in poetry. *Stanza – Instead of describing a chunk of sentences as a paragraph, we call them stanzas, in poetry.
<p>Week 2 (W.B 29th April)</p> 	<p>Please learn the correct spelling of these 5 terms and their definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Syllable – A syllable is a single, unbroken sound of a spoken or written word. *Monosyllabic – A word with only one syllable, like, 'dog', 'cat' and 'home'. *Polysyllabic – A word with more than one syllable, like, 'happy', 'lovely' and 'tired'. *Alliteration – This is where several words start with the same letter, like, 'Sizzling sausages spat in the pan'. *Onomatopoeia – This is where a word reflects the sound it makes, like, 'bang', 'hiss' and 'smacked'.
<p>Week 3 (W.B 6th May)</p> 	<p>Please learn the correct spelling of these 5 terms and their definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Imagery – This is when a poet uses visually descriptive words to create a clear picture of something in our minds. *Simile – This is where you make a comparison using the words, 'like' or 'as'. 'Her hair was as golden as the sun.' *Metaphor – This is where you make a comparison <u>without</u> using the words, 'like' or 'as'. 'Her hair was a golden sun.' *Contrast – This is where opposing concepts or ideas are used, like, 'night and day', 'fast and slow' and 'good and evil'. *Enjambment – This is where an idea in a line continues onto the line below without pause.
<p>Week 4 (W.B 13th May)</p> 	<p>Please learn the correct spelling of these terms and their 5 definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *extinction – The dying out of a species. *endangered – The label given to a species which is very likely to become extinct. *wildlife – The collective label for wild animals. *marine life – This is the name for animals that live in the water. *ocean – A very large expanse of sea.
<p>Week 5 (W.B 20th May)</p> 	<p>Please learn the correct spelling of these terms and their 5 definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *charity – An organisation set up to provide help and raise money for those in need. *pollution – The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects. *recycling – To convert waste into reusable material. *documentary – A television show that is based on real people, real life and real events. *exploration – The process of travelling and discovering new lands and places.

<p>Week 6 (W.B 3rd June)</p> 	<p>Please learn the correct spelling of these 5 terms and their definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Proper noun – A noun that refers to a person or a place and therefor requires a capital letter, such as, ‘London’ and ‘Laura’. *Common noun – A noun that refers to a tangible thing, usually an animal or an object, such as, ‘dog’, ‘ball’ or ‘pencil’. *Abstract noun – A noun that refers to an intangible thing, often an emotion or feeling – ‘bravery’, ‘happiness’ or ‘fear’. *Plural – This is a noun that refers to more than one of something. So ‘dog’ becomes ‘dogs’ and ‘wish’ becomes ‘wishes’. *Preposition – This is a word that refers to the position of something, ‘Above’, ‘under’, ‘beside’, ‘before’ etc.
<p>Week 7 (W.B 10th June)</p> 	<p>Please learn the correct spelling of these 5 terms and their definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prefix – This is a letter or a group of letters that appears at the beginning of a word and changes the word’s original meaning, like ‘un’ on ‘unhelpful’ and ‘unhappy’. *Suffix – This is a letter or a group of letters that appears at the end of a word and changes the word’s original meaning, like ‘dom’ on l’ and ‘unhappy’. *Verb – A word that refers to an action, state or occurrence. ‘Run’, ‘dancing’, love’ etc. *Adverb – A word that describes or adds extra detail to a verb. ‘Quickly’, reluctantly’, hesitantly’ etc. *Modal verb – A verb that describes necessity or possibility: ‘will’, ‘might’, ‘may’ etc.
<p>Week 8 (W.B 17th June)</p> 	<p>Please learn the correct spelling of these 5 terms and their definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Adjective – This refers to a describing word, like, ‘pretty’, ‘blue’ and ‘nice’. *Antonym – These are words that are opposite in meaning to each other, like, ‘hot’ and ‘cold’. *Synonym – These are words that are similar in meaning to each other, like, ‘good’, ‘amazing’, ‘fantastic’ and ‘super’. *Minor sentence – This sentence is grammatically incomplete and is usually an exclamation, like, ‘Morning’ or ‘Hi’. *Simple sentence – This is a sentence that usually contains one subject and a verb and is about one thing.
<p>Week 9 (W.B 24th June)</p>	<p>Please learn the correct spelling of these terms and their 5 definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Compound sentence – This is a sentence where there are 2 main clauses joined by a FANBOYS conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). *Complex sentence – This is a sentence where there is at a least one main clause and then one or more subordinate clauses. *Active voice – This is where the subject of the sentence performs the action denoted by the verb (Tom ate the burger). *Passive voice – This is where the subject of the sentence is being acted upon by the verb (The burger was eaten by Tom). *Relative clause – A relative clause is attached to a main clause through a relative pronoun (who, which, that etc)
<p>Week 10 (W.B 1st July)</p>	<p>Please learn the correct spelling of these terms and their 5 definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Ellipsis – Three dots used to indicate the omission of some speech or writing. *Hyphen – The symbol (-) which is used to indicate a compound adjective, like ‘sugar-free’ or ‘carbon-neutral’. *Dash – The symbol (–) which indicates a break in thought, like, ‘It was a sunny day – even with the horseflies – in August’. *Colon – The symbol (:) which can be used to introduce a list of items or an example of something. *Semi-colon –The symbol (;) which can be used to separate two independent clauses and/or to highlight something dramatic or unexpected.