

**Homophones** - words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.

<b>were</b>	is the past tense of are. <i>We were playing football.</i>
<b>where</b>	is used for places and positions. <i>Where is Italy?</i>
<b>we're</b>	is short for 'we are'. <i>We're going to school.</i>
<b>wear</b>	is what you do with clothes <i>I wear slippers.</i>
<b>their</b>	belongs to someone. <i>The children hung up their coats.</i>
<b>they're</b>	is short for 'they are'. <i>They are going to the zoo.</i>
<b>there</b>	is about places. <i>There are three books.</i>
<b>of</b>	<i>The jar was full of biscuits.</i> <i>He is a friend of mine.</i>
<b>off</b>	<i>Time for a break.</i> <i>Twenty pounds off.</i>
<b>too</b>	means 'as well' or 'too much'. <i>I ate too much.</i>
<b>two</b>	is just the number. <i>I want two toys.</i>
<b>to</b>	means towards or is part of a verb. <i>I am going to the park.</i>
<b>new</b>	is not old. <i>Jim bought a new car.</i>
<b>knew</b>	is the past tense of 'know'. <i>Jenny knew how to ride a bike.</i>
<b>no</b>	is used to refuse or disagree. <i>No, I won't go to the park.</i>
<b>know</b>	is regarded as the truth. <i>I know she won't fall off.</i>

# We are great writers because we use these tips!



By Mr Haughton

Start a **new paragraph** when there is:

- a change of topic;
- a jump in time;
- a change of place;
- a new speaker.

## Speech marks used correctly.

“I like dancing,” said Mary.  
Claire cried, “I wanted to ride the horse.”  
“What time is it Tom?” asked Fred.

## Apostrophe to show a letter missing.

do not	don't
will not	won't
can not	can't

## Apostrophe to show something belongs to someone.

John's book  
The dog's tail (1)  
The cats' tails (2+)  
children's  
women's men's

Use a comma between each item in a list, except for the last item where you use 'and'.

He bought five luscious apples, four tangy oranges, three bitter lemons and two delicious pears.

**Similes** usually use 'as' or 'like' and compare something to something else.

*The clouds were fluffy like cotton wool.*  
*He was as cool as a cucumber.*

**Metaphors** describe something as if it was something else.

*The night is a blanket of black.*  
*It was a rainbow of flavours.*

## Astounding Adverbs

quietly, silently,  
bravely, gracefully,  
energetically,  
suspiciously,  
angrily, sulkily,  
sadly, sneakily,  
faintly, stupidly,  
strongly, weakly,  
happily,  
laughing loudly,  
grinning  
unpleasantly,  
running swiftly,  
sleeping soundly,  
gazing longingly,  
sighing wistfully,  
talking secretly,  
stomping angrily,  
dancing elegantly

## Vary those sentences!

### Sentence of three:

The boy opened the door, slipped through the gap and crept into the garden.

### Add words in:

The scruffy dog ran across the busy road.

### Add words at the end:

The dog ran across the road because he saw a cat.

### Add on at the beginning:

When it saw the cat, the dog ran across the road.

### Change words:

The dog scampered across the road when it noticed the cat.

### Add in a simile:

The dog, running like the wind, chased after the fleeing cat.

### Alliterate:

The canny canine capered after the flea-bitten, fleeing feline.