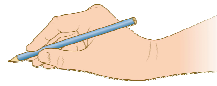


We are great writers because we use these tips!



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

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

By Mr Haughton

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.

use a colon

There are: five gold rings, four calling birds, three French hens, two turtle doves **and** a partridge in a pear tree.

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.**

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

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