

Key language features

Noun – name of person, place or thing. There are 4 types: common noun (name of an object eg. **chair**), Proper noun (person, place or month – needs a capital letter – eg. **January**), Collective noun (name of a group, eg. **herd** of cows) and abstract (name of a feeling eg. **love**)

Adjective – Describes a noun eg. **Hot** water

Pronoun- used in place of noun to avoid repetition eg. Peter brought **his** mother a book for **her** birthday

Verb – an action eg I **jumped**

Modal verbs – show possibility eg **would, could, should**

Adverb – describes a verb. Adverbs usually (but not invariably) end with ly eg. Run **quickly**

Preposition – describes where or when something happens eg I sat **under** the table

Conjunction (may be known as a connective) - joining words eg **because, so, therefore**

Modifier – modifies, or changes the strength of, a description eg. I walked **quite** fast, I walked **reasonably** fast, I walked **exceptionally** fast.

Determiner – determines which nouns we are talking about, eg **those** books, **this** book, **several** books, **one** book, **the** book.

Phrase – a part of sentence without a verb eg the blue car

Clause – a part of a sentence that has verb eg the car drove down the road.

Simple sentence – one action involved eg The boy ran down the road.

Compound sentence - two ideas linked by conjunctions eg The boy ran down the road because he was later for school.

Complex sentence – has a more than one clause, with the extra information separated by commas eg The boy, who was already in trouble, ran down the road because he was late for school.

Simile – saying something is like something else eg. As bold as a lion.

Metaphor – describing something as being something else eg. describing the sun as a beach ball

Alliteration – repeating consonant sounds eg. Sammy snake slithers.

Personification – describing an inanimate object as if it were human eg. The branches shivered in the wind.

Onomatopoeia – words that sound like their meaning eg. Buzz

Repetition – lends emphasis

Rule of 3 – the idea that 3 things/ideas or words have a particular impact eg. The boy was shivering, crying, shaking

Dramatic Irony – when the reader knows something the character's in the text don't know

Juxtaposition - when 2 ideas or characters are placed side by side in order to draw a comparison eg. **Black and white**

Oxymoron – when two opposite ideas are put together for effect eg. **controlled chaos**

Hyperbole – exaggeration/overstatement

Rhetorical Questions – Questions that aren't meant to be answered, designed to make the reader think.