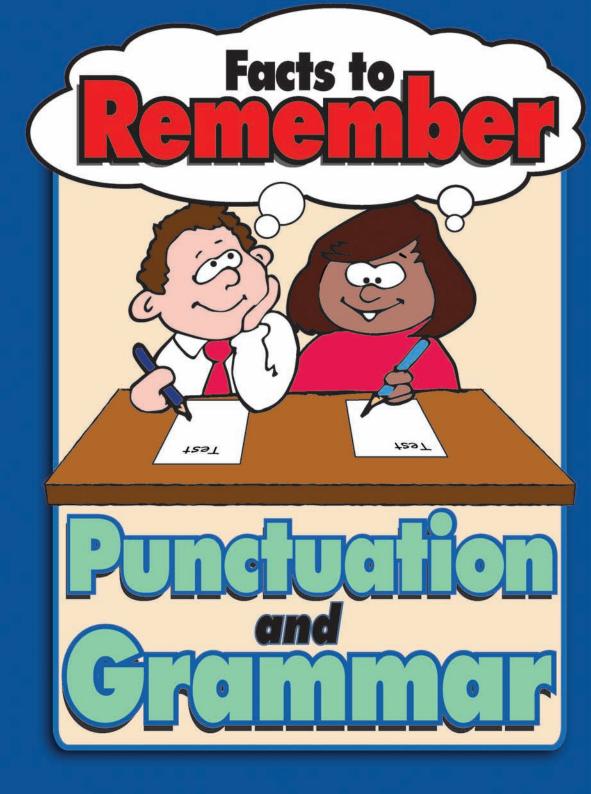


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Making Plurals – Words Ending in 'O'

When making words ending in 'o' plural, add an 's' if there is a vowel before the final 'o'.

For example: zoo becomes zoos.

If there is a consonant before the final 'o' add 'es'.

For example: hero becomes heroes.

If the word is connected to music then just add an 's'.

The word photo also just needs an 's'.



Synonyms and Antonyms

A **synonym** is a word that means **exactly or nearly the same** as another.

For example: a synonym for huge could be gigantic or enormous.

An **antonym** is a word that means the **opposite** of a given word.

For example: an **antonym** for **big** would be **little** or for **fat** would be **thin**.

Ellipsis Marks

Ellipsis marks are used to show when **words** or **information** is **added** to a text but this information is **not really necessary**.

For example: At school, we play games such as cricket, rounders and football on Monday.

This could be shortened with **ellipsis marks**: At school, we play games... on Monday.

Suffixes

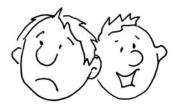
A group of letters such as 'ing' or 'ed' can be added to the end of a verb.

For example: Emma is playing netball or Emma played netball. The 'ed' or 'ing' ending tells us more about when the action took place, in the present or in the past.



Prefixes

Prefixes are sets of letters that are added to the **beginning** of a word. For example: happy can have the prefix 'un' added to it, making it mean the opposite - unhappy.



Making Plurals - Words Ending in 'Y'

When making a word ending in 'y' into a plural, look at the letter before the word 'y'.

If the letter before the 'y' is a vowel, just add 's'.

For example: donkey becomes donkeys.

If it is a consonant change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'es'.

For example: lady becomes ladies.



Statement and Question Sentences

There are different types of sentences.

A statement sentence tells us some information.

For example: Sam is small for his age.

A question sentence asks something.

For example: How tall is Sam?



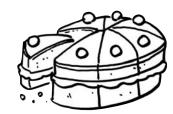
An Instruction or Command Sentence

An instruction or command sentence asks or tells someone to do something.

For example:

Beat the cake mixture until smooth.

Often the verb opens an instruction or command sentence.



Exclamation Sentences

An exclamation sentence shows that we feel strongly about something.

It ends with an exclamation mark (!) and often begins with what or how.

For example:

How fierce is the monster! What a beautiful picture!

