

# DAD WEVERS!

- D**escription
- A**ction
- D**ialogue
- W**here
- A**dverb
- V**erb
- E**stimation of time
- R**hetorical Question
- S**imile or Metaphor
- !**Exclamation or onomatopoeia

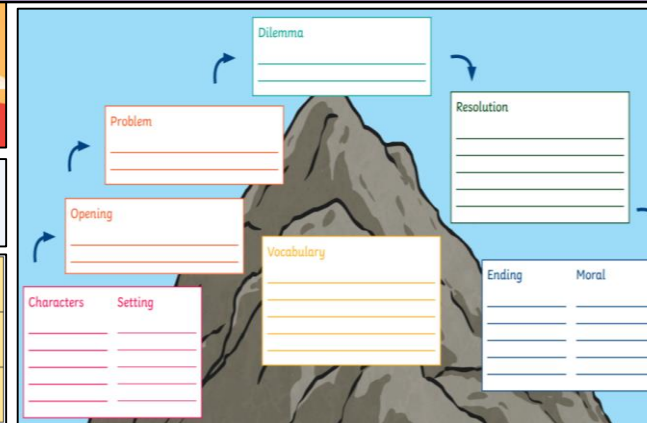


Key text extracts	
Aesop's Fables: a moral at the end	<b>The Hare and the Tortoise:</b> slow and steady wins the race! <b>The Boy Who Cried Wolf:</b> if you keep lying, no one will believe you when you tell the truth.
Greek mythology: helped people make sense of life	<b>Persephone and The Seven Pomegranate Seeds:</b> she the daughter of Zeus and Demeter, goddess of the earth. ... Reluctant to release her, Hades forces <b>Persephone</b> to eat a pomegranate seed, food of the dead. As a result, she can spend only six months out of the year with her mother; the other six months she is destined to spend in the realm of Hades. <b>Theseus and the Minotaur:</b> a young man slays the minotaur and frees the princess.
Just-So Stories by Rudyard Kipling	<b>How the Whale Got Its Throat:</b> he swallowed a mariner, who gave it to him. <b>How the Camel Got Its Hump:</b> the djinn gave the camel a hump to punish its disobedience. <b>How the Rhino Got Its Skin:</b> he rolled and rubbed himself against the
The Legend of George and the Dragon	George slays the dragon, preventing it from eating the young girls in the village.



## Edingly Owl

-ed	<b>Undaunted by the crossfire,</b> the aliens approached.
-ing	<b>Entering in precise v-formation,</b> the aliens approached.
-ly	<b>Menacingly,</b> the dalesks approached.

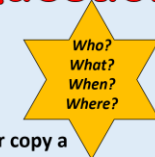


1. Highlight the key word in the question.
2. Scan the text for the key word (or a synonym).
3. Highlight the key word in the text.
4. Read around the key word until you find the answer – highlight if you need to
5. Check the information answers the question.
6. Write the answer down.
7. Repeat for the next question!



## Literal Questions

- The ~~easy~~ questions!
- Usually worth 1 mark
- Sometimes ask you to tick a box or copy a word/phrase
- The answer can be found right there in the text
- Skim-read for the answer



PC Page can only see what is 'right there' in front of him and so he is associated with asking and answering **literal** questions.

## Inference Questions

- Usually worth 2 marks
- You need to think about these questions
- Read between the lines
- Use clues such as words and phrases to find the answer.



The **Text Detective** is a higher ranking member of the police force who can solve **inference** questions by thinking and searching for hidden clues.

## Evaluative Questions

- Usually worth 3 marks – so your answer needs 3 parts
- Often look at the thoughts and feelings of characters or what you think might happen next
- Use **evidence** in the text to explain the reasons for your answer.



The **judge** gives reasons for his answers and explains them using evidence from the text.

### Simile

The sun was *as* round and shiny *as* a gold coin.

### Metaphor

The sun *was* a round, shiny gold coin.

Always identify the key words in the question and the text.

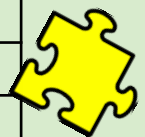


Once you've found them, highlight them. Every. Single. Time!

## Conjunctions

### Subordinating

### Coordinating



For  
And  
Nor  
But  
Or  
Yet  
So



so that  
after  
unless  
although  
until  
as  
when  
because  
whenever  
before  
where  
even if  
whereas  
if  
wherever  
that  
while  
once  
however  
since



time?



place?



topic?



person?

## Paragraphs

### Articles

the  
an  
a

### Demonstrative

this  
that  
these  
those

### Possessive Adjectives

my, your  
his, her  
its, our  
your, their

### Quantifiers

some, any  
few, little  
more, much  
every

### Numbers

one, two  
three, four  
twenty, hundred

### Ordinals

first, second  
third, last  
next

determiners

## Word Class



determiner + adjective + noun

= expanded noun phrases

several furious frogs

<b>Nouns</b>	Proper nouns Concrete nouns Pronouns Abstract nouns	<i>Cinderella, Shrek, Birmingham, Tuesday, January, Mr Roberts, McDonalds, chair, sky, uniform, rucksack, pen, notebook, wolf, child, he, she, we, they, you, I, my, their, yours, mine, his, hers, ours, boredom, anger, rage, despair, disappointment, happiness, bliss</i>
<b>Determiners</b>	qualify the noun	<i>a, an, the, some, many, several, five, one thousand, plenty</i>
<b>Adjectives</b>	describe the noun	<i>nervous, excited, cautious, enthusiastic, unusual, strange, mysterious</i>
<b>Verbs</b>	'doing' or 'being' words	<i>wonder, splash, jump, encourage, visit, enjoy, hate, love, race, dawdle, struggle, giggle, grumble, fly, float, zoom, weave, journey, soar</i>
<b>Adverbs</b>	describe the verb	<i>understandably, seldom, straight, fast, often, never, always, very, quite, too</i>

## Synonyms

Words that have the same or similar meaning.



hot → boiling → scorching

## Antonyms

Words that have the opposite meaning.

hot → cold

Show, don't tell!

### Relative clauses using brackets

My **grandma** (who is eighty-five) is a roller-skating champion.  
I enjoy visiting my **grandma** (who is a roller-skating champion).

### Relative clauses using dashes

My grandma - who is eighty-five - is a roller-skating champion.

### Relative clauses using commas

My grandma, who is eighty-five, is a roller-skating champion.

### Prepositional phrases

A troll lived under the bridge. → Under the bridge lived a troll.

**Simple sentences:** These contain one idea as a main clause. A verb and a subject must be present.

The frogs laughed.

**Compound sentences:** These contain two or more ideas (main clauses), connected by a coordinating conjunction.

The frogs laughed and hopped up and down in excitement.

**Complex sentences:** These contain two (or more) ideas – one as a main clause and the other as a subordinate clause. If the subordinate clause is placed at the beginning of the sentence, it requires a comma before the main clause is written.

The frogs laughed while hopping up and down in excitement.  
While hopping up and down in excitement, the frogs laughed.



### Statements

The frogs floated into the sky.  
Most frogs enjoyed the adventure.

### Questions

Why are the frogs floating?  
Where are the frogs going?

### Commands

Tell the frogs to come back!  
Take a picture of the frogs.

## Fronted adverbials

An adverb or phrase containing an adverb, that appears at the beginning of a sentence.

Excitedly, the frogs glanced around.

In amazement, the turtle gazed at the frogs.

In a flash, the frogs had disappeared.

Remember to include a comma before writing the rest of the sentence.