

Key Quotations – Our Precepts

“When given the choice between being right or being kind, choose kind.” R.J. Palacio, Wonder

“What is beautiful is good and who is good will soon be beautiful.” Sappho

“No man is an island, entire of itself.” John Donne

“It is only with one’s heart that one can see clearly. What is essential is invisible to the eye.” Antoine de Saint-Exupery, The Little Prince

“What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty!” Shakespeare, Hamlet

Techniques

Sibilance – The repeated ‘S’ sound in a line / sentence (the hissing sausages sizzled).

Assonance – The repeated vowel sound in a line / sentence (the crumbling thunder hid the hum of the murderer).

Consonance – A repeated consonant sound in a line / sentence (the giggling girls galloped).

Onomatopoeia – A word which sounds like its meaning (hiss, crack, ooze).

Pathetic Fallacy – When the weather reflects the mood / atmosphere in a piece of writing. (The rain poured down the window pane as she wept for the loss of her cat).

Punctuation: The Semi-Colon

A semicolon is most commonly used to link, in a single sentence, two independent clauses that are closely related in thought.

When a semicolon is used to join two or more ideas (parts) in a sentence, those ideas are then given equal position or rank. (Some people write with a word processor; others write with a pen or pencil.)

Use a semicolon between items in a list or series if any of the items contain commas. (There are basically two ways to write: with a pen or pencil, which is inexpensive and easily accessible; or by computer and printer, which is more expensive but quick and neat.)

Spelling - Plurals

Change to **ves** or add **s**?

Some words ending in **f** or **fe** change to **ves**: *knife - knives, life - lives, wife - wives, shelf - shelves*

Exceptions: add **s**: *roof - roofs, proof - proofs, chief - chiefs*
Words ending in ff add s: *cliffs, sniffs, scoffs, toffs, stiffs, tiffs...*

These words can be either **ves** or **s**: *scarf - scarves or scarfs, dwarf - dwarves or dwarfs*

Change **y** to **ies** or **s**?

a. If the word ends in a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) + y then just add **s**:

boy - boys, journey - journeys, key - keys, tray - trays

b. If the word ends in a consonant + y change y to **ies**:
country - countries, baby - babies, body - bodies, memory - memories

Ambitious Vocabulary

Anomalies – a person or thing that is different to what is usual

Mortality – the fact that people do not live forever

Aversion – a dislike of someone or something

Precepts – rules about really important things (!) / guides to govern our behaviour

Gene – part of the DNA in a cell that controls physical development

Defects – faults, when something goes wrong

Procedure – a way of doing something / an operation in a hospital

Dauntless - fearless

Judgemental – too quick to criticise

Key Words Narrative

Protagonist: The main character in a story who creates the plot, e.g. August

Setting: Where and when the story takes place e.g. America

Dialogue: Any speech or conversation which takes place between the characters

Narrative Voice: The person telling the story:

1st person: I, we

2nd Person: You

3rd Person: They, it, he, she

Theme: The big idea that dominates the story e.g. discrimination and prejudice