

## Week 1 - Poetic Techniques

**Alliteration:** The repetition of words beginning with the same sound.

**Caesura:** A break in a line of poetry - usually in the middle of a line.

**Enjambment:** The running-over of a sentence or phrase from one poetic line to the next .

**Repetition:** Repeating a word or phrase.

**Onomatopoeia:** Words that imitate sounds.

**Rhyme:** Use of words with a similar sound.

**Sibilance:** The repetition of soft consonant sounds in words to create a wooshing or hissing sound in the writing.

**Stanza:** Is a group of lines of poetry forming a unit

**Simile:** Directly compares two things through the use of words such as "like" and "as".

**Imagery:** visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.

## Week 2 - Ambitious Vocabulary

**conformity** - agreement with standards, rules, or laws.

**prejudice** - is an unreasonable dislike of a particular group of people or things, or a preference for one group of people or things over another.

**resemblance** - the state of being similar to or being alike.

**tolerant** - able to tolerate the beliefs, actions, opinions, etc, of others

**unbiased** - showing no prejudice for or against some-

## Week 3 - Synonyms: Sad

**Melancholy:** a feeling of deep sadness, typically with no obvious cause.

*An air of melancholy surrounded him.*

**Sombre:** A dull tone.

*The night sky was sombre and starless.*

**Dismal:** a mood of gloom or depression.

*His dismal mood was not dispelled by finding the house empty.*

**Dejected:** sad and depressed; dispirited.

*She grew more and more dejected.*

**Sorrowful:** feeling or showing grief.

*The sorrowful news reduced her to tears.*

## Week 4 - Grammar: Common Misunderstandings

**Of:** Is a preposition which generally comes before either a noun or pronoun in order to relate that noun/pronoun to another word.

*I am out of time.*

**Have:** Is a verb used to possess, hold or show experience.

I have finished my homework.

The sound of the preposition **of** is similar to the sound of **'ve**—the shortened form of the verb **have**. As a result, **of** is sometimes misused in contractions.

For example:

I **could of** won the race if I tried harder. - WRONG

I **could've** won the race if I tried harder. - RIGHT

**WHERE/WERE/WE'RE**

**Were:** Is the past tense of the verb **are** and is the plural form of *was*.

The **children were** good yesterday.

The **child was** good yesterday.

**We're:** is a contraction made from the two words **we** and **are**.

*I wonder when we're going to the shop.*

**Where:** Is an adverb which refers to a place.

**Singular** = I was, You were, He was, She was, It was

**Plural** = We were, You were, They were