





Escape

from

Pompeii

| | | J noverlage Enna Globerr Clark | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Key Vocabulary | Definition | | | |
| | Coordinating | FANBOYS- For, and, not, but, or, yet, so | | | |
| | Conjunction | | | | |
| | Prefix | A letter or group of letters, for example, `un-' that is added to the beginning of a word in order | | | |
| | | to form a different word. For example, the prefix `un-' is added to `happy' to form `unhappy. | | | |
| | Subordinating | ISAWAWABUB- If, since, as, when, although, while, after, before, until, because | | | |
| | Conjunction | | | | |
| | Suffix | A letter or group of letters, for example, `less-' that is added to the beginning of a word in order | | | |
| | | to form a different word. For example, the suffix 'less' is added to 'hope' to form 'hopeless.' | | | |
| | | The pied piper of Hamelin | | | |
| | Councillors | A member of a council | | | |
| | Extortionate | A huge amount | | | |
| | Orphans | A child without parents. | | | |
| | Piper | A person who plays a pipe | | | |
| | Scavenging | To search for and collect anything usable. | | | |
| | Shanty Town | A deprived area on the outskirts of a town consisting of large numbers of small houses. | | | |
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| | Citizens | AN inhabitant of a particular town or city. | | | |
| | Haggling | TO bargain persistently usually over the price of something | | | |
| | Harbour | A place on the coast where ships may moor (park) in shelter. | | | |
| | Politicians | A person professionally involved in politics | | | |
| | Taverns | An inn or pub | | | |
| | | | | | |

Word class

| Noun | Adjective | Verb | Adverb | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Person place or thing | Describes a noun | A doing word | Describes a verb (usually end in ly) | |
| Boy, girl, tree, park, sister, shops, cat, orange, planet, | Titanic, stunning, peaceful, splendid, enraging | Bake, love, sing, fly, drink, sleep, carry, sweep | Angrily, quickly, yesterday, calmly, rarely, cautiously. | |
| The petite boy danced passionately. Curiously, the young girl tiptoed into the colossal room. | | | | |

Single clause sentences often include a subject and verb. The **boy wore** a yellow jacket. Quickly, the dog chased after the ball. The table has four legs. Only seconds later, the children darted out for play. Multi clause compound sentence Compound sentences contain two independent clauses. They are joined using FANBOYS (coordinating conjunctions). I like chocolate and I also like ice-cream I went to the shop, but it was closed. I had some money left over, so I bought some sweets. Multi clause subordinate clauses contain both main clauses and subordinate clauses. A subordinate clause begins with a subordinating conjunction. I practise my spellings every night because I want to do well on my spelling test. Although the sun was shining, it felt cold outside. Possessive apostrophe Apostrophe for omission Used to show possession. Used to show missing letters. Amy's car It is too hot for me = it's too hot for me. Robert's shoes are dirty. We have gone to town = We've gone to The cats' whiskers are long, town. The children's toys are in the box. You cannot fly= You can't fly **Metaphor** Simile A simile in directly compares A metaphor compares something Definition two things to show the directly to something else, in order to create an image or similarities between the resemblance two. Similes use as or like a to compare. As cold as ice. Her cheeks were on fire. Example Swim like a fish. He had a heart of stone. As cool as a cucumber. Sweet like pie