sentences that grab the reader's attention.

In a newspaper article, the lead usually answers the 5 Ws and H questions.

Metaphor A metaphor compares two unlike things or ideas without using like of 48.

Noun A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, quality, or event.

Onomatopoeia Onomatopoeia is the use of words that imitate sounds, for example, buzz, or zoom.

Outline An outline is a plan to show how your writing will be organized.

Paragraph A paragraph is a group of sentences about one main idea or topic.

Parentheses [0] Parentheses contain a word or phrase so it is set off from the rest of a sentence.

Period [.] A period is a kind of end punctuation that shows a sentence is a statement or command.

Personification Personification describes an animal or object as if it had human characteristics.

Point-form Notes Point-form notes express ideas in the fewest possible words. They do not use complete sentences.

Prefix A prefix is a word or syllable put at the start of a word to change its meaning.

Preposition A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.

Pronoun A pronoun is a word that can be used in place of a noun to refer to a person, place, or thing.

Proofreading Proofreading involves the correction of spelling, punctuation, and capitalization errors.

Publishing Publishing involves making a good copy of your writing that is ready for other people to read.

Purpose The purpose is the goal of your writing.

Question A question is a sentence that asks something.

Question Mark [?] A question mark kind of end punctuation that shows sentence is a question.

Quotation Marks [* 1] Quotation in are used to show the actual words someone speaks.

Revising Revising is the process of looking at your writing once again a making changes to improve it.

Rhyme Rhyme is the repetition of s in different words, especially at the of words; for example, boy rhymes v toy.

Rhythm Rhythm is the arrangemen beats in a line of poetry.

Run-on Sentence A run-on sentence formed when two sentences are put together without proper punctuation

Semicolon [;] A semicolon is a punctuation mark that is stronger the comma but not as strong as a period.

Sentence A sentence is a group of w that express a complete thought. Eve sentence has a subject and a verb. Th are four types of sentences—statemen command, question, and exclamation

Sentence Fragment A sentence fragment is a group of words that does not explain a complete thought.

Simile A simile uses the words like at to compare two unlike things.

Slang Slang is very informal language made up of new and colourful words a phrases.

Statement A statement is a sentence gives information.

Stereotype A stereotype is a faise idea about a particular group. "Teenages at troublemakers" is a stereotype.

Suffix A suffix is a syllable of letters added to the end of a word to charge meaning or function.

Synonym Synonyms are words that mean the same thing or almost the same thing.

Verb A verb is a word that expressive action, event, or state of being

Capitalization

Capital letters are also sometimes called upper case

Use capital letters ...

to begin sentences or quotations

for all proper nouns (see Proper Nouns, page 100)

for the main words in titles—the first word, the last word, and every word between that conveys meaning

for titles and family names

for days, months, and holidays

for businesses and organizations, political parties, and religions

for historical events, eras, and documents

for celestial bodies for all the letters in acronyms

for special effects

Examples

Lina was rushing. G mumbled, "Hold you

Ricardo Diaz, Dr. Lee Fredericton, New Bru

Lord of the Rings
The Simpsons
Beauty and the Beast
The First of Many Step

I asked Mom for a ride. Sunday, January, Divali

The United Nations, The Progressive Conserva Party, Islam

Confederation, The Information Age, The Constitution Act

Saturn

BTW (by the way)

BOO!