English KO : Year 8 Term 1: Writing

Structure		Rule	Example
1.	**Subordinate clauses**	**Subordinate clauses can start with a subordinating conjunction.** **When you put a subordinate clause at the start of a sentence, a comma comes next. When the subordinate clause is at the end of a sentence, it doesn't need a comma.** **after / although / as / because / before / even / despite / if / once / since / unless / while**	**<u>Because she was hungry</u>, she had a sandwich.** **She had a sandwich <u>because she was hungry</u>.**
2.	**Noun appositives**	**A noun appositive is a noun or noun phrase that renames or gives detail about a noun right beside it.** **When the appositive interrupts the sentence, it's surrounded by commas.** **When the appositive starts the sentence, it's followed by a comma.** **When the appositive ends the sentence, there's a comma before it.**	**Sarah<u>, a new student with brown hair,</u> stood nervously in the corridor.** ***<u>A new student with brown hair,</u> Sarah stood nervously in the corridor.*** ***In the corridor stood Sarah<u>, a new student with brown hair.</u>***
3.	**Correlative conjunctions**	**A correlative conjunction is a pair of words that joins clauses. These pairs of words express two ideas at once - usually ideas that are slightly different from one another.** **When you use not only… but also…, the two phrases *must* be the same parts of speech (for example, two verbs OR two nouns).** **…both… and…** **…neither… nor…** **…not only… but also…**	**Both** Michael and Sarah got their gifts. Iago is **neither** honest **nor** benevolent. Lily eats **not only** string beans, **but also** broccoli. Lily **not only** runs**, but also** swims.

4.	**More specifically / In particular**	**Sometimes, we make a point or write a sentence about a quotation and we want to give more detail about a part of our sentence or part of the quotation.** **We can use 'more specifically' and 'in particular' to do this.**	**More specifically, it is the shade of blue that the sea turns when the sun is at its brightest.** **In particular, the youngest child's eyelids were closing due to her exhaustion.**
5.	**Tricolon**	**Tri means three. Colon means "limb" or "part".** ***Tricolon* is a rhetorical term for a series of three parallel words, phrases, or clauses.** **It can be constructed by:** a) Including a list of three ideas b) Writing three sentences which are linked by style and content. c) Using a sentence then a colon to introduce a list of three phrases.	a) You are talking to a man who has *laughed in the face of death, sneered at doom*, and *chuckled at catastrophe*. b) Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn. c) Ours is the age of substitutes: instead of language, we have jargon; instead of principles, slogans; instead of genuine ideas, bright ideas.
	Some ; others	**To highlight our point of views, we contrast two groups of people or two different ideas.** **We can use Some ; other to do this.** **There must be a complete sentence (with a subject and a verb) on either side of the semi-colon.**	**Some people like playing football; others like watching it.** **Some days are interesting; others bore me senseless.**