GCSE English Language Knowledge Organiser – TECHNICAL ACCURACY IN WRITING
This refers to your use of vocabulary, sentence structure, spelling and punctuation.

eduqas Part of WJEC

SPELLING

Tip: Improve the accuracy of your spelling by keeping track of your errors. You might be able to identify patterns of errors or find common errors that you can learn from.

Use sayings and mnemonics

For example: 'i' goes before 'e', except after 'c' (helpful for many words that are pronounced with an 'ee' sound).

Homophones

Be aware of words that sound the same (or similar) but are spelled differently. Keep a list for easy checking. Common misspelled homophones include:

to/too/two	there/their
your/you're	were/we're/where
which/witch	here/hear
new/knew	peace/piece

GRAMMAR

Grammar refers to the rules that are in place for words to be accurately organised on a page.

You are expected to demonstrate:

- an accurate and effective command of grammar
- accurate and effective control of sentence construction
- secure control of tense and agreement.

Tense

The part of the sentence (verb) that tells you when something happened.

Agreement

The matching correct version of the verb with the subject of the sentence.

VOCABULARY TIPS

The best way to develop your vocabulary is to **read**, **read**, **and read some more!**

When reading, use a dictionary to find out meaning of unfamiliar words you encounter.

SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Good writing uses a variety of these sentences.

Clause – one or more phrases linked to a verb.

Simple sentence – one clause with a capital letter at the beginning and a full stop at the end.

Compound sentence – two simple sentences joined together, usually using 'and', 'or' or 'but'.

Complex sentence – more than one clause, but if you separate them, only one could become a simple sentence on its own.

Parenthesis – a clause that adds extra detail or ideas to a sentence. This is separated from the rest of the sentence by one of the following:

Commas ,..., Brackets (...) Dashes –...–

USEFUL TERMINOLOGY TO THINK ABOUT VOCABULARY

Type	Explanation
Noun	A naming word.
Pronoun	A word used in place of a noun.
Verb	A word used to describe an action, or state.
Adjective	A word that describes a noun.
Adverb	A word that suggests how the verb or action is completed.
Preposition	Explains where or when the noun is.
Connective	Used to link ideas in a piece of writing.
Dialogue	Words spoken by characters in a text.
Imperative	This is a type of verb that commands or instructs.

PUNCTUATION REMINDERS

Full stops go at the end of sentences that don't use a question mark or exclamation mark.

Capital letters are used at the starts of sentences, proper nouns and for the word 'I'.

Apostrophes for contractions show where letters are missing when words have joined together, e.g. don't (do not).

Apostrophes for possession show that something belongs to or is connected to something else, e.g. The King's palace.

Comma splicing is when you use a comma instead of a full stop or a conjunction to connect two main clauses. This should be avoided!

USEFUL LINKS

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zxgqmnb/revision/1

https://howtospell.co.uk/

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwfkwxs/revision/1

https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/a1-a2-grammar

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zs9gtyc/revision/2

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/skillswise/sentence-structure/zjds7nb

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z37f39q/revision/1