

English	Investigating Text		Year 7	Term 1										
<p>Week 1: Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Non-fiction: true, based on evidence and facts Fiction: not true or based on fact Audience: type of reader the writer is writing for Form (text type): what type of text the piece is Effect: what the piece makes us think or know Comprehension: understanding the text we have read Retrieval: picking out information from a text Suggestion: what we, a writer, does not actually tell us but what we think from what they have said Summarise: state the main points of something</p>	<p>Week 2: Text Type</p> <p>Narrative: fiction, a story Diary: usually non-fiction, someone's record of their daily activities, thoughts and feelings Letter: non-fiction, a written communication to a specific person or organisation Information leaflet/page: non-fiction to give information only Fact file: non-fiction, contains only facts about something Poem: fiction, structured in stanzas Articles: non-fiction, usually in magazines or newspapers and report an event that has already happened</p>		<p>Week 3: Purpose</p> <p>Persuade: to make someone agree with you and see your point of view Argue: to debate an opinion or point of view Inform: to tell someone about something Advise: to suggest options of how something could be done Entertain: to provide enjoyment Explain: to make something clear by giving details about it</p>											
<p>Week 4: Word class and Grammar</p> <p>Noun: a naming word. (table, dog, girl, school) Proper noun: a specific name of someone or something. Always begins with a capital letter (Rover, Sally, Trinity Academy Leeds) Adjective: describes a noun (the green grass. The sun was shining) Adverb: describes a verb (He ran quickly, she laughed loudly) Simple sentences: once clause, has to have a noun and a verb, begin with a capital letter and end with an end stop. (I went to the shop) Verb: a doing word, a word which describes an action (He skipped) Homophones: words which sound the same, are usually spelled differently, and mean different things (hear and here, bear and bare, knight and night) Capital letters: must be used to being a sentence and to begin proper nouns</p>	<p>Week 5: Literacy Skills</p> <p>Apostrophes of contraction: used to show two words have been contracted into one. The apostrophe replaces the missing letter They are – they're; we are – we're; did not – didn't; was not – wasn't, have not – haven't, will not – won't</p> <p>Apostrophes of possession – used to show that something or someone belongs to someone or something.</p> <p>Her parents' house was cosy. It is James' pen. The dog's bone was stolen by the neighbour's cat. It is Kate's bag.</p>		<p>Week 6: Literacy Skills: Homephones</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1467 790 2184 1489"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1467 790 1659 858">their</td> <td data-bbox="1664 790 2184 858">Belonging to someone</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1467 861 1659 930">there</td> <td data-bbox="1664 861 2184 930">In or at a place</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1467 933 1659 1002">they're</td> <td data-bbox="1664 933 2184 1002">Contraction of they are</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1467 1005 1659 1166">were</td> <td data-bbox="1664 1005 2184 1166">The past tense of 'be' : we are studying today – are is from to be. The past tense would be: we were studying yesterday</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1467 1169 1659 1489">we're</td> <td data-bbox="1664 1169 2184 1489">The contracted form of 'we are'</td> </tr> </table>		their	Belonging to someone	there	In or at a place	they're	Contraction of they are	were	The past tense of 'be' : we are studying today – are is from to be . The past tense would be: we were studying yesterday	we're	The contracted form of 'we are'
their	Belonging to someone													
there	In or at a place													
they're	Contraction of they are													
were	The past tense of 'be' : we are studying today – are is from to be . The past tense would be: we were studying yesterday													
we're	The contracted form of 'we are'													