

English	Investigating Text	Year 7	Term 1										
<p><b>Week 1: Key Vocabulary</b></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><b>Week 2: Text Type</b></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><b>Week 3: Purpose</b></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><b>Week 4: Word class and Grammar</b></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 <b>green</b> grass. The sun was <b>shining</b>)            Adverb: describes a verb (He ran <b>quickly</b>, she laughed <b>loudly</b>)            Simple sentences: one 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 <b>skipped</b>)            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 begin a sentence and to begin proper nouns</p>	<p><b>Week 5: Literacy Skills</b></p> <p>Apostrophes of contraction: used to show two words have been contracted into one. The apostrophe replaces the missing letter  <b>They are – they're; we are – we're; did not – didn't; was not – wasn't, have not – haven't, will not – won't</b></p> <p>Apostrophes of possession – used to show that something or someone belongs to someone or something.  <b>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.</b></p>	<p><b>Week 6: Literacy Skills: Homephones</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1469 791 1659 858">their</td> <td data-bbox="1664 791 2190 858">Belonging to someone</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1469 861 1659 928">there</td> <td data-bbox="1664 861 2190 928">In or at a place</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1469 932 1659 999">they're</td> <td data-bbox="1664 932 2190 999">Contraction of they are</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1469 1002 1659 1168">were</td> <td data-bbox="1664 1002 2190 1168">The past tense of 'be' : we <b>are</b> studying today – <b>are</b> is from <b>to be</b>. The past tense would be: we <b>were</b> studying yesterday</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1469 1171 1659 1489">we're</td> <td data-bbox="1664 1171 2190 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 <b>are</b> studying today – <b>are</b> is from <b>to be</b> . The past tense would be: we <b>were</b> studying yesterday	we're	The contracted form of 'we are'
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