




Week 1: Common Methods	Week 2: ! and ?	Week 3: Pronouns and Perspective
<p><b>Simile:</b> A comparison that is not literal. Uses like or as. <i>Examples: As hot as the sun.</i></p> <p><b>Rhetorical questions:</b> Asking a question that does not require an answer. <i>Examples: How would you feel?</i></p> <p><b>Alliteration:</b> Beginning more than one word with the same sound. <i>Examples: Seven swans are swimming.</i></p> <p><b>Triplets:</b> Three consecutive words used in the form of a list. <i>Examples: Fox hunting is cruel, heartless and unnecessary.</i></p> <p><b>Repetition:</b> Repeating something that has already been written. <i>Examples: Why? Why would she say that?</i></p> <p><b>Onomatopoeia:</b> Words that imitate the sound they are describing. <i>Examples: hiss, boom, bang, echo.</i></p>	<p><b>Exclamation mark (!):</b> Used to express strong emotions (<i>excitement, anger, shock and despair</i>) or emphasise a point. <i>Examples: The ending of Cirque Du Freak is spectacular! Help!</i></p> <p><b>Question mark (?):</b> Used when you ask a question. <i>Examples: When are we going to read? What time is it?</i></p> <p>Both ! and ? are used at the end of a sentence and replace a full stop.</p> <p>You must only use one at a time.</p>	<p><b>Pronouns:</b> Words used to replace a noun or proper noun. <i>Examples: I, he, she, we, they, our, you, them, their.</i></p> <p><b>1<sup>st</sup> person:</b> Referring to yourself or a group that you are in and is used to show personal experience. <i>Example: I walked down the road. We are going to the park.</i></p> <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> person:</b> Addresses and engages the audience directly. <i>Example: You will really enjoy the ride.</i></p> <p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> person:</b> Not written from the writer’s or reader’s point of view. <i>Example: He glided elegantly down the road.</i></p> <p><b>Perspective:</b> Texts are often written from a certain point of view. You can identify the pronouns to help you understand the perspective.</p>
Week 4: Adverbs and Adverbial Phrases	Week 5: Alternatives for ‘suggests’	Week 6: Homophones
<p><b>Adverbs:</b> Words used to modify (<i>change</i>) verbs. They tell us when, where, how, or how often an action is performed.</p> <p><b>Adverbial Phrases:</b> Phrases (more than one word) which do the same as an adverb.</p> <p><i>When: He spoke to me <b>after dinner</b>.</i></p> <p><i>Where: She looked <b>everywhere</b>.</i></p> <p><i>How: He spoke <b>quietly</b>.</i></p> <p><i>How often: He doesn’t <b>often</b> play football.</i></p> <p>When you use adverbs at the beginning of the sentence, they should be <b>followed by a comma</b>.</p> <p><i>Example: Today, he spoke to me.</i></p>	<p>When explaining a quotation you need to give details about what the writer is trying to suggest or make the reader think/feel.</p> <p>You can use these words to introduce your ideas: <b>suggests, demonstrates, implies, conveys, shows, indicates, portrays, has connotations of, reflects, indicates.</b></p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <p><i>The sun shining <b>suggests</b> that the weather is nice and therefore the boy is happy.</i></p> <p><i>The word ‘shouted’ <b>has connotations of</b> anger and implies that the teacher is raising their voice.</i></p>	<p><b>Homophones:</b> Words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.</p> <p><b>There/ their/ they’re</b></p> <p>There: place. <i>Example: The pencil is over there.</i></p> <p>Their: belonging to something/ someone. <i>Example: Their house is small.</i></p> <p>They’re: they are. <i>Example: They’re going on holiday.</i></p> <p><b>Your/ you’re</b></p> <p>Your: belonging to something/ someone. <i>Example: Your car is fast.</i></p> <p>You’re: you are. <i>Example: You’re a really good student.</i></p> <p><b>To/ too/ two</b></p> <p>To: preposition to show direction or change. <i>Example: He cycled to the beach. The mood in the room changed from joy to disbelief.</i></p> <p>Too: Adverb to show the extent of something. <i>Example: It is too expensive to have a takeaway every day.</i></p> <p>Two: The written form of the number. <i>Example: The boy ate two bagels at break.</i></p>
<div><div><p><b>Trinity TV</b></p><p>For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:</p><p>Trinity TV &gt; Year 7 &gt; English &gt; Stone Cold</p></div></div>		



Revision Strategies

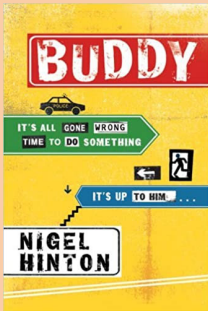
- 1. Create a set of **flashcards** with key words on one side and definitions or pictures on the other.
- 2. Create a **quiz** to check whether someone has understood the information.
- 3. Create a **mind map** by putting a topic in the middle of your page and surrounding it with ideas or examples.
- 4. Create a **poster** to demonstrate the key ideas.
- 5. Re-write the definitions from the knowledge organiser in **your own words**.
- 6. Create an **acronym** (letters which stand for words) to help you remember key information.
- 7. **Look, cover, write, check** your spelling words.
- 8. Write a **paragraph** about a topic of your choice to demonstrate the focus of your knowledge organiser.

Recommended Reading:

Enjoying this term’s text? Why not try:

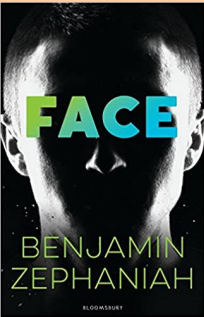
Buddy by Nigel Hinton

Buddy is a young boy who comes from a poor home, he is neglected by his parents and is often picked on at school for being poor, but he’s desperate to go on the school trip.



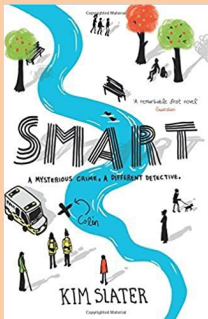
Face by Benjamin Zephaniah

Martin’s life is completely changed when his face is badly scarred in a joyriding accident.



Smart by Kim Slater

Kieran is obsessed with detectives and crime investigation but it’s not until Kieran happens upon the body of a homeless man that his skills are put to practice.



Context Timeline:

Queen Elizabeth I Shakespeare born  Spanish Armada	Daemonologie <b>Romeo and Juliet</b> <b>Othello</b> <b>Macbeth</b> The King James Bible The Duchess of Malfi  Paradise Lost	Robinson Crusoe Gulliver’s Travels  Johnson’s Dictionary	Pride and Prejudice Frankenstein  <b>A Christmas Carol</b> Wuthering Heights Little Women War and Peace	<b>The Hound of the Baskervilles</b>  <b>Animal Farm</b> <b>An Inspector Calls</b> Nineteen Eighty Four  The Colour Purple  The Handmaid’s Tale The Witches, Matilda <b>Stone Cold</b> <b>Cirque du Freak</b> <b>Refugee Boy</b>	
1500s – 16 <sup>th</sup>	1600s - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1700s – 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1800s – 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1900s – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	2000s – 21 <sup>st</sup>
	King James I Gunpowder Plot Shakespeare died  Newton discovers gravity  The Great Plague The Great Fire of London	Georgian period begins  Industrial revolution begins  American Independence  Jenner discovers vaccinations French Revolution First steam train Dickens born Napoleonic Wars  The Poor Law Queen Victoria Crimean War Abolition of Slavery Dickens died Invention of cars		Invention of planes  Titanic sinks World War 1 Russian Revolution Fleming discovers penicillin World War 2 Decolonisation Queen Elizabeth II Martin Luther King assassinated The moon landing The Cold War Invention of the internet Ethiopian-Eritrean War 9/11 Brexit Covid-19	