English—Animal Farm

Trinity Academy Bradford • Trinity Academy Halifax

Week 1: Complex Sentences

A complex sentence is a sentence with a **main clause** (a phrase which makes sense on its own) and a **subordinate clause** (a phrase which doesn't make sense on its own).

Example: *I went to the park even though I didn't want to.*

I went to the park. This is a complete simple sentence.

even though I didn't want to. This is not a complete sentence as it does not make sense until you add it to a main clause.

Week 2: Embedded Clauses

Embedded clause: A subordinate clause in the middle of a complex sentence. It doesn't make sense on its own and must have punctuation on either side. You can use parentheses (brackets) or a pair of commas.

Examples: The crocodile, which had been lurking under the water, pounced towards its prey.

The crocodile (which had been lurking under the water) pounced towards its prey.

Week 3: Inference

Inference: The ideas you infer/work out from reading something, what the text makes you think of, the connotations of a text.

Examples:

The man was crying therefore he must be upset about something.

*The **black** sky **hung** overhead: Black and hung have connotations of death.*

Week 4: Word Patterns

Writers think carefully about the word choices in their writing in order to create a specific effect or mood for the reader or audience.

Sometimes writers choose to create a pattern by linking words across a paragraph or whole text. The words that create a pattern can be grouped together in a 'field'.

Lexical field: Words that are associated with a specific topic or subject.
Example: The lexical field of football would be: pitch, ball, players, goal, score, and team.

Semantic field: Words that are associated by meaning.
Example: A semantic field of violence would be: shred, ripped, beat, pulsed, throbbed, smashed, and shrieked.

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Week 5: Grammar

Was or were?

Was: Singular past tense verb.

Examples: The house was abandoned. The dog was lonely.

Were: Plural past tense verb.

Examples: We were hungry. They were excited.

Is or are?

Is: Singular present tense verb.

Examples: He is happy. The house is wonderful.

Are: Plural present tense verb.

Examples: They are happy. The dogs are running around.

Have (not *of*)

The phrases 'should of', 'would of' and 'could of' are always wrong.

The correct contractions of the verbs 'should have', 'would have', 'could have' are 'should've', 'would've', 'could've'.

Example: He should not have been late to lesson.

Week 6: Dash and Ellipsis

Dash (-): Used to add extra information at the end of a sentence.

A dash is a mid sentence punctuation and does not need a capital letter after it.

Example: Please call my mum - she's at home.

Ellipsis (…): Used to show a pause, hesitation or interruption in speech. An ellipsis can also be used to indicate missing words from a quotation to shorten it.

Examples: "I'm… I'm pleasantly surprised." 'The house was large, red, brick...and built over 100 years ago.'

An ellipsis can also be used to leave a cliffhanger at the end of a sentence or text.

Example: Suddenly, it was gone…