





Week 1: Word Types

Noun (n.): A person, place, object, or idea.

Examples: William Shakespeare, Halifax, school, love.

Adjective (adj.): Describes or gives more information about a noun.

Examples: Intelligent, colourful, calm, melancholy.

Verb (v.): An action or state of being.

Examples: Writing, run, thought, whispered, am, are.

Adverb (adv.): Describes or gives more information about a verb.

Examples: Neatly, fast, carefully, yesterday.

Week 2: Apostrophes

Apostrophes are used for omission and possession.

Omission: In place of a missing letter, to demonstrate when two words are contracted (shortened) into one.

Examples: do not = don't, would not = wouldn't, could not = couldn't, they are = they're, it is = it's

Possession: Used to show that one thing belongs to something or someone.

Examples: The cat's bowl.

If the noun ends in 's' or is a plural you just add an apostrophe.

Example: James' bag. The brothers' feet were muddy.

Week 4: Persuasive Methods 2

In addition to remembering the **MADFOREST** techniques for persuasion, you could use these.

Hypophora: When you ask a question and then immediately answer it yourself.

Example: Would you vote for change? Of course you would!

Anecdote: A short, personal story that helps your audience or reader understand your idea.

Example: Just last week, I witnessed a terrible example of littering as I walked down the street and saw crisp packets everywhere.

Flattery: Complimenting your reader or audience to gain their support.

Example: An intelligent individual like you will of course support this decision.

Exaggeration: Going over the top or over-elaborating a point in order to make appear more important, bigger or better than necessary.

Example: This is the greatest fair in the world, you have to visit!

Week 5: Narrative Voice

Narrator: The voice who recounts the story to the reader. The narrator can be one of the main characters or can be **omniscient** (detached from the main story and knowing more than the characters in the story do.

Examples: It was a quiet day in September as the sun began to rise.

Monologue: Where one person or character shares their feelings or point of view.

Examples: I wish I hadn't gone eaten that extra sandwich for lunch, I feel too full now.

Dialogue: Where two people engage in a conversation with each other.

Examples: 'What are you doing?' asked Joe.

'Revising my knowledge organiser. You?' replied Sarah.

'Same. Are you nearly finished?'

Week 3: Homophones

Homophone: Words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.

There/ their/ they're

There: place. Example: The pencil is over there.

Their: belonging to something/ someone. *Example: Their house is small.*

They're: they are. Example: They're going on holiday.

Your/ you're

Your: belonging to something/ someone. Example: Your car is fast.

You're: you are. Example: You're a really good student.

To/too/two

To: preposition to show direction or change. *Example: He cycled to the beach. The mood in the room changed from joy to disbelief.*

Too: Adverb to show the extent of something. *Example: It is too expensive to have a takeaway every day.*

Two: The written form of the number. *Example: The boy ate two bagels at break.*

Week 6: Direct Speech

Direct speech: the words said out loud by a character in a book, clearly punctuated using speech marks "..."

Rules to remember:

- Each new character's speech starts on a new line.
- Speech is opened and closed with speech marks.
- Each line of speech starts with a capital letter.
- The line of speech ends with a comma, full stop, exclamation mark or question mark <u>inside</u> the speech marks.

A **reporting clause** can be used to say who speaks and when. It can appear before or after the speech.

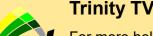
Examples: "You'll never guess what I've just seen!" exclaimed Jane.

Jane said "You'll never guess what I've just seen!"

Be clear about the difference between speech and quotation marks.

Quotation marks ('...') are used around quotations from a text.

Example: The writer uses the imperative verb 'go' to suggest...



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