



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 inside 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...*



Trinity TV

For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:  
Trinity TV > Year 8 > English