

English	Investigating Text	Year 7	Term 1
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Week 1: Key Vocabulary	Week 2: Text Type	Week 3: Purpose	
<p>Non-fiction: true, based on evidence and facts</p> <p>Fiction: not true or based on fact</p> <p>Audience: type of reader the writer is writing for</p> <p>Form (text type): what type of text the piece is</p> <p>Effect: what the piece makes us think or know</p> <p>Comprehension: understanding the text we have read</p> <p>Retrieval: picking out information from a text</p> <p>Suggestion: what we, a writer, does not actually tell us but what we think from what they have said</p> <p>Summarise: state the main points of something</p>	<p>Narrative: fiction, a story</p> <p>Diary: usually non-fiction, someone's record of their daily activities, thoughts and feelings</p> <p>Letter: non-fiction, a written communication to a specific person or organisation</p> <p>Information leaflet/page: non-fiction to give information only</p> <p>Fact file: non-fiction, contains only facts about something</p> <p>Poem: fiction, structured in stanzas</p> <p>Articles: non-fiction, usually in magazines or newspapers and report an event that has already happened</p>	<p>Persuade: to make someone agree with you and see your point of view</p> <p>Argue: to debate an opinion or point of view</p> <p>Inform: to tell someone about something</p> <p>Advise: to suggest options of how something could be done</p> <p>Entertain: to provide enjoyment</p> <p>Explain: to make something clear by giving details about it</p>	
Week 4: Word class and Grammar	Week 5: Literacy Skills	Week 6: Literacy Skills: Homephones	
<p>Noun: a naming word. (table, dog, girl, school)</p> <p>Proper noun: a specific name of someone or something. Always begins with a capital letter (Rover, Sally, Trinity Academy Leeds)</p> <p>Adjective: describes a noun (the green grass. The sun was shining)</p> <p>Adverb: describes a verb (He ran quickly, she laughed loudly)</p> <p>Simple sentences: once 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)</p> <p>Verb: a doing word, a word which describes an action (He skipped)</p> <p>Homophones: words which sound the same, are usually spelled differently, and mean different things (hear and here, bear and bare, knight and night)</p> <p>Capital letters: must be used to being a sentence and to begin proper nouns</p>	<p>Apostrophes of contraction: used to show two words have been contracted into one. The apostrophe replaces the missing letter</p> <p>They are – they're; we are – we're; did not – didn't; was not – wasn't, have not – haven't, will not – won't</p> <p>Apostrophes of possession – used to show that something or someone belongs to someone or something.</p> <p>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.</p>	their	Belonging to someone
		there	In or at a place
		they're	Contraction of they are
		were	The past tense of 'be' : we are studying today – are is from to be . The past tense would be: we were studying yesterday
		we're	The contracted form of 'we are'