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What grammar should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that sentences can be used for effect, such as single clauses for drama in fiction or for emphasis in non-fiction - that the range of subordinate clauses can be used to different effects depending on the intended impact on the reader - that relative clauses can be written with an implied (ie. omitted) relative pronoun depending on the context in which it is used - that vocabulary choices and grammatical structures are best suited to either formal or informal texts, choosing as appropriate - that the passive voice affects the presentation of information in a text by potentially removing the noun which 'did' an action which can have an intended impact on the reader - that the perfect form of verbs can mark more specific relationships in time when recounting events - that the use of plural nouns and nouns showing possession need accurate use of apostrophes to show the intended meaning

What punctuation should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that commas are a crucial piece of punctuation for conveying the precise meaning of a sentence, separating a main clause from other linked subordinate clauses or phrases - that brackets, dashes or commas can be used to indicate parenthesis with each giving a different emphasis to the words written in parenthesis depending on their importance - that semi-colons can be used to mark a boundary between two independent clauses that are linked, often by theme - that colons can be used to mark a boundary between two independent clauses that are linked, often with the second clause adding more detail to the first clause - that dashes can also be used to mark a boundary between two independent clauses that are linked, often with the second providing some form of explanation of the first clause - that hyphenated words clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity

Writers' Knowledge to support me in writing my own texts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on identifying the audience and purpose of the writing - Select the appropriate form, using other similar writing as models for the writing - Reinforce the full range of non-narrative devices previously learnt - Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary - Consider how authors have developed characters and settings in stories read, listened to or seen and how settings can reinforce the atmosphere of a text - Describe settings, characters and atmosphere and integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action - Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion across paragraphs (eg. use of synonyms, adverbials to link ideas between different paragraphs, etc.) - Ensure correct subject and verb agreement, distinguishing between the language of speech/writing, choosing the appropriate register for the purpose of writing - Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning by considering how to up-level the quality of a piece of writing - Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors and make necessary amendments

What grammar will I know by the end of the term?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be secure in knowing the following grammatical features, using them confidently in narrative & non-narrative texts: - different functions of words, ie. determiner, pronoun, etc. - the function of subject, verb, object within all sentence types - that sentences, ie. single clauses for drama in fiction or for emphasis in non-fiction; multi-clause with a range of subordinate clauses, such as those with subordinating conjunctions; those with relative pronouns (ie. relative clauses); and those with verbs without a subject specified (ie. non-finite verb clauses) can be used to different effects for an intended impact on the reader - that different verb forms/tenses clarify relationships in time - that vocabulary choices and grammatical structures are best suited to either formal or informal texts, choosing as appropriate, such as use of active/passive voice to have an impact on a reader

What punctuation will I know by the end of term?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be secure in knowing the following punctuation marks, using them confidently in specific narrative & non-narrative texts: - that commas are crucial for conveying the precise meaning of a sentence and avoiding ambiguity in its intended meaning - that brackets, dashes or commas can indicate parenthesis - that semi-colons can be used to mark a boundary between two independent clauses that are linked, often by theme - that colons can mark a boundary between two independent clauses that are linked, the second often adding more detail - that dashes can mark a boundary between two independent clauses that are linked, the second providing an explanation - that hyphenated words clarify meaning and avoid ambiguity - that the full range of punctuation can be used alongside inverted commas to correctly punctuate all forms of speech

Key Vocabulary	
Subject	Who or what 'does' or 'is' something, usually just before the verb
Object	Who or what is acted upon by the verb, usually just after the verb
Active voice	The subject of the verb is 'doing' the action
Passive voice	The subject of the verb is 'having something done to it'
Single clause sentence	This type of sentence consists of one main clause; it can be used for dramatic effect in fiction or emphatic effect in non-fiction
Multi clause sentence	This type of sentence consists of more than one clause – there has to be one main clause accompanied by subordinate clause/s
Synonym	Words that mean the same – or nearly the same – as each other
Antonym	Words that mean the opposite of each other
Apostrophe	This can be used to show when a word has been made shorter by dropping one or more letters, known as a contraction. An apostrophe can also show ownership or possession
Hyphen	This is used to join two or more words that create a single unit
Colon	This can be used to introduce a list, examples or explanations
Commas	These have a number of uses so need very careful checking! One important use is as parenthesis, adding information to a clause
Brackets	These can also be used to add extra information into a clause
Dashes	These can be used in pairs to add extra information into a clause or on their own to add a second clause explaining a first clause
Semi-colon	This can be used between two related main clauses; or it can separate longer phrases in a list, introduced by a colon
Ellipsis	This can refer to three dots meaning that a word has been missed out or a sentence has not been finished, ie, to suggest tension
Parenthesis	Using brackets, commas or dashes to add extra information
Cohesion	This refers to ways in which a writer links parts of a text together
Cohesive devices	Words or phrases which show how the different parts of a text link together: determiners and pronouns; conjunctions; adverbs and adverbials; and specifically repeated language and themes

Texts to be read and styles of writing to be explored during this term				
The Lake [Visual Literacy]	The Lighthouse [Visual Literacy]	The Hook	Fairy tale twists	Autobiography – Boy
				