

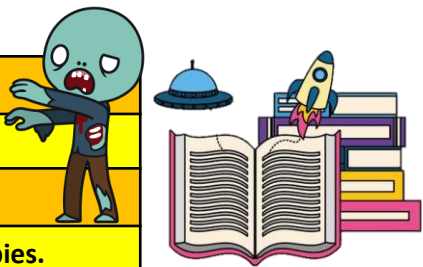
Year Seven English (Term 1.2)

Features of a newspaper report	
Orientation	The lead paragraph (the introduction). It sets the scene for the main body by explaining who, what, where and when the story is concerned.
Picture	An image – usually a photograph or court illustration – of something relevant to the subject of the newspaper report.
Headline	short and snappy (often using techniques such as alliteration/puns/shock-factor) to catch the reader’s eye. It should make the reader want to know more.
Reorientation	the concluding (final) paragraph, usually written in present or future tense. It brings the reader up-to-date with the story.
Date	tells us when the report was published – not when the event occurred. It is written in full.
Caption	gives a short written description about the picture.
Subheading	a short, snappy sentence or phrase that gives more information about the headline. It doesn’t give away the story though!
Quotes	included in the main body to make it sound more reliable. The quotes are usually given by witnesses or people affected by the story.
Byline	details who the report has been written by.
Main body	gives the details of the story. It is found between the orientation and reorientation. It usually contains two or more quotes.

Interrogative Words: words to begin questions with
who # what # where # when # why # how # whose # which
Imperative verbs that could be used when interviewing someone
describe # explain # justify # tell # evaluate # defend # summarise # compare
Who, what, when, where? The answer is literally right there!

Non-Fiction Writing

Active Voice
<i>Zombies invaded</i> the quiet town of Bromsgrove.
Passive Voice
The quiet town of Bromsgrove <i>was invaded by</i> zombies.



- 1. Highlight the key word in the question.
- 2. Scan the text for the key word (or a synonym).
- 3. Highlight the key word in the text.
- 4. Read around the key word until you find the answer – highlight if you need to
- 5. Check the information answers the question.
- 6. Write the answer down.
- 7. Repeat for the next question!



### Literal Questions

- The easy questions!
- Usually worth 1 mark
- Sometimes ask you to tick a box or copy a word/phrase
- The answer can be found right there in the text
- Skim-read for the answer

Who? What? When? Where?

PC Page can only see what is 'right there' in front of him and so he is associated with asking and answering literal questions.

### Inference Questions

- Usually worth 2 marks
- You need to think about these questions
- Read between the lines
- Use clues such as words and phrases to find the answer.

Why? How?

The Text Detective is a higher ranking member of the police force who can solve inference questions by thinking and searching for hidden clues.

### Evaluative Questions

- Usually worth 3 marks – so your answer needs 3 parts
- Often look at the thoughts and feelings of characters or what you think might happen next
- Use evidence in the text to
- explain the reasons for your answer.

Why? How?

The judge gives reasons for his answers and explains them using evidence from the text.

### Explaining PEEL: I had an unusual childhood

**P** - I had a pet elephant when I was a child.

**E** - My parents owned a circus.

**E** - I have a photograph showing me gazing dreamily out of the window with my pet elephant.

**L** - This photo proves that I had a pet elephant when I was a child.

Knowledge Organiser

### POINT

I believe that...  
It is my view that...  
In my opinion...  
The author is trying to convey the message that...  
It appears/seems that...

### EVIDENCE

When the author writes...  
A clear example of this is...  
This can be shown by...  
When considering statements such as...  
The use of...

### TECHNIQUE

~ LINES ~ ENJAMBMENT ~ END STOPPING  
~ ASSONANCE ~ ALLITERATION ~ METAPHOR ~ SIMILE ~ PERSONIFICATION ~ ONOMATOPOEIA ~ REPETITION ~ PUNS ~ CONNOTATION ~ DOUBLE MEANINGS ~ AMBIGUITY ~ WORD ORDER ~ ADJECTIVES ~ KEY WORDS AND PHRASES ~ SLANG ~ MISSPELLINGS ~ INTERTEXTUALITY ~ STYLE

### ANALYSIS

This demonstrates that the author wants the reader to feel/think/believe...  
The effect of [INSERT TECHNIQUE] is to make the reader consider/contemplate/evaluate...  
Based on this evidence, it appears that...  
It is clear from the quote above that...  
This is significant because it suggests that...  
The author uses these literary techniques to...

### PEEL

LINK

### SO WHAT? WHY DOES THIS POINT MATTER?


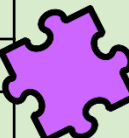

LINK IT BACK TO THE QUESTION

Bias: one perspective
Balance: more than one perspective

Persuasive Writing Techniques		
P	power of three	Flying away like this is reckless, selfish and downright dangerous.
E	emotive language	I am devastated. My darling children will be heartbroken when they hear their favourite farmyard friends have abandoned them.
R	rhetorical questions	How would you feel if I were to float away? Who would take care of you then?
S	say it again (repetition)	How could you abandon me like this? How could you? How?
U	undermine opposing views	Whilst some may argue that.... I wholeheartedly disagree because...
A	anecdote	The last time pigs flew like this, they flew all the way to Australia and never returned. The farmer lost his livelihood.
D	direct address	You must come down to Earth immediately!
E	exaggeration	The world will end if you don't return immediately! I shall die of a broken heart!

analyse	analysis	balance	annotation	Non-fiction	balance	communicate	comparative	connotation	fact	opinion	convey	demonstrate	evaluate	point of view
bias	highlight	judgement	impression	portrayal	reflect	journalism	broadcast	stereotypes	active	passive	angle	perspective	Key vocabulary	

Conjunctions

Subordinating		Coordinating	
so that	after		For
unless	although		And
until	as		Nor
when	because		But
whenever	before		Or
where	even if		Yet
whereas	if		So
whenever	that		
while	once		
however	since		

Relative Clauses

My grandmother (**who** is ninety-two) is a gymnast.

Italy – **where** pizza is said to have been invented – is in Europe.

The vases, **which** were antiques, were extremely valuable.

Johnny reminded us, “**Always** begin a new speaker on a new line!”

“**T**ake care with your punctuation,” he added.

Semi-colons separate two independent clauses

A whale is not a fish; it is a warm-blooded mammal.

Colons separate two dependent clauses

Whales are mammals **while** sharks are fish  
→ whales are mammals; sharks are fish.

Instead of ‘said’, try: shouted ~ yelled ~ called ~ laughed ~ giggled ~ cried ~ whispered ~ muttered ~ explained ~ exclaimed ~ questioned ~ announced ~ protested ~ argued ~ sighed ~ moaned ~ complained ~ disagreed ~ agreed ~ lied ~ admitted

Layout

1

Mr. T. Smith  
89 Foxhole Lane,  
Twinklstone,  
WA12 4QP.

Your address

2

Monday 26th November 2016

Date

3

Mr. S. Pilkington,  
32 Warren Drive,  
Warwickshire,  
S13 4AP.

Recipient's address

4

Dear Mr Pilkington,

Greeting

5

I am writing to complain about the vegetables purchased from your shop three days ago.  
  
Firstly, the potatoes which were not only hollow, but had an infestation of ants within them. Secondly, the 500g of mushrooms were actually doorknobs which had been painted grey. Last was the watermelon. Upon closer inspection this was no watermelon, rather a football painted green.  
  
This standard is unacceptable and I demand a refund for these goods. You should expect a rival from myself within the week.

Main body

6

Yours sincerely  
Mr. T. Smith

Closing farewell

Formal: Yours sincerely,  
Informal: Yours faithfully,

Simple sentences

These contain one idea as a main clause. A verb and a subject must be present.

The werewolf growled.

Compound sentences

These contain two or more ideas (main clauses), connected by a coordinating conjunction.


The werewolf growled **and** stalked the oblivious girl.

Complex sentences

These contain two (or more) ideas – one as a main clause and the other as a subordinate clause. If the subordinate clause is placed at the beginning of the sentence, it requires a comma before the main clause is written.

The werewolf growled **while** stalking the oblivious girl.  
**While** stalking the oblivious girl, the werewolf growled.

**WORLD OCTOPUS DAY**



ALL SPECIES ARE VENOMOUS, BUT THE BLUE-RINGED OCTOPUS IS THE ONLY ONE DANGEROUS TO HUMANS, RESPONSIBLE FOR AT LEAST TWO DEATHS.

**OCTOPUSES VS. OCTOPI**

THE PLURAL IN ENGLISH IS "OCTOPUSES," BUT THE GREEK PLURAL FORM "OCTOPODES" IS SOMETIMES USED. "OCTOPI," WHILE COMMONLY USED, IS CONSIDERED INCORRECT.

AN OCTOPUS HAS 3 HEARTS

THE GIANT PACIFIC OCTOPUS CAN WEIGH MORE THAN 600 POUNDS

OCTOPUSES ARE ABOUT 90% MUSCLE

OCTOPUSES CAN QUICKLY CHANGE THE COLOR AND TEXTURE OF THEIR SKIN

A mature female octopus can have up to 280 suckers on each arm! Each sucker contains thousands of chemical receptors, with sensitivities to both touch and taste.

BECAUSE THEY DON'T HAVE BONES, EVEN LARGE OCTOPUSES CAN FIT THROUGH AN OPENING THE SIZE OF A QUARTER

300 RECOGNIZED SPECIES OF OCTOPUS

Octopuses inject their grey with venom using a beak similar to a bird's made from the same tough material as a lobster shell.

NATIONAL AQUARIUM | aqua.org

DADWAVERS!

Description ~ Action ~ Dialogue ~ Where ~ Adverb ~ Verb ~ Estimation of time ~ Rhetorical questions ~ Simile ~ Subordinating Conjunction ~ Onomatopoeia!