

## Year 7 Term One Knowledge Organiser: Investigating Texts

### Week One: Key Vocabulary:

1. **Non-fiction** - true, based on evidence and facts
2. **Fiction** - not true or based on fact
3. **Audience** -type of reader the writer is writing for
4. **Form** (text type) - what type of text the piece is
5. **Effect** - what the piece makes us think or know
6. **Comprehension** - understanding the text we have read
7. **Retrieval** - picking out information from a text
8. **Suggestion** - what we a writer does not actually tell us but what we think from what they have said
9. **Summarise** - state the main points of something

### Week Three: Purpose

1. **Persuade** - to make someone agree with you and see your point of view
2. **Argue** - to debate an opinion or point of view
3. **Inform** - to tell someone about something
4. **Advise** - to suggest options of how something could be done
5. **Entertain** - to provide enjoyment
6. **Explain** - to make something clear by giving details about it

### Week Five: Literacy Skills

1. **Apostrophes of contraction** - Used to show two words have been contracted into one. The apostrophe replaces the missing letter  
**they are - they're, we are - we're, did not - didn't was not - wasn't, have not - haven't, will not - won't**
2. **Apostrophes of possession** - used to show that something or someone belongs to someone or something  
**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.**

### Week Two: Text Type

1. **Narrative** - fiction, a story
2. **Diary** - usually non-fiction, someone's record of their daily activities, thoughts and feelings
3. **Letter** -non-fiction, a written communication to a specific person or organisation
4. **Information leaflet/page** - non-fiction to give information only
5. **Fact file** - non-fiction, contains only facts about something
6. **Poem** - fiction, structured in stanzas
7. **Articles** - non-fiction, usually in magazines or newspapers and report an even that has already happened

### Week Four: Word class and Grammar

1. **Noun** - a naming word. For example: table, dog, girl, school
2. **Proper noun** - a specific name of someone or something. Always begins with a capital letter. For example: Rover, Sally, Cathedral Academy, Wakefield
3. **Adjective** - describes a noun. For example: The **green** grass. The sun was **shining**.
4. **Adverb** - describes a verb. For example: He ran **quickly**. She laughed **loudly**.
5. **Simple sentence** - one 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.
6. **Verb** - a doing word, a word which describes an action. For example: He **skipped**.
7. **Homophones**- words which sound the same, are usually spelled differently, and mean different things. For example: hear and here, bear and bare, knight and night
8. **Capital letters** -must be used to begin a sentence and to begin proper nouns

### Week Six: Literacy Skills: Homophones

Their	Belonging to someone
There	In or at a place
they're	contraction of they are

were	The past tense of 'be'. For example: 'we <b>are</b> studying today' - 'are' is from <i>to be</i> . The past tense would be 'we <b>were</b> studying yesterday'
we're	The contracted form of 'we are'
wear	Put something on, such as clothes or a hat or damage (wear down), erode
where	What place or position something or someone is in