

Year 7 – Roots – 100% Sheet

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Types of Words:</p> <p>Adjectives – words that describe a noun, e.g. ‘small’.</p> | <p>Adverbs - words that describe how an action is carried out, e.g. ‘quickly’.</p> | <p>Antonyms – a word opposite in meaning to another, e.g. ‘good – bad’.</p> | <p>Verbs – words that show action, e.g. ‘run’, ‘laugh’.</p> | <p>Personal pronouns – a short word used as a substitute for the proper name of a person or thing, e.g. ‘he’, ‘they’, ‘it’.</p> |
| <p>Literary Devices:</p> <p>Alliteration - When words start with the same sound to create an effect, e.g. ‘busy bee’.</p> | <p>Humour – a literary tool that makes the audience / reader laugh</p> | <p>Hyperbole – a way of writing that makes something sound better or worse than they are, e.g. ‘I’m starving’.</p> | <p>Metaphor – when one thing is described as another, e.g. ‘the sea is an ogre’.</p> | <p>Repetition - when a word or phrase is used more than once, e.g. ‘Education, education, education’.</p> |
| <p>Punctuation</p> | <p>Exclamation marks, (!), show strong feelings and convey emotion.</p> | <p>Commas, (,), are used to separate items/adjectives in a list.</p> | <p>Apostrophes, (’), can be used to show that letter(s) are missing or ownership.</p> | <p>Question marks, (?), indicates a question, e.g. Where are the books?</p> |
| <p>Sentences</p> | <p>Long sentences can be used to slow down the pace of action in a narrative.</p> | <p>Short sentences can be used to show a fast pace of action in a narrative.</p> | <p>Simple sentences contain one independent clause, with a subject and a predicate.</p> | <p>Compound sentences connects two independent clauses with a coordinating conjunction.</p> |

Year 7 – Roots – 100% Sheet

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Types of Words:</p> <p>Adjectives – words that ____ a noun, e.g. '____'.</p> | <p>Adverbs - words that ____ how an ____ is carried out, e.g. '____'.</p> | <p>Antonyms – a word ____ in meaning to another, e.g. '____'.</p> | <p>Verbs – words that show ____, e.g. '____', '____'.</p> | <p>Personal pronouns – a short word used as a ____ for the proper ____ of a ____ or thing, e.g. '____', '____'.</p> |
| <p>Literary Devices:</p> <p>Alliteration - When words start with the same ____ to create an effect, e.g. '____'.</p> | <p>Humour – a literary tool that makes the audience / reader ____.</p> | <p>Hyperbole – a way of writing that makes something sound ____ or ____ than they are, e.g. '____'.</p> | <p>Metaphor – when one thing is described as ____, e.g. '____'.</p> | <p>Repetition - when a word or phrase is ____ more than once, e.g. '____'.</p> |
| <p>Punctuation</p> | <p>Exclamation marks, (!), show ____ and convey ____.</p> | <p>Commas, (,), are used to separate ____ / ____ in a list.</p> | <p>Apostrophes, ('), can be used to show that ____ are ____ or ____.</p> | <p>Question marks, (?), indicates a ____, e.g. ____</p> |
| <p>Sentences</p> | <p>Long sentences can be used to ____ the pace of action in a narrative.</p> | <p>Short sentences can be used to show a ____ of action in a narrative.</p> | <p>Simple sentences contain one ____ clause, with a ____ and a predicate.</p> | <p>Compound sentences connects two ____ clauses with a coordinating ____.</p> |