

## YEAR 7- NON-FICTION READING 100% SHEET

Literary Devices	
<b>Nouns</b>	A word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, substance, or quality.
<b>Pronoun</b>	A word which has been used instead of a noun or noun phrase.
<b>Verbs</b>	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.
<b>Adjectives</b>	A word to modify a noun.
<b>Alliteration</b>	Repetition of consonant sounds
<b>Simile</b>	Comparing two (usually unlike) things using 'like' or 'as'.
<b>Metaphor</b>	A comparison of two things without using the word 'like' or 'as'.
<b>Onomatopoeia</b>	A word or phrase which reproduces the sounds of the thing being described.
<b>Personification</b>	Giving something, which is non-human, a human characteristic.

Structure	
<b>First person</b>	A narrator who is a character in the story and tells the tale from his or her point of view.
<b>Third person</b>	Point of view in which the narrator is outside of the story - an observer
<b>Repetition</b>	Using the same word or phrase more than once.
<b>Listing</b>	A list of words and phrases, images and ideas.
<b>Chronological</b>	(of a record of events) following the order in which they occurred.

Key concepts and ideas	
<b>Skimming</b>	Skimming is when you look over a text quickly to get the general idea of it. You don't need to read every word - just pick out key words and sentences.
<b>Scanning</b>	Scanning is when you look over a text quickly, line by line, hunting for key words, dates, names and numbers. It's a useful skill to use when you need answers to specific questions.
<b>Facts</b>	A fact is something that is known to be true.
<b>Opinions</b>	A thought or belief about something or someone.
<b>Attitudes</b>	A feeling or opinion about something or someone, or a way of behaving that is caused by this.
<b>Views</b>	An opinion, belief, or idea, or a way of thinking about something.
<b>Summary</b>	A brief statement or account of the main points of something.

Sentence Structure Rules	
<b>Main Clause</b>	A clause that can make sense alone. Includes a subject and predicate.
<b>Subordinate Clause</b>	A clause that cannot make sense alone.
<b>Simple Sentence</b>	A sentence with one subject and predicate. Contains only one main clause and can make sense alone.
<b>Complex Sentence</b>	A sentence with two or more clauses. At least one main clause and one subordinate clause joined together by a subordinating conjunction.
<b>Compound Sentence</b>	A sentence with two main clauses joined together with a conjunction or punctuation such as a semi-colon. Both clauses make sense alone.
<b>Exclamatory sentence</b>	An exclamatory sentence is one that expresses sudden or strong emotions and feelings using an exclamation mark at the end of it.
<b>Connectives</b>	A connective is a word or phrase that links clauses or sentences.
Punctuation	
<b>Full stop</b>	Used to mark the end of a sentence.
<b>Commas</b>	Used in four main cases: lists, direct speech, to separate clauses and to mark off parts of a sentence.
<b>Exclamation mark</b>	A punctuation mark (!) indicating an exclamation.

