

Year 7 – MEDIEVAL(Term 3) 1100-1470		The analysis paragraph so far		Reading Skills		Grammar	
TEACHER VERSION		Answer sentence Mini-plot Evidence Inference		Why does inference need to be specific? Saying that Emily in Chaucer’s Knight’s Tale, is <i>good</i> could apply to many characters. But saying that “fair Emily” is <i>beautiful</i> is particular to her.		Revisit all grammar from the first two terms: noun types, verb types, adjective types, articles, phrase & clauses, sentence types, tenses	
Bounce-back – grammar term 1 /2		I AM A FORESTER		How can two inferences both be correct? Someone may think that the merchant’s wife “kissing” the servant Damian was <i>wicked</i> . Whilst someone else may think it was <i>true love</i> & <i>fair</i> as she was married to the really old and jealous Merchant.Both are correct & both are specific.		Reading tasks	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abstract noun Concrete noun Proper noun Modal verb Imperative verb Descriptive adjective Evaluative adjective Emotive adjective Articles Phrase Main clause Subordinate clause Simple sentence Compound sentence Complex sentence Simple past, present and future tense Punctuating speech 		Imperative verbs Appeal Modal verbs Alliteration Figurative language Opinion Repetition Emotive language Statistics Triadic structure Exaggeration Rhetorical question		Writing Skills		A fiction analysis & a non-fiction analysis	
				When should you start a new paragraph? TipTop (Time, place, topic, person)		Writing tasks	
				How do you ensure cohesion in a paragraph or whole text? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topic sentence – first sentence of the paragraph signals the topic of the whole paragraph Pronoun referencing – after saying the noun once, you then use a pronoun a few times after than. Conjunctions – these can be subordinate or co-ordinate. Try not to use them always at the start of a sentence or paragraph. Prepositions – these words create a direction to your writing. They are words like: in, on, to, with, after. Fronted adverbials – particularly time adverbials show a sense of order in the text. Ellipsis – missing words in a sentence (done for effect) can suggest that you’ve already explained this, creating a link to earlier in the text. Repetition – a repeated word /phrase Motif – a repeated image to represent something. 		Write a persuasive leaflet & a narrative piece.	
				How do you vary your paragraphs for effect? Long paragraphs can suggest complexity of an idea or a never ending feeling. Short paragraphs can create emphasis or a shock effect.			
Bounce-back – reading term 1/2							
Understanding that an answer is personal		Bounce-back – writing term 1/2					
Understanding how evidence strengthens a preposition		Understanding that punctuation and capitalisation bring voice and clarity to writing.					
Understanding that inference is personal		Understanding that sentence crafting creates direction and pace in writing					