

# LITERACY MAT

## Year 7 English



ST BERNARD'S  
HIGH SCHOOL

LOVE ONE ANOTHER AS I HAVE LOVED YOU

## PUNCTUATION

### Full stop (.)

To show the end of a sentence.

### Comma (,)

To list or to separate clauses.

### Exclamation mark (!)

To end a sentence and show shock or surprise.

### Question mark (?)

To pose/end a question.

### Apostrophe (')

To show possession or omission.

### Speech marks ("")

To show direct speech – the exact words spoken or quoted.

### Colon (:)

To introduce a list, statement or quote in a sentence.

### Semi colon (;)

To separate two sentences that are related and of equal importance.

### Hyphen (-)

To separate extra information from the main clause by holding words apart

### Dash (–)

To add extra information in the middle or at the end of a sentence

## APOSTROPHES

### Omission – missing out a letter

He didn't mean to.

### Possession – to show ownership

Mrs Barrett-Porter's class.

### Plural Possession – ownership when the noun

already ends in S

The girls' bags

## COMMAS

You should use a comma when you:

- **separate a list of adjectives**  
*e.g. He is a happy, confident man.*
- **write a list**  
*e.g. I ate chocolate, ice cream and pizza.*
- **mention a city and its country**  
*e.g. I am in New York, America.*
- **separate clauses within a sentence**  
*e.g. She called loudly, but no one heard.*
- **separate a relative clause**  
*e.g. Mrs Jones, the head teacher, walked past.*
- **use speech marks**  
*e.g. "I like dancing," said Maria.*

## SPEECH MARKS

### THE RULES!

1. Start a new line for each new speaker.
2. Speech marks open and close the speech.
3. Start the speech with a capital letter.
4. If speech is not at the start of a sentence, put a comma before the direct speech.
5. Add punctuation before closing the speech.

*E.g. The prince said, "Can I enter the castle?"  
"Of course," said the troll.*

## PARAGRAPHS

**TiPToP** is a way of remembering when to start a new paragraph.

Do this when there is a **change of:**

- ☐ Time
- ☐ Person i.e. speaker
- ☐ Topic
- ☐ Place

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## VOCABULARY 1

### HOMOPHONES

#### there/their/they're

There – position      Their – 'they' own it

They're – they are

#### your/you're

Your – you own it      You're – you are

#### its/it is

Its – ownership      It's – it is

### PARTS OF SPEECH

1. **Noun:** names a person, place, thing or idea  
*e.g. girl, Mr. Smith, student, cup, bravery*
2. **Pronoun:** replaces a noun  
*e.g. you, I, we, they, himself, yours, who*
3. **Adjective:** describes a noun or pronoun  
*e.g. the red house, huge dog, bright hope*
4. **Verb:** expresses an action or state  
*e.g. the dog ran, I am happy, the apple fell*
5. **Adverb:** describes verb, adjective or adverb  
*e.g. he sang loudly, she arrived late*
6. **Preposition:** relates the place or time  
*e.g. the dog sat under the table*
7. **Conjunction:** joins clauses or links sentences  
*e.g. Stacey and Dan can drive*
8. **Interjection:** short exclamation of feelings  
*e.g. Oh no! Oops, the door slammed. Ouch!*

## VOCABULARY 2

### FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

- **Alliteration** – repeated opening consonant sounds
- **Onomatopoeia** – words sounding like what they are
- **Assonance** – repetition of vowel sounds
- **Sibilance** – repetition of s/sh/ch sounds
- **Metaphor** – saying one thing is something else
- **Simile** - one thing is 'like' or 'as' something else
- **Personification** – giving a human characteristic to something non-human *e.g. The sun smiled.*
- **Pathetic Fallacy** – using the setting to reflect a character's emotions
- **Antithesis** – two words/ideas placed close together for the reader to heighten difference
- **Hyperbole** – over-exaggeration *e.g. These shoes are killing me.*

### KEY QUESTION WORDS

**Explain** – give reasons

**Infer** – to read between the lines

**Analyse** – zoom into the connotations of language

**Evaluate** – make judgements about the writer's purpose

**Compare** – draw out similarities and differences

## SENTENCES

### SENTENCE STRUCTURES

**Simple Sentences** contain a subject and a verb. They may also can contain an object.

*e.g. Sarah likes to read in the library.*

**Compound sentences** join two simple sentences using the conjunctions: *and, but, and or.*

*e.g. Sarah likes to read in the library but Tom prefers to read at home.*

**Complex sentences** contain a **main clause** with one or more **subordinate clauses**. They may use **connectives** like *because, since, although and after.*  
*e.g. Although the rain had stopped, the pitch was still water-logged.*

### TYPES OF SENTENCES

1. **Declarative** – a statement ending in a full stop.  
*e.g. The house was on the hill.*
2. **Interrogative** - a question *e.g. Have you finished yet?*
3. **Exclamatory** - shows strong feeling; ends with an exclamation mark. *e.g. The monster is attacking!*
4. **Imperative** - a command; ends in a full stop or an exclamation mark. *e.g. Isabella, go home!*