

THE  
**DUSTON**<sup>TDS</sup><sub>4-19</sub>  
SCHOOL

# Knowledge Organiser

Year 10: Unit 4  
Support English  
Reading and Writing



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Name:

Class:

## Big Questions

Week 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I SHOW READING COMPREHENSION SKILLS?</li><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I WRITE TO ADVISE?</li><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I SHOW MY COMPREHENSION SKILLS?</li></ul>
Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I WRITE CREATIVELY? EXTENDED WRITING TASK</li><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I IMPROVE MY CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS? FEEDBACK</li><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I SHOW MY COMPREHENSION SKILLS?</li></ul>
Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● BQ; HOW CAN I WRITE TO ADVISE?</li><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I SHOW MY COMPREHENSION SKILLS?</li><li>● BQ; HOW CAN I WRITE IN A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE?</li><li>●</li></ul>
Week 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I SHOW MY COMPREHENSION SKILLS?</li><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I CREATE A SETTING FOR A GHOST STORY? EXTENDED WRITING</li><li>● BQ; HOW CAN I IMPORVE MY CREATIVE WRITING?</li></ul>
Week 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I SHOW MY COMPREHENSION SKILLS?</li><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I EXPRESS MY OPINON IN A SERIES OF WHOLE CLASS DISCUSSIONS?</li><li>● BQ: HOW CAN I SHOW MY COMPREHENSION SKILLS?</li></ul>

## Short stories we will read

First-Day Fly

Growing Up

The Roller Coaster

Charles

The Night the Ghost Got In

The Elephant's Child

The Monkey's Paw

	Key Vocabulary
<b>Imperative verb</b>	verbs that are used to give instructions or to tell someone to do something
<b>Modal verb</b>	verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation
<b>Tension</b>	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event
<b>Empowering</b>	make (someone) stronger and more confident, especially in controlling their life and claiming their rights
<b>Persuasion</b>	the action or process of persuading someone or of being persuaded to do or believe something
<b>Narrative voice</b>	the perspective the story is told from
<b>Respect</b>	a way of treating or thinking about something or someone
<b>Disrespect</b>	lack of respect or courtesy
<b>Advice</b>	guidance or recommendations offered
<b>Conflict</b>	a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one
<b>Metaphor</b>	a figure of speech that describes something by saying it's something else
<b>Personification</b>	a representation of an inanimate object as a person.

<b>Onomatopoeia</b>	a word that suggests the sound it describes
<b>Adjective</b>	a word used to describe a noun
<b>Pathetic Fallacy</b>	using weather to create a mood or tone
<b>Sensory Imagery</b>	writing which engages a reader's five senses
<b>Discussion</b>	the activity in which people talk about something and tell each other their ideas or opinions
<b>Imperative verb</b>	verbs that are used to give instructions or to tell someone to do something
<b>Modal verb</b>	verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation
<b>Tension</b>	a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event

## Additional Terminology

	Term	Definition
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## Homework.

Knowledge is power, so the more you know, the more secure you will be in your learning.

Year 10: Unit 4 Reading and Writing		
Task 1:  <u>Week</u> <u>2</u>	Due date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read the rules for capital letters and sentence endings.</li><li>• Correct the passage of writing so that they have correct capital letters and sentence endings.</li><li>• Re-write the corrected passage.</li><li>• Create five sentences of your own using capital letters and sentence endings.</li></ul>
Task 2:  <u>Week</u> <u>4</u>	Due date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read the rules for contractions.</li><li>• Complete the activities</li></ul>
Task 3:  <u>Week</u> <u>6</u>	Due date:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read the rules for apostrophes.</li><li>• Correct the passage of writing so that all apostrophes have been used correctly.</li><li>• Rewrite the corrected passage.</li></ul>

If you have 'no homework', or you have finished all of the above, read for at least 30 minutes. Chose a book that will interest and engage you.

## Homework 1

### Capital letters and sentence endings- the rules:

Capital letters must be used at the start of every new sentence. They must also be used for proper nouns. Proper nouns are the name of a particular person, place, or object.

At the end of a sentence, you must complete it with either a full stop (.) or, if it is a question, a question mark (?) or if it is a statement of importance with an exclamation mark (!)

London is the capital of England. There are two proper nouns in this statement. London and England.

First person singular 'I' is a proper noun.

Your name is a proper noun.

The name of a school is a proper noun. The Duston School has three capitals – one for each word.

Titles like Dr, Sir, Mr and Mrs also start with a capital letter.

The names of lakes, seas and oceans are proper nouns. The

Mediterranean Sea and Lake Garda

need capital letters.

Correct all the mistakes in the box below. Circle or highlight every time you identify where a capital letter should be placed and where the sentence ends and needs the correct punctuation to end the sentence.

Remember, some sentences end with something other than a full stop.

Once you have completed the task, rewrite the corrected passage.

mr and mrs brown were on holiday in cumbria they wanted to see lake windemere on tuesday today was monday and they were very excited for their big trip tomorrow they needed to go to the supermarket to buy food for a picnic when they arrived they could not find where the sandwiches were

“excuse me,” said mr smith, “have you got any sandwiches” the store assistant pointed them in the right direction





## Homework 2

### Contractions – the rules:

A contraction is a word made by shortening and combining two words. Words like can't (can + not), don't (do + not), and I've (I + have) are all contractions. People use contractions in both speaking and writing.

Contractions are a kind of abbreviation that combines two or more words by removing certain letters and usually adding an apostrophe. Only certain words can be contracted: typically small and common words (not, is/are), especially pronouns (I, he/she/it, they), and modal verbs (can, will, might, must, should, would, could).

### Activity One:

Write the contracted version for each set below:

Would not = \_\_\_\_\_

Could not = \_\_\_\_\_

She is = \_\_\_\_\_

They will = \_\_\_\_\_

Are not = \_\_\_\_\_

Did not = \_\_\_\_\_

It is = \_\_\_\_\_

We are = \_\_\_\_\_

You have = \_\_\_\_\_

## Activity Two:

Rewrite each sentence out, placing the apostrophe in the correct place to show a contraction of two words.

1) John couldnt believe his eyes.

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2) We wont be going there again in a hurry.

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3) Its raining outside today.

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4) Theyre going to the cinema today.

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5) Mary said, " Youve got a lovely house."

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6) Mum told me Ive got to be home by 7.

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### Activity 3

Create five sentences of your own using contractions.

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## Homework 3

### Apostrophes - the rules:

Apostrophes are punctuation marks. In English we use them in two ways, to show possession and to show contraction (or omission).

Apostrophes are used to tell us that something belongs to someone. For example, if you were talking about a football belonging to Ben, you would say 'Ben's football'.

There is only one of Ben, so this is called singular possession.

If there are two or more people owning something, an apostrophe is needed to show plural possession.

In this case the apostrophe goes after the plural owners, so if a group of girls each own a hat and you want to talk about all these hats, you would say 'the girls' hats'.

If we put two words together and miss out some letters, we need to add an apostrophe where the missing letters are. For example: 'do not' would change to 'don't', the contracted form.

Correct these sentences to show the proper placed apostrophes:

It was Ellas ball and she wanted it back.

The robot couldnt bend as well as the human.

The teachers were all ready to hand out their students results.

Thats not your pencil, its mine.

Wheres Sallys house?

The officers shirt had come untucked and he looked scruffy.

Hows the homework coming along?

Simons car did not start, the battery was flat.

Tinas dream of becoming a dancer were now even closer.



Additional learning websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize>

<https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/grammar-vocabulary>