

Year 7 Writing: Journeys

Word Class	Definition and Example
Adjective	A word that describes a noun e.g. pretty
Verb	A being or doing word e.g. running
Noun	A word used as the name of a person or thing e.g. table
Pronoun	A part of speech which stands for a noun e.g. 'I', 'you', 'he', 'she'.
Adverb	A word that describes a verb or a noun e.g. quickly
Conjunction	A word used to connect sentences e.g. and

Punctuation	Definition and Example
Full stop .	Used to indicate the end of a sentence e.g. I love the summer.
Comma ,	Used to separate clauses in a sentence e.g. Even though France is amazing, Spain is brilliant too. and Used to separate words in a list
Apostrophe '	Used to mark where letters are missing in spelling e.g. it is → it's and to mark singular possession in nouns e.g. the hotel's restaurant and To mark plural possession e.g. the girls' toilets
Question mark ?	Used to show a questions e.g. Where is your ideal destination?
Exclamation mark !	Used to show strong emotion e.g. Mexico is an amazing place! Top Tip: use sparingly
Colon :	Usually shows that an example, explanation or list is going to follow e.g. You have two choices: fight or flight.
Semi-colon ;	Links two or more sentences – they must be linked (use instead of a full stop or connective) e.g. The bed was very comfortable; I struggled to get up in the morning.
Ellipsis ...	Used to indicate words left out of a text e.g. It was the most incredible sight she had ever seen...
Speech marks " "	Used to show when a character is speaking to another character e.g. George exclaimed, "I hope you're ready!"
Brackets ()	Used to separate information that isn't crucial to the rest of the sentence e.g. The hotel (which is beautiful) is located in Sardinia.

Mind the GAP



G = genre (the type of text)	Examples: letter, newspaper article, magazine article, email, speech, travel writing, fiction etc.
A = audience (who the text is aimed at)	Examples: adults, school children, your friends, the Head Teacher, girls, boys etc.
P – purpose (why the text was written)	Examples: to persuade, to argue, to describe, to instruct, to complain, to advise, to entertain etc.

Language Feature	Definition and Example
Alliteration	The repetition of letters at the start of several words in sequence or in close proximity to each other e.g. the cold crisp snow crunched under their feet.
Hyperbole (exaggeration)	When a writer makes something sound much better or worse than it was e.g. Tesco car park is an incredible place to go for your holiday.
Tricolon (rule of three)	The listing of three words or phrases within a sentence e.g. this holiday will be unforgettable, extraordinary, and incredible.
Metaphor	A figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true e.g. her eyes were sapphires.
Onomatopoeia	The use of words which appear to resemble the sounds which they describe e.g. buzz
Personification	When something that isn't human is given human attributes e.g. the wind whistled.
Sibilance	Words beginning with the letter s e.g. the snake slithered along the sand.
Simile	A comparison using 'like' or 'as' e.g. the grass was as green as an emerald.

Structural Feature	Definition
Rhetorical question	A question that does not require a response e.g. Are you ready for the holiday of a lifetime?
Repetition	When a word or phrase is repeated.
Juxtaposition	Contrasting ideas.
Declarative sentence	A sentence which is a statement e.g. Paris is the most romantic city in the world.
Imperative sentence	A sentence which is a command e.g. book your holiday now.
Exclamative sentence	A sentence which expresses strong emotions – it always ends in an exclamation mark e.g. Make an unforgettable memory!