

Types of text

Non-fiction: These are texts which look at things which are real and factual. The information they contain has not been made up, like in a story. They often have a purpose, like writing to tell somebody about something which has happened.

Biography: A text which is written about a person's life or experiences. These are generally about famous or well-known people.

Auto-biography: A text which a person writes about their own life or experiences. For example, Malala Yousafzai or Michelle Obama.

Formal letter: This is the type of letter you might write to somebody you don't know, like a head teacher or a bank manager. People also send formal letters when they are applying for jobs.

Informal letter: This is the type of letter you might send to a friend or family member; for example, you might write thank you letters to your family after they have sent you a present at Christmas.

Transition unit

Knowledge Organiser

Formal v. Informal



Formal language is official; the type of language you would write to somebody didn't know. Full sentences, sophisticated vocabulary and Dear Sir/Madam at the start.

Informal language is closer to speech. You can use contractions such as 'don't' and 'can't', and even address people by their nickname.

Vocabulary list

Thrilling	Uncertain
Exciting	Enormous
Nerve-wracking	Confusing
Spine-tingling	Unusual
Trepidation	Different
Welcoming	Unfamiliar
Significant	Friendly
Overwhelming	Supportive
Delighted	

Useful phrases for your autobiography

- I had never felt that way before...
- It was such a strange experience that I wasn't sure what to do...
- I was happier than I ever thought I could be.
- This event was pivotal.
- My life would never be the same again...
- As I walked out of school that day, I couldn't help thinking....
- My friends and family thought...
- I feel that I have changed a lot as a result of all of this...
- I never expected that to happen!

SENSORY LANGUAGE Sentence Starters

It looks...



It feels...



It tastes...



It smells...



It sounds...



Using sensory language in descriptions

The building was huge, like a big concrete spaceship which had landed in the middle of Burntwood.

The cool, smooth walls were soothing as I brushed against them in the busy corridor.

The first bite of pizza went to my head in a salty rush – if this was the taste of high school then I was never leaving!

A thousand teenagers, PE changing rooms and the canteen all mixed together in my nose. The result was...interesting.

Shrieks of laughter as people run down the corridors, followed by the familiar sound of teachers shouting 'don't run in the corridor!'

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8 Parts of Speech

NOUN

A **noun** names a person, place, things or idea.

Examples

dog, cat, horse, student, teacher, apple, Mary and etc...

ADVERB

An **adverb** tells how often, how, when, where. It can describe a verb, an adjective or an adverb.

Examples

loudly, always, never, late, soon etc...

VERB

A **verb** is a word or group of words that describes an action, experience.

Examples

realize, walk, see, look, sing, sit, listen and etc...

ADJECTIVE

An **adjective** describes a noun or pronoun.

Examples

red, tall, fat, long, short, blue, beautiful, sour and etc...

PREPOSITION

A **preposition** is used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction in a sentence.

Examples

at, in, on, about, to, for, from and etc...

CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions join words or groups of words in a sentence.

Examples

and, because, yet, therefore, moreover, since, or, so, until, but and etc...

PRONOUN

Pronouns replace the name of a person, place, thing or idea in a sentence.

Examples

he, she, it, we, they, him, her, this, that and etc...

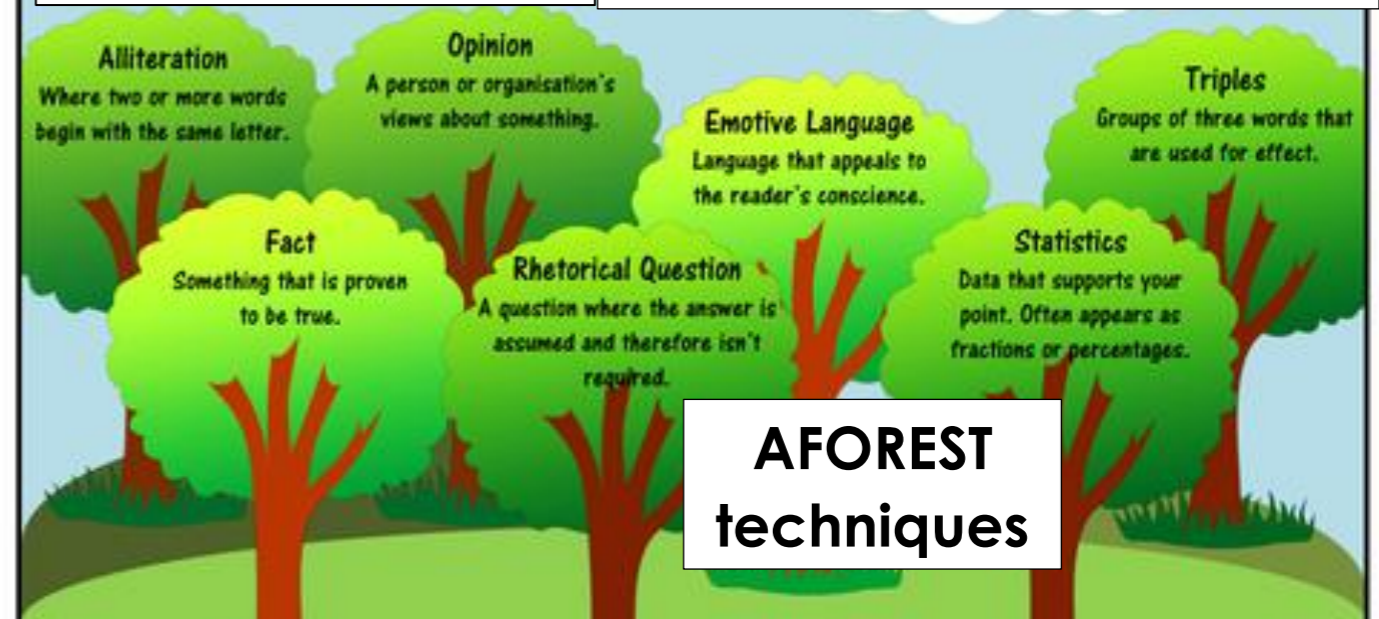
INTERJECTION

Interjections express strong emotion and is often followed by an exclamation point.

Examples

Bravo! Well! Aha! Hooray! Yeah! Oops! Phew!

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AFOREST techniques