



You must choose and complete a minimum of 2 of the 5 challenges available below:

KS4 Challenges...

Using the spellings, techniques and vocabulary knowledge organiser to help you, pick your tasks from below:

1. Write an article *advertising* the relaunch of Xscape.
2. Write a letter to your head teacher *complaining* about lengthening the school day by 1 hour and shortening lunch by 15 minutes.
3. Write a speech *persuading* people to become more active and spend more time outdoors.
4. Research the careers that need English Literature and English Language GCSEs. Write an article *informing* your peers of the advantages and careers your English GCSEs can offer.
5. Gather three articles, about a hobby of your choice, analyse one of the articles – identifying language and structure. You must comment on the EFFECT of the language or structure.

Self-assess one of your completed tasks

- Higher level punctuation to use: semi colons; ellipsis; questions marks; exclamation marks; dashes and brackets.
- A range of high-level vocabulary – see your knowledge organiser.
- A range of sentence types: complex, compound and simple.
- Check that basic punctuation such as capital letters and fill stops are used accurately.

WWW:

- 1.
- 2.

EBI:

- 1.
- 2.



Verb: A verb is a doing or action word.

Jack always **runs** to school.

He **went** to the shops.

She **made** a mess of her homework.

That glass may **fall** off that wobbly table.

Runs, went, made and **fall** are all verbs. They tell us what someone or something did. When you are writing, make sure every sentence has a verb in it.

Nouns: Common nouns are the names of things or objects. A proper noun is the name of a particular person or place and **always** begins with a capital letter.

Amy went to **France** on **Saturday** and took her **camera** with her.

Amy, France and **Saturday** are proper nouns and **camera** is a common noun.

Pronouns: A pronoun is a word that takes the place of nouns, for example:

- he
- she
- them
- there
- it

Amy took her **camera** to **France**.

She took **it** there.

She is a pronoun that takes the place of **Amy**, **it** takes the place of **camera**, and **there** takes the place of **France**.

Adjective : An adjective is a word that describes a noun (the name of a thing or a place).

It was a **terrible** book.

The word terrible is an adjective. It tells us what the book (the noun) was like.

Where can I put an adjective?

Adjectives can come before or after a noun.

The book he read on holiday was **terrible**.

He read a **terrible** book on holiday.

Preposition

A preposition is a word that tells you where something is in relation to something else, for example:

- on
- under
- inside
- outside

The squirrel sat **on top of** the hill and rested **under** a tree.

The man waited **in between** two bus stops.

Adverb

An adverb is a word that describes a verb (an action or a doing word).

He ate his breakfast **quickly**.

The word **quickly** is an adverb. It tells us how he ate (the verb) his breakfast.

Adverbial phrases

Sometimes more than one word can do the adverb's job. This is called an adverbial phrase.

He ate his lunch **really quickly**.



Spellings

You need to learn these over the Summer, you WILL be tested on these in your English lesson in September.

Tremendous 20

- Because
- Therefore
- Argument
- Audience
- Beginning
- Business
- Caught
- Disappear
- Disappoint
- Embarrass
- Imaginary
- Knowledge
- Interrupt
- Separate
- Tomorrow
- Minute
- Receive
- Persuade
- Remember
- Beautiful

Remember your language techniques!

SIMILE – A comparison between two objects using “like” or “as”

Eg: - Your eyes are **like** stars

METAPHOR – A comparison between two objects –using “is” “was” “are” and “were”

Eg: - Your eyes **are** stars!

PERSONIFICATION – giving an inhuman thing human qualities

Eg: - The stars are envious of your eyes!

ALLITERATION – repetition of a sound in a series of words

Eg: - See Sally Stand by the Sea Shore

ONOMATOPOEIA – words that sound like their meaning

Eg: - WOOOSH! The stars penetrate the earth’s atmosphere.

High Level Vocabulary

Learn some ambitious vocabulary – find the meaning of the word and use it in a sentence. Use it in your English work from September and you will be rewarded.

Dirty 30

- Sporadic
- Clandestine
- Cacophonous
- Plethora
- Altruistic
- Belligerent
- Stoic
- Idyllic
- Tangible
- Diligent
- Ambiguous
- Vindictive
- Ornate
- Fastidious
- Delirious
- Malevolent
- Brazen
- Conscientious
- Melancholy
- Pensive
- Callous
- Fervent
- Omnipotent
- Eloquent
- Remorseful
- Archaic
- Benevolent
- Meticulous