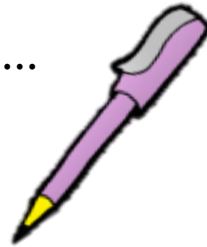


# Year 8 English Learn Sheet

## Q1 – Identify & Interpret

Choose 4 statements below that are true ...

4 marks 4 boxes shaded



- Identify explicit information
- Identify explicit ideas
- Underline keywords in the question
- Read the text
- Shade the boxes of the statements you think are true
- Make sure you only shade 4 boxes

## How to revise:

- ✓ Read an article from a newspaper. Identify what its purpose, audience and genre are.
- ✓ Cover the article and then write down in less than 50 words what it was about.
- ✓ Pick 5 words that you think are effective in helping the writer to achieve their purpose.
- ✓ Identify the word class of each word.
- ✓ Explain what the connotations of the words are. What effect do they have on the reader? How do they help the writer to achieve their purpose?

## Q3 – Language

How does the writer use language to ...?

12 marks Make 4 points

Comment, Explain, Analyse

- This question assesses language - words, phrases, imagery, language techniques, formal or informal
- Use language terminology (word classes, metaphors etc)
- Select relevant quotations but explain them in your own words
- Explain and analyse the effects of the writer's choices of language

POINT  
↓  
EVIDENCE  
↓  
EXPLAIN

Revise the different word classes and be able to label words using the correct term.



### NOUN

Name of a person, place, thing or idea.

Examples: Daniel, London, table, hope  
- Mary uses a blue pen for her notes.

### PRONOUN

A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition.

Examples: I, you, it, we, us, them, those  
- I want her to dance with me.

### ADJECTIVE

Describes, modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.

Examples: cold, happy, young, two, fun  
- The little girl has a pink hat.

### VERB

Shows an action or a state of being.

Examples: go, speak, eat, live, are, is  
- I listen to the word and then repeat it.

### ADVERB

Modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells how (often), where, when.

Examples: slowly, very, always, well, too  
- Yesterday, I ate my lunch quickly.

### PREPOSITION

Shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word.

Examples: at, on, in, from, with, about  
- I left my keys on the table for you.

### CONJUNCTION

Joins two words, ideas, phrases together and shows how they are connected.

Examples: and, or, but, because, yet, so  
- I was hot and tired but still finished it.

### INTERJECTION

A word or phrase that expresses a strong emotion. It is a short exclamation.

Examples: Ouch! Hey! Oh! Watch out!  
- Wow! I passed my English exam.