## **UNIT 1 Checkpoint English Year 7 – The Senses:**

## Term 1:

**Context:** The scheme of work uses a topic-based structure to develop students' abilities to use language effectively, to communicate in speech and writing and to respond with understanding and insight to a wide range of texts. The general topic linking the Year 7 activities is the senses (hearing, seeing, smelling, touching, tasting).

**Outline:** Activities cover the following skills: Reading for explicit meaning; speaking to explain and describe; writing to describe; use of adjectives and nouns, use of full stops, capital letters, colons, and semi-colons; recognition of the terms image, simile. metaphor and onomatopoeia in poetry; recognition of the terms genre, opening and setting in narrative writing.

Learning Outcomes	Suggested Teaching Activities	Resources
Participate in speaking and listening activities in order to discuss and prepare	Explain/ask what the five senses are.	
assignments.	Take a vote/ organise a 1-5 rating exercise to find out which sense the class thinks is the	
Develop the ability to listen courteously to others and to be sensitive to turn taking	most important.	
	Ask some pupils to justify their view. Organise pupils into pairs. Take it in turns to	
Speak for a variety of purposes, such as to explain, describe, narrate, explore,	imagine you are speaking to someone who has no idea what an orange is. Describe the	
analyse, imagine, discuss and persuade.	fruit using all the senses in your description so they can fully understand what an orange	
	is like.	
	Discuss using your eyes to help you write. Think of expressions that use 'eyes' in your	(1) Expressions or sayings -use your eyes
	own language and in English. See resources for examples.(1)	-to eye someone up -the eye of a storm
	. ,	-cry one's eyes out
Write to inform, explain and describe.	Write a description of your own classroom.  Start from where you are; introduce the room;	-see eye to eye -a sight for sore eyes
	Whose? What subject? Clean and neat or well-used? Colour scheme? Describe the	-more than meets the eye -evil eye
	furniture and the equipment, the work displayed on the walls, the windows and	-an eye opener

Learn a range of vocabulary appropriate to their needs, and use words in speech and writing to clarify meaning and to interest their audience.

Use full stops, capital letters, adjectives and nouns effectively.

Use correct grammar, including articles, case, word order and tense.

views outside. See Resources section for useful phrases and word lists to start descriptions. Use passage for comparison and discussion.(2/3)

Use descriptive writing to focus on use of capital letters and full stops, nouns and adjectives.

Tell students what adjectives do and where they normally go.

Get them to look at a descriptive passage from a text and say what is missed out when you take the adjectives away and what you add when you replace them.

Look at their descriptions of the classroom and make a list of the adjectives they used. Search for adjectives in other extracts which have been used to define nouns. Use the objects described to discuss nouns

and the need to be sure about articles, **a**, **some**, **the**, and the use of **that**, **those**, **these** (and how they modify meaning).

Draw students' attention to proper nouns with capitals for names of people, towns, countries, books, films etc.

Practise recognising and using common and proper nouns.(3)

Talk about how we live in a world of sound. Define noise pollution.

Talk about people who feel uncomfortable when there is no sound. Talk about damaging ears if sound is too loud.

Discuss the term **image**. Explain that images may be in the form of simile or metaphor. (4)

## (2) Useful Phrases

From where I am sitting, I can see...
To my left..to my right..straight in front of me..there is...

I think that the best/worst thing about this classroom is..

If I look out of the window I can see...

## **Useful words**

neat, tidy, uncluttered, orderly littered, chaotic, disorganised, jumbled colourful, bright, sparkling, shiny comfortable, friendly, attractive, welcoming

(3) Key Stage 3 Classbook English, John Green, Letts Educational 2000

(4) Unit 6 Focus On Image – Developing

Poetry Skills, Geoff Barton, Heinemann Learn to use the terms image, simile, Write a poem using the same line to start 1998 metaphor and onomatopoeia. each verse. Try to include simile or metaphor (5) Useful first lines in the verses. See resources (5) for useful My room was so quiet first lines and words. The day was so quiet Discuss onomatopoeia. Explore rhythms, The house was so quiet rhymes and sound effects.(6) I lay there so guiet Write poems. Useful words Whisper, murmur, sigh, moan, muffled, mutter, drone, buzz, trembling, inaudible, patter, tinkle, rustle creak, click, Introduce how using words associated with sound and silence builds up an atmosphere (6) Unit 3, Checkpoint English 1, Sue of unease, expectation and fear. Hackman, Alan Howe, Sue Bonnett, Learn a range of vocabulary appropriate to their needs, and use vocabulary in speech Hodder Murray, ISBN 0340887397 and in writing to clarify meaning and to interest their audience. Introduce the term genre to discuss the features one would expect in a ghost story or Recognise implicit meaning, select and horror story.(7) What sort of setting might a interpret material from a reading passage. ghost or horror story have? (7) Unit 8 Checkpoint English 2, Sue Learn to use the terms genre and setting. Hackman, Alan Howe, Sue Bonnett, Hodder Murray. (Forthcoming) Set reading tasks to investigate and report on a variety of ghost and horror stories to compare descriptions of settings. (8) (8)Stories from Different Genres ed. Mike Write stories and descriptions, provide settings for stories. Write an opening of a ghost or horror story Hamlin Christine Hall and Jane Brown, focusing on the description of the setting. Heinemann 1998 Discuss how a writer makes use of the colon Use colons and semi-colons. and semi-colon. Set practise exercises for use of these punctuation marks.

Demonstrate understanding of features of narrative texts by developing them in their own discussion and writing.	Set reading tasks to investigate and report on a variety of ghost and horror stories to compare descriptions of settings. (9)	