



Key Skills		Key Texts	Some of the vocabulary you'll read during this unit:
<p>Retrieval – when you are asked to find a piece of information</p> <p>Summarise – write a brief statement or account of the main points of something</p> <p>Analysis – when you are asked to look in detail at a word, phrase or text and think carefully about the intended effect on the reader</p> <p>Inference – reading “between the lines”</p> <p>Comparison – looking at the similarities and differences between two texts</p>		<p>The following texts will be used to support non-fiction reading skills across the term:</p> <p>News report, Samuel Pepys – diary, Hunter’s diary, Charles Dickens – diary, Florence Nightingale – letter, Neil Gaiman – report, unknown author report on the ‘insane’, Kari Herbert – travel writing, Nigel Slater’s ‘Toast’ – autobiography, Roald Dahl’s ‘Boy’ – autobiography, Martin Fletcher – Sunday Times article, Henry Mayhew – London Times article, Henry Mayhew – essay, unknown author – newspaper article.</p>	<p>apparition, appetizing, audible, baize, carnage, cholera, dysentery, finicky, incompetent, infinite, influx, infrastructure, ingenious, lamentable, melancholy, multitude, mutilation, narwhal, negligences, nostalgic, pageant, predilection, prevailed, privation, quaint, refuge, roved, spectral, suburban, threadbare, unprecedented, unshrinking, wayward, widescale</p>
Key Terminology		Sound It Out	Etymology- Word Origins
Core	Purpose - the writer's reason for writing e.g. to persuade, advise or recount	per -puss	From the Anglo-French <i>purpos</i> meaning ‘intention’ or ‘aim’
	Audience - when writing a text, authors imagine an ideal reader and make choices based on characteristics of these readers e.g. age, gender, interest etc	or – dee-ence	From the Old French <i>audience</i> meaning ‘the state of listening’ which by 1855 altered meaning to include ‘ <i>readers of a book</i> ’
	Form - the style in which a piece of text is written in, e.g. novel, diary, play, poem, letter or article	form	From the Old French <i>forme, fourme</i> meaning ‘physical form’ or ‘appearance’
Intermediate	Structure - how the plot, or even simply sentences are constructed, therefore things to consider include: the chronology of the text or the order in which information is presented	struck -sure	From the Latin <i>structura</i> meaning figuratively ‘arrangement, order’
	Viewpoint – the writer’s opinion or point of view. This can also cover contextual influences.	vyew -poin-t	From the Latin <i>videre</i> ‘to see’ meaning ‘manner of regarding something’
Advanced	Embed – the evidence (quotation) is placed naturally in a sentence	em-bed	From a combination of the Old English prefix <i>em-</i> meaning 'to put into' and the root ‘bed’ meaning 'a resting place'
	Infer - the author gives us clues, and we have to figure things out based on that evidence	in-fer	From the Latin <i>inferre</i> ‘bring in, bring about’ (in medieval Latin ‘deduce’), from <i>in-</i> ‘into’ + <i>ferre</i> ‘bring’.
	Synthesise - pulling together background knowledge, newly learned ideas, connections, inferences and summaries into a complete and original understanding of the text	sin -the-size	From Latin <i>synthesis</i> , from Ancient Greek <i>συντίθημι</i> ‘put together, combine’