



Higham Lane School  
Helping Learners Succeed

## **English Department**

### **Y6-Y7**

# **Transition Work (Writing)**

This booklet contains ten writing tasks  
for you to try.

Use the knowledge organiser at the back to  
help you complete your tasks.

We look forward to seeing you at HLS!

### **Task 1 – Describe your perfect day**

You should include: 5 WOW words/ambitious vocabulary, a simile and use the senses

### **Task 2 – Write a letter to Mr Emery telling him what you liked about your primary school and what you hope to achieve at Higham Lane**

You should include: The school's address, a formal greeting and a formal sign off (Yours sincerely)

### **Task 3 - All About Me: Write a letter to your form tutor telling them about yourself**

You should include: ten facts about yourself, an anecdote and five adjectives to describe you

### **Task 4 – Describe your perfect holiday destination**

You should include: five adjectives to describe the setting, a description of your feelings and a metaphor

### **Task 5 – Write a film/book review for your favourite book/film**

You should include: stars out of five, your personal opinion, five facts about the film and some exaggeration

### **Task 6 – Write a diary entry about your favourite day at primary school**

You should include: Personal pronouns, a quote from a teacher and five words to describe your feelings

### **Task 7 – Create a description of your favourite superhero**

You should include: five verbs to describe how your superhero moves/acts, five adjectives to describe their costume and a triple

### **Task 8 – Write a guide for new students starting your primary school**

You should include: subheadings for each of your topics, five top tips for surviving primary school and some statistics

### **Task 9 – Create a set of instructions for baking a cake**

You should include: subheadings for an introduction and method, imperative verbs for each instruction and an illustration of what the cake should look like

### **Task 10 – Design an advert for a new computer game or product**

You should include: a slogan, short snappy sentences and alliteration for you game/product name

## Year 7 Writing Knowledge Organiser

| LANGUAGE FEATURES  | USEFUL ACRONYMS |   |
|--|-----------------|---|
| <b>Pun</b><br>A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words that may sound alike have different meanings.       |                 |   |
| <b>Onomatopoeia</b><br>A word that imitates the sound it represents.   |                 |   |
| <b>Personification</b><br>A figure of speech in which an object or animal is given human feelings, thoughts, or attitudes.                                     |                 |   |
| <b>Alliteration</b><br>Repetition of consonant sounds.   |                 |   |
| <b>Metaphor</b><br>A comparison of two things without using the word like or as.   |                 |   |
| <b>Simile</b><br>A figure of speech that uses exaggeration to express strong emotion, make a point, or evoke humour.   | <b>AFOREST</b>  | Alliteration, Fact, Opinion, Rhetorical question, Emotive Language, Statistics, Triples and more (Language techniques used in persuasive/transactional writing) |
| <b>Hyperbole</b><br>A comparison of two things using 'like' or 'as'.   | <b>GAP</b>      | Genre, Audience, Purpose (Explains how to approach a transactional writing question)  |
| <b>Irony</b><br>A contrast or discrepancy between what is stated and what is really meant, or between what is expected to happen and what actually does happen | <b>TEE</b>      | Topic sentence, Evidence, Explanation (Explains how to write paragraphs in persuasive writing)  |
| <b>Oxymoron</b><br>A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.   | <b>TIPTOP</b>   | Time, Place, Topic, Person (Explains when to change paragraph in creative writing)  |
| <b>Extended Metaphor</b><br>When a writer exploits a single metaphor or analogy at length throughout a poem or story.  |                 |   |
| <b>Imperative</b> A command.   |                 |   |
| <b>Declarative</b> A statement.  |                 |   |
| <b>Pathetic fallacy</b><br>A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.  |                 |   |
| <b>Emotive language</b><br>Language intended to create an emotional response.  |                 |   |
| <b>Anecdote</b><br>A small relatable story to the point being made   |                 |   |
| <b>Statistic</b><br>Numerical figures presented factually  |                 |   |
| <b>Rhetorical question</b><br>A question asked to make the reader think, it does not need an answer  |                 |   |

| WORD CLASSES |  |
|--------------|--|
| Noun         | The name of a person, object, place or thing |
| Adjective    | A describing word                            |
| Verb         | An action word                               |
| Adverb       | Describes and action - how, when, where      |
| Preposition  | A positional word                            |
| Conjunction  | A word to connect two clauses/sentences      |
| Pronoun      | A replacement for a naming noun              |
|              |  |

| STRUCTURING A NARRATIVE |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Exposition              | A narrative device often used at the beginning of a work that provides necessary background information about the characters. |
| Inciting Incident       | An event that begins the action/plot.   |
| Rising Action           | Events leading up to the climax.  |
| Climax                  | Most exciting moment of the story: turning point.   |
| Falling Action          | Events after the climax, leading to the resolution.   |
| Resolution              | Ends the conflict and leaves reader content.  |
| Cliffhanger             | A dramatic moment leaving suspense over what is to come.  |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Flashback                  | A method of narration in which present action is temporarily interrupted so that the reader can witness past events.   |
| The one sentence opener    | Start with a one-sentence paragraph or rhetorical question. Your next paragraph should then jump back in time. Recount the events leading up to this first line. |
| Twist in the tale          | An unexpected event or quirk in a story, usually at the end.   |
| Flipped narrative          | Start with the end - the most dramatic moment (present tense) and then flashback to the events leading up to it.   |
| A tale of two perspectives | Narrative is from one character's perspective and then again from a completely different point of view.  |

| AMBITIOUS VOCABULARY |                 |                |                 |                 |                 |                   | PUNCTUATION STATION  |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| 1. abolish           | 16. clandestine | 31. discern    | 45. impertinent | 59. obliterate  | 73. relevant    | 87. undermine     | <b>Full stop (.)</b> Used to end a sentence<br><b>Colon (:)</b> Expands or clarifies clauses/Introduces lists<br><b>Semi-Colon (;)</b> Joins to complete related sentences<br><b>Exclamation (!)</b> Used to show feeling or tone<br><b>Question mark (?)</b> Used when a question is asked<br><b>Ellipsis (...)</b> Used to show hesitation or missing text<br><b>Apostrophe (')</b> Used to show possession and omission<br><b>Parenthesis ( )</b> Used to add extra information (possibly with more humourous tone)<br><b>Comma (,)</b> Used to separate clauses but also in up to 14 other ways. |
| 2. adversary         | 17. coax        | 32. eclectic   | 46. incoherent  | 60. opulent     | 74. repugnance  | 88. unprecedented |  |
| 3. aesthetics        | 18. condone     | 33. encroach   | 47. iniquity    | 61. partisan    | 75. ruse        | 89. urbane        |  |
| 4. alleviate         | 19. conundrum   | 34. endorse    | 48. insightful  | 62. pedantic    | 76. sanguine    | 90. vacuous       |  |
| 5. allude            | 20. cursory     | 35. entreaty   | 49. insolent    | 63. polemic     | 77. scrutinize  | 91. vague         |  |
| 6. ambiguous         | 21. cynic       | 36. equivalent | 50. jubilant    | 64. pompous     | 78. sentimental | 92. vapid         |  |
| 7. ambivalent        | 22. debunk      | 37. extol      | 51. languid     | 65. precocious  | 79. serendipity | 93. venerate      |  |
| 8. articulate        | 23. decipher    | 38. fetid      | 52. largess     | 66. pretentious | 80. shrewd      | 94. verbose       |  |
| 9. audacity          | 24. decorum     | 39. fickle     | 53. lavish      | 67. profound    | 81. superficial | 95. vicarious     |  |
| 10. banal            | 25. defile      | 40. glum       | 54. lofty       | 68. prosaic     | 82. supplant    | 96. vignette      |  |
| 11. brusque          | 26. deride      | 41. gregarious | 55. meticulous  | 69. provoke     | 83. tacit       | 97. vilify        |  |
| 12. cajole           | 27. derogatory  | 42. hackneyed  | 56. miserly     | 70. quagmire    | 84. thwart      | 98. vindicate     |  |
| 13. cantankerous     | 28. detest      | 43. hapless    | 57. myriad      | 71. rebuke      | 85. transparent | 99. wistful       |  |
| 14. caustic          | 29. didactic    | 44. immutable  | 58. neophyte    | 72. reckless    | 86. umbrage     | 100. zenith       |  |
| 15. circumspect      | 30. digress     |                |                 |                 |                 |                   |  |