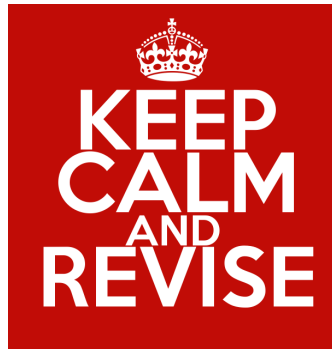


Year 7 English

Revision Booklet

June 2019



Your exam will be the week of the 1st July. In preparation for your exam you must complete the activities in this booklet. Your English teacher will advise you when you need to complete each activity.

Your exam will test the following skills:

- Selecting information from a non-fiction text
 - Summarising a non-fiction text
- Analysing the writer's use of language in a non-fiction text

Name: _____ Class: _____

Read the following nonfiction text and complete the activities that follow

The following article was written by the charity WWF, who aim to protect animals and ecosystems around the world.

Water For All

Try to imagine your life without water.

You probably wouldn't get through the first 15 minutes of your day: You drink water from the faucet, brush your teeth, flush the toilet, take a shower. And that's just the water you see. Water also irrigated the cotton in your pajamas and sheets, produced the energy that powers your bedside lamp, and helped mine the filament in your light bulb. It's in the coffee and the coffee pot. It's in the milk and in the alfalfa that fed the cow that produced the milk.

Do you know where your water comes from? Not the tap, but the source? Is it a nearby river? A lake? A groundwater aquifer? Now think about how much water you use. Can you quantify it?

The average American household of four consumes 400 gallons per day. Juxtapose this with the water use of many families in Africa and other parts of the developing world, who often consume as little as 5 gallons per day. Their morning looks very different, too: Mom wakes up and begins a sometimes miles-long trek to the nearest water source to fetch all the water for the day's drinking, cooking, and cleaning. Her daughters join her (girls are twice as likely as boys to be responsible for collecting water).

Because the family's water doesn't come from a tap, they know its source. If it runs low, they know who is taking too much. If it becomes polluted, they know who is to blame. They know that if their freshwater resource is in trouble, so are they.

Globally, more than one in 10 people lack access to clean water, and one in three doesn't have access to a toilet. Unsafe drinking water kills more people than wars do.

In 2015 the United Nations came together to create a set of global goals known as the Sustainable Development Goals. The 17 goals are a new development agenda for a sustainable world—a 15-year “business plan for the planet” that is expected to drive trillions of dollars in public and private aid and investment, and to prompt significant legal and administrative reform. One of those goals calls for the world to work toward ensuring availability and sustainable management of water resources, as well as safe water and sanitation for all.

The goal's inclusion of “sustainable management” underscores the critical role freshwater resources—and how they are governed—play in people's lives. Healthy watersheds and wetlands provide the foundation for a clean water supply, flood control, food, and numerous other services on which billions depend for their health and well-being. Failing to secure these natural resources can undermine the value of well-intended development: Taps run dry; toilets pollute drinking water; water storage infrastructure, such as dams and dikes, inadvertently increases communities' vulnerabilities to extreme weather events; and farms pollute or overconsume water.

Unfortunately, freshwater ecosystems are in a precarious state. We are losing our largest free-flowing rivers. Half the world's wetlands have been drained, filled, planted, or paved. These resources are more precious and vulnerable than people realize. In fact:

What's bad for people is bad for nature, and vice versa. WWF's 2016 *Living Planet Report* revealed that on average the abundance of monitored freshwater species populations declined by a whopping 81% between 1970 and 2012—a much more dramatic loss than was experienced by terrestrial or marine species.

One chilling example of this decline is the Yangtze river dolphin, also known as the *baiji*, in China. In 2006, an exhaustive survey failed to find a living baiji, making it the first dolphin that humans had driven to extinction, and the first global extinction of megafauna (any creature larger than about 200 pounds) in more than 50 years. River dolphins are important indicators of freshwater health, so the loss of the baiji bodes poorly for everyone who depends on the Yangtze River and its ecosystem.

Ultimately, the goal is for people around the world to enjoy water and all it provides, to understand how precious it is, and to fight for its ongoing protection. And that is a goal we are proud to work toward.

Task 1: Answer the following questions in full sentences:

1. What is WWF's main goal regarding water?
2. Why is it so important to have access to clean water and sanitation?
3. Does every civilisation have the same access to water? Explain
4. Who does WWF think is responsible for ensuring everyone has access to sanitation and clean water?
5. Give an example of what poor freshwater health causes.

Task 2: Read the following statements and tick the four which are true.

- a. American households use up to 400 gallons of water every day.
- b. It is more common for boys in Africa to be responsible for collecting water for their families.
- c. One in ten people in the world don't have access to clean water.
- d. One in three people in the world does not have access to a toilet.
- e. More people die in wars than due to unsafe drinking water.
- f. Freshwater ecosystems are being destroyed.
- g. The river dolphins have become extinct.
- h. WWF found that freshwater species had risen between 1970 and 2012.

Task 3: Summarise the key ideas in the text

Step one: List three key ideas (think about – if someone hadn't read this article and you had to explain it to them in three bullet points, what would you say?)

1. E.g. WWF are fighting to provide clean water and sanitation for everyone around the world.
2. _____
3. _____

Step two: For each of the key ideas you have listed above, find a quote from the text which supports it. Write your quote in the spaces below

1. “Ultimately, the goal is for people around the world to enjoy water and all it provides”
2. _____
3. _____

Step three: write your ideas up into a paragraph. Look at the paragraph below to see how to do it.

WWF are fighting to provide clean water and sanitation for everyone around the world. I can see this in the quote ‘Ultimately, the goal is for people around the world to enjoy water and all it provides.’ This shows that WWF are committed to helping people gain access to basic human necessities, such as water. It also shows that they will not stop until they have reached their goal.

My paragraph:

Task 4: Analysing the writer's use of language

Re read the section of the article below and complete the activities that follow:

Failing to secure these natural resources can undermine the value of well-intended development: Taps run dry; toilets pollute drinking water; water storage infrastructure, such as dams and dikes, inadvertently increases communities' vulnerabilities to extreme weather events; and farms pollute or overconsume water.

Unfortunately, freshwater ecosystems are in a precarious state. We are losing our largest free-flowing rivers. Half the world's wetlands have been drained, filled, planted, or paved. These resources are more precious and vulnerable than people realize.

How does the writer use language to present the freshwater ecosystems?

Step one: Choose three quotes from the extract that you think link to the question. List these below

1. "freshwater ecosystems are in a precarious state"
2. _____
3. _____

Step two: For each of the quotes you have chosen, highlight a word or technique to zoom in on. Explain what that word or phrase shows about the freshwater ecosystems

1. "freshwater ecosystems are in a **precarious** state" – The adjective 'precarious' shows that the ecosystems are in real danger of becoming completely destroyed
2. _____
3. _____

Step three: Write up your ideas into a paragraph. Look at the paragraph below to help you.

The writer uses an adjective to show that the freshwater ecosystems are in danger. 'Freshwater ecosystems are in a precarious state'. This shows that WWF believe that the ecosystems are on the verge of collapse, and if something is not done to help them, then they will disappear entirely. In particular, the adjective 'precarious' conveys that the ecosystems are at risk of being completely destroyed.

My paragraph:

Additional Revision Tips!

1. Read a range of nonfiction texts, including magazine articles, newspaper articles etc.
2. Create a revision timetable for the weeks running up to the exam. Be sure to schedule in time to relax and have fun too!
3. Use the website below to revise the different word types and subject terminology
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/skillswise/factsheet/en22what-e3-f-word-types>
4. Create a revision poster with the key exam dates and information
5. Create revision cards for each of the following techniques, with definitions and examples.
Get someone to test you or team up with a friend and test each other.

Nouns

Adjectives

Verbs

Adverbs

Simile

Metaphor

Personification

Preposition

Abstract noun



Sessions begin Tuesday 23rd January

English Revision

Topic?	When?	Where?	Who?
An Inspector Calls	Tuesday 15: 30- 16: 30	Lower Hex	Year 10 and 11
The Sign of the Four	Wednesday 15: 30- 16: 30	Lower Hex	Year 10 and 11
Poetry	Thursday 15: 30- 16: 30	Lower Hex	Year 10 and 11
Masterclass	Thursday lunchtime	A119	Invitation only
Language	Thursday lunchtime	A114	Year 11 only
Macbeth	Friday 15: 30- 16: 30	Lower Hex	Year 10 and 11

