

What should I know and be able to do by the end of the unit?	Subject Specific Terminology					
<p>Give thought and exploration to why a writer makes certain choices</p> <p>Investigate what impact their choices have</p> <p>Imitate aspects of a text to explore writers' choices</p> <p>Understand what language tells us about an individual's identity</p> <p>Ascertain when it is most appropriate to use language formally and informally</p> <p>Understand some of how grammar works</p> <p>Understand how language changes</p> <p>Learn key ideas about standard and non-standard English</p> <p>Explore debates about and participate in debates about language use in schools</p> <p>Create a language policy</p>	1.	Form [poetry]	Physical structure of poem including line lengths, repetition and rhythm. What the poem looks like on the page.	13.	Syntax	the sequence in which words are put together into units of sense, generally sentence is
	2.	Dialogue	Conversation between characters	14.	Word classes	parts of speech all the different categories of words used in grammar. The main ones are nouns, verbs, adjectives, an adverbs
	3.	Minor sentences	Incomplete sentences such as 'Not one bit.'	15.	Standard English	the form of English widely recognised and accepted as correct. Is associated with formal schooling, language assessment and official print publications.
	4.	Adjectives	Words that describe a noun	16.	Slang	informal language used between people who belonged to the same social group.
	5.	Monosyllabic	One syllable word	17.	Regionalism	a linguistic feature peculiar to a particular region
	6.	Polysyllabic	A word containing two or more syllables	18.	Colloquialism	conversation and language cloak will language is generally more former than slang
Career Sampling:	7.	Linguistic profiling	This is what forensic linguists do to build a picture of someone based on their language.	19.	Bidialectal	proficient in or using two dialects of the same language
Copy-editor: someone who reads books before they are published. Look for mistakes and point out aspects of a writer's style that might need changing.	8.	Idiolect	This refers to the unique way that an individual uses language.	20.	Idiosyncrasies	<b>a mode of behaviour or thought particular to an individual</b>
	9.	Present participle	-ing words [form of verb ending in -ing] e.g. thinking	21.	Prestige dialect	A correct or superior form of dialect in society
	10.	Dialect	A form of the language that is spoken in a particular part of the country. English has many different dialects. While accent refers only to the how words are pronounced, dialect includes general vocabulary and grammar too.	22.	Cultural utility	Value and use in culture
Forensic linguists: analyse language used by suspects to see if it matches up with writing or overheard speech that is linked to a crime.	11.	Esperanto	A constructed language that was devised to use. [Invented in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century].	<p><b>Assessment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ KO</li> <li>❖ Transforming a text of your own choice</li> <li>❖ Language policy presentation: poster and speech</li> </ul>		
Social media analyst	12.	Morphology	Study of how words are formed. Analyses the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes etc.			
Translator						