

Y7 English Mid-Year Exam: What do students need to know?

Myths and Legends	Gaslight	The Tempest
<p>Context:</p> <p>Archetypes- is the character a hero or a villain? What characteristics do they have?</p> <p>Key skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making accurate inferences: understanding what an inference is (what something suggests), how to make one and how this is different to comprehension • Selecting appropriate quotations for analysis • Identifying and analysing TRAMPS techniques- what do they suggest about the character or setting? • Identifying nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs • Using key word analysis to support inferences 	<p>1. Context:</p> <p>.There was a class divide in the Victorian era (poor and rich).</p> <p>.Many people lived in poverty (poor housing, dangerous jobs and child labour)</p> <p>.Society was patriarchal (men had more power than women)</p> <p>2. Plot and characters</p> <p>3. How are the following themes presented in the novel?</p> <p>Poverty/ patriarchy/ power / class divide</p> <p>4. Vocab</p> <p>.Bourgeoise</p> <p>. Proletariat</p> <p>. Exploitation</p> <p>.Class divide</p> <p>5. Techniques/ conventions in the novel</p>	<p>1. Context</p> <p>. Patriarchal expectations</p> <p>. Divine Right of Kings</p> <p>. Shakespeare`s globe theatre</p> <p>2. Plot and Characters</p> <p>3.The relationship between Caliban and Prospero</p> <p>4. Ethos/Pathos/Logos</p> <p>5. IAMAFORESTER techniques</p> <p>6. Vocab</p> <p>.Conflict</p> <p>.Oppression</p> <p>.Hierarchy</p> <p>. Forgiveness</p>

Keyword Domino Cards

Cut out these cards and match keywords to their definitions.

Hero	A character who is admired for their bravery, courage, achievements or other admirable qualities.
Villain	The character whose actions and intent are evil. This is the character who the hero fights against or tries to stop.
Tripling	Using something three times for effect.
Repetition	Using something more than once for effect.
Alliteration	The repetition of the initial letter of each word in words close together.
Metaphor	Comparing something to something else by say it is that.
Personification	Attributing a human quality to a thing or idea.
Simile	Comparison using 'like' or 'as'.

Creative Writing Prompts

1. Write one sentence to describe a villain using each of the ISPACE sentence starters
2. Rewrite your sentences so that they now describe a hero- think carefully about your vocabulary choices
3. Describe a setting that a hero lives in without saying who it belongs to!
4. Find an image of a setting or character and label it with descriptive sentences that use ISPACE, TRAMPS and ambitious vocabulary.
5. Rewrite a paragraph that has no punctuation so that it uses accurate punctuation.

Flashcards

- Create flashcards for the key subject terminology, such as **TRAMPS** techniques (Triple, Repetition, Alliteration, Metaphor, Personification, Simile)
- Put the term on one side (e.g., Villain) and the definition on the other (e.g., A character whose actions...)
- Include the Bedrock Vocabulary (Mythical, Setting, etc.)
- Self-Quiz: Shuffle the cards and test yourself (or a friend/parent) on the definitions.

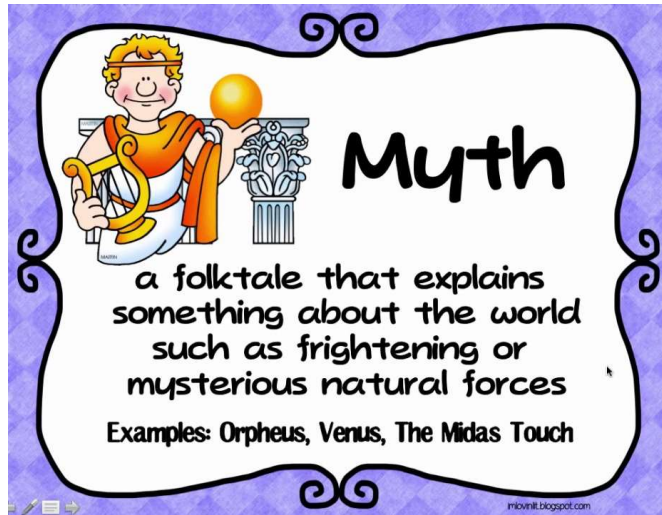
How to revise



strategies

Myths and Legends

Y7 Myths and Legends -Reading - Knowledge Organiser



Word Class:

Noun	Person, place or object	John lived in Burnley opposite the hospital .
Adjective	An adjective describes a noun	The sinister house / The blue chair
Verb	An action word	Action words usually end in <i>ed</i> or <i>ing</i> : running, crying, laughing.
Adverb	Describes how a verb is done	Adverbs usually end in <i>ly</i> : Hurriedly , she ran / Suddenly , he jumped.

TRAMPS techniques

	Definitions	Examples
T	Tripling - using something three times for effect.	The neglected, starving, frozen dog needs you to donate today.
R	Repetition - using something more than once for effect.	She was lonely. Lonely and afraid.
A	Alliteration -the repetition of the initial letter of each word in words close together	Abandoned on the hillside, the castle was <u>d</u> eserted and <u>d</u> ecrepit.
M	Metaphor- comparing something to something else by say it is that	The moon <u>was</u> a shimmering diamond.
P	Personification - Attributing a human quality to a thing or idea	The moon calls me to her darkened world.
S	Simile- comparison using 'like' or 'as'	The moon was <u>like</u> a shimmering diamond.

Challenge techniques

	Definitions	Examples
PF	Pathetic fallacy - when the weather reflects the mood.	John awake to sunlight trickling through the curtains. He already felt lighter than yesterday.
F	Foreshadowing - When the writer hints at things to come	Suddenly, an eerie silence fell over the forest.
C	Connotations - associated meanings of a word.	Sun has connotations of light, warmth and happiness.
J	Juxtaposition - two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect.	"It was the best of times. It was the worst of times."
S	Semantic field - Words associated in meaning	Agony, distress, turmoil - words in the semantic field of pain

Y7 Myths and Legends – Writing – Knowledge Organiser

Sentence Types

You can use clauses to build up the four main types of sentence types.

Simple – contains one main clause.

Theseus was strong.

Compound – contains two main clauses joined together with a conjunction (e.g. and).

Theseus was strong and he didn't give up.

Complex – contains a main clause and a subordinate clause.

After he had defeated the minotaur, Theseus returned home.

Complex-compound – contains a main clause, a subordinate clause and another main clause that is joined with a conjunction.

After he had defeated the minotaur, Theseus returned home and was made king.



Types of Punctuation

Full Stop at the end of a sentence



Comma to separate a clause or items in a list



Exclamation mark to show surprise or anger



Question mark at the end of a question



Parenthesis (brackets) to give extra information



A dash to separate clauses or add extra information



A colon to start a list



A semi colon to separate two main clauses that are closely linked.



Word Class:

Noun: a person, place or thing. These are sometimes abstract e.g. time

Verb: an action e.g. run

Adjective: describes a noun

Adverb: describes an adjective



Paragraphs

A handy way of remembering when to change paragraph is 'TiP ToP'.

Change paragraph when you change:

TiP ToP
Time Person Topic Place



Bedrock Vocab

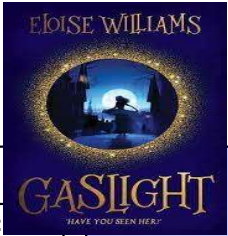


Alliteration	Two or more words that deliberately start with the same letter.
Ambiguity	Something that can be interpreted in more than one way.
Archetype	A very typical example of something e.g. the archetype of a superhero wears a cape.
Dilemma	A decision between two or more things that is difficult. It is usually difficult because you don't want any of the options.
Heroes	A person who is admired for their bravery, courage, achievements or other admirable qualities.
Heroines	A woman who is admired for their bravery, courage, achievements or other admirable qualities.
Inference	A conclusion that you have reached based on information in the text. This isn't something that is explicitly said in the text but is suggested by it.
Journey	Travelling from one place to another.
Legend	A popular story that perhaps has some truth to it.
Metaphor	Comparing something to another thing by saying it is literally that thing – even though it isn't. E.g. the storm was a raging lion.
Mythical	Something that happens in myths or folk stories. A myth is an old story usually with a moral that has been passed on through the centuries. They are not true but carry important messages.
Pathetic Fallacy	Giving human emotions to things e.g. the weather to help depict an atmosphere.
Personification	Giving an object human characteristics.
Prophecy	A prediction of what will happen in the future.
Quest	A long and difficult task or search for something.
Resolution	When the story comes to an end and order has been restored.
Setting	The place in which a story takes place.
Simile	Comparing something to another thing using 'like' or 'as'.
Supernatural	Something that cannot be explained by science or the laws of nature e.g. ghosts
Villain	The character whose actions and intent are evil. This is the character who the hero fights against or tries to stop.

Gaslight

Reading Learning Journey

Year 7 Term 2 *Gaslight* & Introduction to 19th Century Conventions

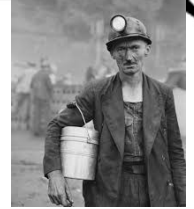


What are we learning?

This term, we will explore what life was like in the 19th century through reading and analysing *Gaslight*.

It's important we know about life in the 19th century & conventions of this genre of literature, as this knowledge will be developed when studying different texts from this time period in following years.

In this unit, we'll develop our language analysis skills from Myths and Legends in Term 1, focusing on effective use of TRAMPS techniques and how to structure a written analysis.



PEA/PEATL paragraphs

TRAMPS
techniques

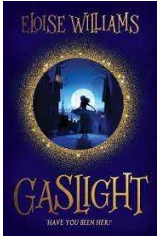
Formative Assessment:
Q. How does Williams use language to present the 19th century class-divide in this extract? (pages 3-4)

Summative Assessment:
Q. How does Williams use language to present poverty in this extract? (page 28)



Understanding the need for resilience to overcome diversity.

Vocab
19 th century:
conventions:
theme:
genre:
class-divide:
power:



Knowledge Organiser: Year 7 HT2 *Gaslight* & Introduction to 19th Century Conventions

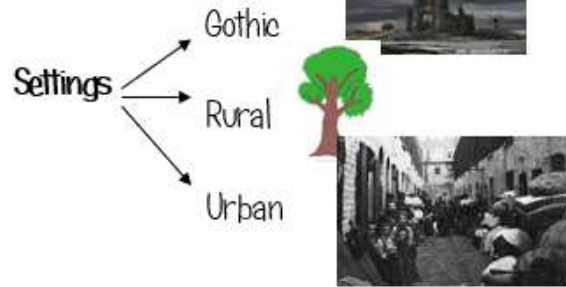
Upper


Middle


Working


Under


19th Century Conventions



- Themes**
-  Female representation
 -  Dreams and nightmares
 -  Supernatural
 -  Mystery
 -  Romance
 -  Crime
 -  Good vs evil
 -  Poverty
 -  Class-divide
 -  Power

TRAMPS techniques

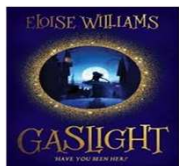
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Y7 Topic 2 Bedrock Vocab












Word	Definition
Conventions	Common rules or features that are usually found in a type of writing or genre.
Genre	A category or type of writing, like horror, comedy, or mystery.
Theme	The main idea or message in a story, like friendship or power.
Class-divide	The gap between rich and poor people in society.
Gothic	A style of writing that is dark, mysterious, and often scary.
Poverty	When people do not have enough money or resources to live well.
Foreshadowing	A hint in the story about something that will happen later.
Juxtaposition	Putting two things side by side to show their differences.
Semantic field	A group of words linked by meaning, like words about nature or war.

Word	Definition
Social Hierarchy	How people are ranked in society, from powerful to less powerful.
Urban	Related to towns or cities.
Patriarchal	A society where men have more power than women.
Context	The background or situation that helps explain a text.
Exploitation	Treating someone unfairly to benefit yourself.
Proletariat	Working-class people who often have less money and power.
Bourgeoisie	Middle or upper-class people who usually have more money and power.
Destitute	Extremely poor, with no money or resources.
Antagonist	The character who opposes the main character (the 'bad guy').
Pernicious	Something harmful or dangerous, often in a sneaky way.
Protagonist	The main character in a story (the 'hero').

The Tempest

Themes in *The Tempest*

 conflict a disagreement or argument	xenophobia  fear or hatred of strangers or foreigners	power  Having authority to control & influence others
leadership  the act of leading a group of people	forgiveness  accept apologies & amend	manipulation  controlling someone or something to your own advantage
 racism to treat someone badly because of their race or ethnicity	 disloyalty not being loyal	tolerance  acceptance of opinions or behaviour that one <u>dislikes</u> or <u>disagrees</u> with.
Definitions		
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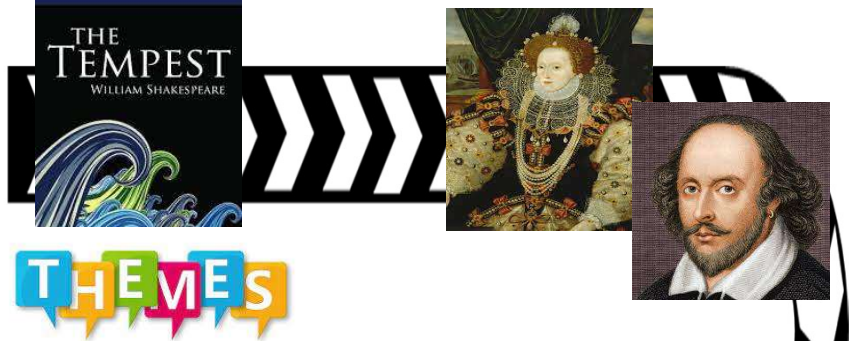
Vocab	
Tempest: storm	
Xenophobia:	
Conflict:	
Forgiveness:	

The Tempest by William Shakespeare



Big Idea: The Power of words

Why are words our most powerful tool?



What are we learning?

This term, we'll develop our ability to analyse how writers use language to present themes within a text.

We will recap a range of reading skills from studying *Gaslight* & *What is a poem?* & apply these to analysing a playscript.

We'll also practise how to structure our inference ideas into an analytical paragraph; either a PEA or PEATL!



Assessment

PEA/PEATL: How does Shakespeare use language to present Prospero's cruelty towards Caliban?



PEATL/PEA: How does Shakespeare use language to present forgiveness?



Word	Definition
Conflict	A struggle or disagreement between characters, groups, or opposing forces.
Authority	The power or right to give orders, make decisions, or control others.
Betrayal	Breaking someone's trust by acting against them.
Disloyalty	Not supporting someone you should be loyal to; being untrustworthy.
Forgiveness	Letting go of anger or resentment toward someone who has wronged you.
Hierarchy	A system in which people are ranked one above another based on power.
Logos	Persuasion using logic, facts, or reason.
Enslavement	Forcing someone to obey or work without freedom.
Ethos	Persuasion based on credibility or character.
Exile	Being forced to leave one's home or country.
Exploitation	Treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work.
Monstrosity	Something unnatural or frightening; often refers to Caliban.
Oppression	Unfair control over others that limits their freedom.
Pathos	Persuasion that appeals to emotions.
Savage	Seen as wild or uncivilised (used unfairly about Caliban).
Tempestuous	Stormy, unpredictable, full of strong emotion.
Usurp	To take someone's power or position by force.
Xenophobia	Fear or dislike of people seen as foreign or different.
Manipulation	Controlling someone in a clever or dishonest way.
Tolerance	Accepting or allowing differences in others.

The power of
words key
vocab



WORDS

HAVE

POWER