

Y7 English Knowledge Organiser

Autumn Term

Heroes

There are a wide variety of Heroes and Heroines. Often the main character in a story, or a friend who **comes to the rescue**. May have a **clever mind**, be incredibly **strong** or very **brave**. Could also be an everyday person who always tries to do the right thing and makes a difference.

Everyday Heroes and Heroines

Malala - Context

Born in Pakistan in 1997, Malala spoke out publicly after the Taliban took control of her town and declared girls could no longer go to school. She was targeted and shot in the head but survived. She established the Malala fund, a charity dedicated to giving girls the opportunity to achieve the future they desire and she won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CXvs1vwiDOM>

Other Real life Heroes

Mahatma Gandhi
Mother Teresa
Martin Luther King
Harriet Tubman
Anne Frank

Fictional Heroes

Super heroes
Sherlock Homes
Matilda
Harry Potter
Jack Sparrow

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Characterisation	- The way a character is presented throughout
Setting	- The description, atmosphere and location
Plot	- How the key events are structures throughout a text
Pathetic Fallacy	- Where the weather is used to establish a mood or atmosphere
Protagonist	- A central character the the reader or audience follow
Antagonist	- The central 'villain' or problem character for the protagonist
Context	- Information about the time and place in which the text was written
Hero	
Villain	
Equal Rights	The treatment of everyone fairly by law.
Tension	State or emotional strain or suspense in the story
Macabre	Disturbing because it is concerned with death

Articles and Speeches are usually written in **Standard English**. **Persuasive devices**, such as **rule of three**, **rhetorical questions** and **hyperbole** can encourage the reader to agree with your point of view. **Literary techniques** such as **metaphor** and **simile** make writing more interesting and engaging. The use of **Pathetic fallacy** in particular is used to help create a tone of villainy.

Villains

A villain is a character who does **bad** or **evil** things and many types appear in fiction and in real life. They may be **powerful**, **clever** or **angry** and will stop at nothing to achieve their goal. The hero usually works against them to bring them to justice.

Context

The Victorian period saw a massive increase in the accessibility of literature, both fiction and non-fiction, such as new novels, short stories, newspapers and diaries. With this explosion in literature, and the increase in literacy amongst the general public, key characters and their deeds came to define **heroism** and **villainy** for a new age.

Context and Style

Victorian Villains	The Victorian Period refers to the monarchy of Queen Victoria from 1837 – 1901. Victorian novels began to employ main characters who turn out to be particularly irregular heroes . The fact that so many heroes are not the classical hero type is remarkable in itself. Instead, their innate , unique personal qualities are the source of their heroic natures. This is often referred to as the 'Rise of the Anti-hero.'
Gothic Fiction	The term Gothic fiction refers to a style of writing that is characterized by elements of fear , horror , death , and gloom , as well as romantic elements, such as nature, individuality, and very high emotion. These emotions can include fear and suspense .

Oliver Twist

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Discovering Poetry

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Morality	-a code of wrong or right. Good = moral, bad = immoral
Vulnerable	- In a situation in which you could be easily harmed (on the streets)
Naive	- To have no experiences of the complications of life
Workhouse	- Place where people who couldn't support themselves worked
Poverty	- State of being very poor
Malicious	- Meant to harm or upset someone

Character	
Oliver	- 'pale, thin' orphan who is treated badly by almost everyone he meets. He tries his best to be a good person and experiences 'horror and alarm' whenever he sees crimes being committed.
Fagin	An old man who runs the gang of pickpockets. He seems kind but his 'villainous-looking and repulsive face' reflects his selfish nature as he gets young boys to do his dirty work for him.
Jack Dawkins (The Artful Dodger)	A young boy who introduces Oliver to Fagin's gang who has 'all the airs and manners of a man'. He's confident and cunning.
Bill Sikes	A 'rough man' who has been a criminal for many years. He beats his dog viciously and brutally kills his girlfriend, Nancy.
Nancy	Bill's girlfriend who risks her life to help Oliver escape from the gang. She loves Bill even though he treats her abusively and she feels guilty about the life of crime she has led.

Context

Charles Dickens was born 7th February 1812 in Portsmouth. His novels are set in Victorian times (1830-1900). Dickens had to work in harsh conditions as a child when his father was sent to prison. Victorian London was a busy city growing bigger all the time due to the Industrial Revolution. Big cities were a place where crime developed and in the early 1800s the first police force was created. Victorian people were expected to know their place in society and the church taught people to be content in their 'station'.

Term	Definition
Ballad	Story poems— often 4 lines stanzas
Blank verse	Verse with no rhyme – usually 10 syllables
Free verse	No regular rhyme/rhythm
Haiku	3 lines, syllables 5/7/5. Often about nature
Ode	Lyrical poem often addressed to one person
Sonnet	14 lined love poem
Shape poem	Poem is in shape of the main subject
Rhyme scheme	The pattern of the lines that rhyme in a poem.

Term	Definition
Alliteration	When words placed together start with the same sound. "She sells sea shells on the sea shore".
Metaphor	When you say something is something else but you know it can't be. "She is a star!"
Simile	When you compare two things using 'as' or 'like'. "As brave as a lion".
Onomatopoeia	Words that sound like what they are. "Meow" or "crash".
Assonance	The repetition of a vowel sound "Go slow over the road".
Emotive language	Language used to create a particular emotion in the reader.
Sibilance	A repeated 's', 'sh' or 'z' sound.
Caesura	A pause in the middle of the line.
Enjambment	When one line runs into another without a pause.