

# English



## Year 7 Knowledge Organisers

# Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser – Autumn Term 1

## BIGGER PICTURE

What is a text?  
Exploring different text types

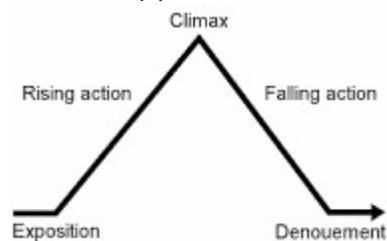
### SPaG

Nouns  
Verbs  
Adjectives  
Adverbs

### Key terms and definitions

1. Narrative
2. Non-narrative
3. Fiction
4. Non-fiction

### Narrative pyramid



### DRAMA

Key conventions of this form:

Characters  
Drama  
Climax  
Conflict  
Dialogue  
Monologue

### POETRY

In practice:

Poetry Writing

- Simile
- Adjectives
- Metaphor
- Rhythm
- Form
- Mood

Purpose/intention

# Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser – Autumn Term 2

## BIGGER PICTURE What makes texts classic? Who decides?

SPaG  
Modal verbs

### Key terms and definitions

1. Infer – to work something out from what is seen, said or done, even though it is not stated directly
2. Dialogue - words spoken by characters
3. Structural features – the ways in which a text is put together to give it an overall shape
4. Anecdotes – short, entertaining stories about real people or events
5. Context – the time, place and influences on a text from when it was written
6. Tone – the writer’s feelings/attitudes expressed towards a subject

### IN PRACTICE

PEE  
Point  
Evidence  
Explanation

#### POINT

State what it is that you’re going to try to prove.

#### EVIDENCE

Find a quotation which explains why you think this.

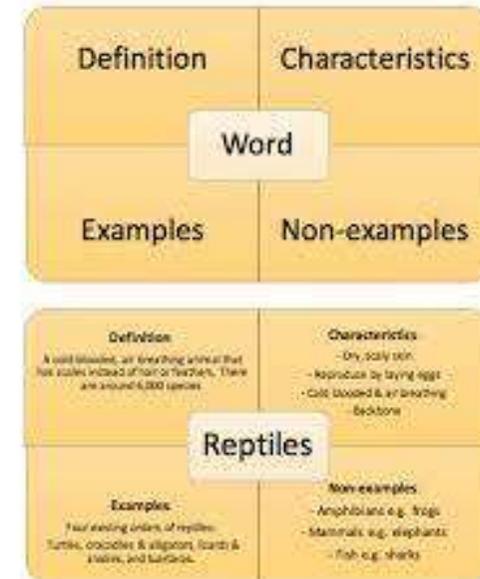
#### EXPLANATION

Explain why this quotation proves your point.

PEE



### FRAYER MODEL



# Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser – Spring Term 1

## BIGGER PICTURE Crime and its consequences Why is crime fiction so popular?

SPaG  
Prepositions  
Determiners

### 5 ELEMENTS

A detective. Every good detective storyline will have a detective, usually featured as the protagonist. ...

A crime. Most detective stories revolve around a central crime or string of related crimes. ...

Suspects. ...

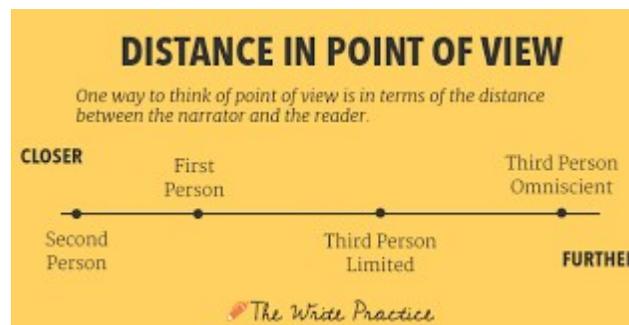
An antagonist. ...

A setting.

### CREATING CHARACTERS

1. Explicit information
2. Implicit information
3. Interactions/dialogue
4. Physical descriptions

### NARRATIVE PERSPECTIVES



### **Sleuth**

This is the person who will ultimately solve the crime. Male, female; brilliant (Sherlock Holmes), bumbling (Columbo). This is your hero. This person has to be likeable enough for your readers to root for and smart enough that it's believable when he or she solves the crime.

### **Sidekick**

This person is the foil for the sleuth. The sleuth will bounce ideas off the sidekick, and sometimes the sidekick will either discover the missing piece of the puzzle or jumpstart the discussion or discovery that leads to a breakthrough. The sidekick *can* be a love interest, but often it's better if the love interest is a third party, often one who finds him or herself in danger.

### **Villain**

This is the person who the sleuth is chasing. He or she is either mentioned or around throughout the novel, but doesn't seem guilty until near the end. Clues will have to be left, though, so that, if the reader re-reads the book, the guilt is apparent.

### **Red Herring**

The red herring is the distraction. The sleuth mistakenly pursues this person early on, and doesn't discover the red herring's innocence until late. It's especially poignant if the red herring can be made to be sympathetic, particularly if he or she can be made loveable and then can maybe be framed and eliminated by the villain.

<h2 style="text-align: center;">Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser – Spring Term 2</h2>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">BIGGER PICTURE</h3> <h4 style="text-align: center;">Whose point of view is this anyway?</h4>	<p>SPaG Prosodics (rhythm, volume, intonation, fluency)</p>
<p><b>Study of a Poem</b>  <b>“Stealing” by Carol Ann Duffy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Imagery</b> – sensory and figurative language used to create a mental image</li> <li>2. <b>Enjambment</b> - the continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza.</li> <li>3. <b>Alliteration</b> - the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.</li> <li>4. <b>Protagonist</b> - the leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel,</li> <li>5. <b>Repetition</b> - a primary way of creating rhythm through a poem       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. <b>Metaphor</b> - a thing regarded as representative or symbolic of something else.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p><b>WRITING A NEWSPAPER REPORT</b></p> <p><b>The following list explains the five major components, or parts, of a news article.</b></p> <p><b>Headline (Heading)</b> The headline is the title of the news article. ...</p> <p><b>Byline.</b> This line tells who is writing the article. ...</p> <p><b>Location.</b> This is usually placed at the beginning of the article in bold print. ...</p> <p><b>Lead Paragraph(s) ...</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Paragraph(s)</b></p>	<p><b>STRUCTURAL FEATURES</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>order in which events happen</p>  </div>

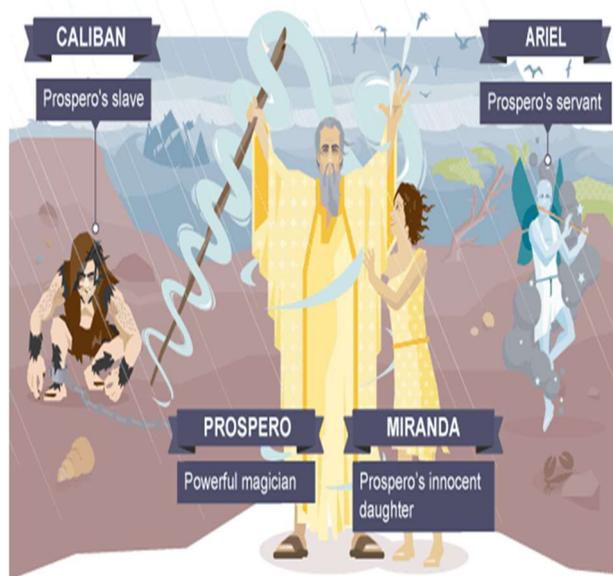
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser – Summer Term 1</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BIGGER PICTURE Journeys and Discoveries</b></p>	<p>SPaG Paragraphs homophones</p>
<p><b>TRAVEL WRITING CONVENTIONS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be written in first-person</li> <li>2. Tell the story in the past tense</li> <li>3. Be conversational in tone (dialogue can be useful here)</li> <li>4. Contain sensory details</li> <li>5. Give the reader value in some way, whether that's providing useful tips for navigating or insight into a culture</li> <li>6. Make it relatable to the audience</li> </ol>	<p><b>Poetic features revisited for poetry study 2:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Similes</li> <li>2. Metaphors</li> <li>3. Personification</li> <li>4. Rhyme</li> <li>5. Rhythm</li> <li>6. Tone</li> <li>7. Form</li> </ol>	<p>PEE revisited</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p><b>POINT</b> State what it is that you're going to try to prove.</p> <p><b>EVIDENCE</b> Find a quotation which explains why you think this.</p> <p><b>EXPLANATION</b> Explain why this quotation proves your point.</p> </div> <div style="flex: 0.5; text-align: center;"> <p><b>PEE</b></p>  </div> </div>

# Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser – Summer Term 1

## BIGGER PICTURE Understanding the greatest English writer: William Shakespeare

SPaG  
Soliloquy  
Blank verse  
Prose

### KEY CHARACTERS



### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Shakespeare was born in the Elizabethan era, named after Elizabeth I. After she died, James I became king. This period of history is called the **Jacobean** era, because Jacob is the Latin for James. Shakespeare lived and worked in both eras.

**Italian city states** -A city-state is an area that is ruled by a major city. During the Elizabethan and Jacobean era, Italy wasn't one unified country, but a number of small independent city-states.

Sea exploration was booming in the Elizabethan era as people 'discovered' new parts of the world. Queen Elizabeth I was obsessed with their discoveries and was happy to pay for their travels. Led by her example, the rest of the country were also fascinated by their stories and goods.

### KEY WORDS:

**colonialism** –when one country establishes itself in another country. When someone **colonises** a new country, they are called a **coloniser**. The original inhabitants of the land are called **natives**.

**usurp** –to take control of someone else's power when you do not have the right to. Someone who usurps is called a **usurper**.

**tempest** –a violent storm.

**treason** –a crime that harms your country or government. Someone who commits treason is a **traitor**.

**callous** –when someone is cruel and does not care about other people.

**pathos** –a situation that makes us feel sympathy or sorrow.

**dual nature** –having two sides.

**nurture** –to encourage or support the development of someone or something.

**Tragicomedy** –a play that has some features of a tragedy and some features of a comedy.