



English



Year 7 Knowledge Organisers



Year 7 Enola Holmes The Case Of The Missing Marquess Knowledge Organiser

Key Language Features

Paternalistic
Misogynistic
Genre
Character
Setting
Contrast
Cipher
Plot
Sub-plot
Tension
Semantic Field
Context
Red Herring

Social and Historical Context

Set in Victorian England in 1888. The story centres around the life of a middle class girl and society's expectations of women and girls at this time.

Conventions of Genre

The story fits into the Detective Genre and as such clues are introduced throughout the text. Red-herrings and a sub-plot are used to add depth and intrigue. A first person narrative is used in order for the reader to be able to follow the protagonist's thought process in order to solve the mystery.

Characterisation

The protagonist (Enola Holmes) is a 14 year old girl who finds that she has been 'abandoned' by her mother. Enola is bright and clever. She has been brought up to challenge society's rather sexist views of women and how they should act and behave. Whilst trying to find her mother, Enola becomes involved in the hunt for another missing person – Viscount Tewksbury Basilwether.

Themes

1. Friendship and loneliness
2. Challenging perceptions of women
3. Relationships
4. Society's expectations
5. Mystery

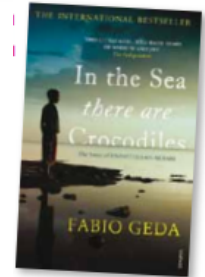
Ideas

The story builds a fictional character as the sister of the famous Victorian detective Sherlock Holmes, created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Year 7 In the Sea there are Crocodiles Knowledge Organiser





1. Key Techniques 1	
Cyclical Structure	When a text starts and ends in the same place/ mentions the same thing
Simile	A comparison using like or as
Personification	When a nonhuman object is given features or characteristics of a person
Foreshadowing	When the writer at hints at something that will happen later
2. Key techniques 2	
Catharsis	It means 'cleansing' Getting rid of unhappy memories or strong emotions by expressing them
Symbolism	Where symbols represent ideas or qualities
Metaphor	Direct comparison of one thing to another
Pathetic Fallacy	Where nature, often the weather, mirrors the mood of the text

3. Key concepts	
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country or home, because there is a war or for political, religious or social reasons.
Asylum seeker	A person who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking asylum (protection) in another.
People Trafficker	A person who illegally transports people from one country or area to another for payment.
Repatriation	The return of someone to their own country.
Granted asylum	You have been given the legal right to live and work in the country in which you applied for asylum (protection).



4. Key vocabulary 1	
Treacherous	Dangerous, intending to harm you.
Asylum	Protection that a government gives to people who have left their own country, usually because they were in danger.
Dehumanise	To treat somebody as if they are not human -like they are an object or an animal.
Squalid	Very dirty and unpleasant living conditions.
5. Key vocabulary 2	
Obliterated	To completely destroy something.
Euphoria	An extremely strong feeling of happiness and excitement.
Shrouded	To cover or hide something.
Inconspicuous	Not attracting attention, not easy to notice.

6. Prefixes
Re – again/ back
De – away/ down
Ex – out
Dis – not
Un – not

7. The Fab 4	
 Predict	To guess what will happen later in the text.
 Clarify	To check the meaning of words or phrases that you do not understand.
 Question	To ask yourself key questions whilst reading that will build better understanding.
 Summarise	To show understanding of the main points of what you have just read.

8. Enaiatollah's journey:
Over 5 years, between the ages of 10 and 15, Enaiatollah lived in 6 different countries



Journey	Mode of 'transport'
Afghanistan to Pakistan	His mother takes him on a lorry with electricity poles.
Pakistan to Iran	Driven in a pick up truck by people traffickers
Iran to Turkey	Treacherous hike over mountains with people traffickers
Turkey to Greece	In an inflatable dinghy with 4 others
Greece to Italy	In a shipping container

Year 7 Poetry Knowledge Organiser

YOU WILL STUDY:	
TITLE	SUMMARY
Annabel Lee by Edgar Allan Poe	"Annabel Lee" is the last complete poem composed by American author Edgar Allan Poe. Like many of Poe's poems, it explores the theme of the death of a beautiful woman. The narrator, who fell in love with Annabel Lee when they were young, has a love for her so strong that even angels are envious.
O Captain	The poem is an elegy to the speaker's recently deceased Captain, at once celebrating the safe and successful return of their ship and mourning the loss of its great leader.
The Smeds and The Smoos	The Smeds and the Smoos is a children's book written by Julia Donaldson and illustrated by Axel Scheffler. It tells the story of two alien races, the Smeds and the Smoos, who live on different planets and never mix with each other.
The Highway Man	The Highwayman is a narrative poem by Alfred Noyes that tells the story of a highwayman who is in love with Bess, the daughter of an innkeeper. The poem is divided into three parts, each of which tells a different part of the story.
Rang Tan	"There's a Rang-Tan in My Bedroom" is a picture book based on the Greenpeace film Rang Tan. The story is about a young girl who discovers a mischievous orangutan in her bedroom. The orangutan has lost its home due to deforestation, and the girl learns about the plight of orangutans and the dangers of deforestation
The Lion Inside	The Lion Inside is a feel-good rhyming story about a mouse who feels small and insecure and wants to learn how to roar like a lion. He approaches a lion to learn how to act brave, but the lion is afraid of mice. The mouse comforts the lion, they become friends, and we learn that there's a lion and a mouse inside all of us.
Sonnet 43	Sonnet 43 is a poem by Elizabeth Barrett Browning that describes the love that one speaker has for her husband. The speaker tries to list the different ways in which she loves him, and her love seems to be eternal and to exist everywhere.

POETIC STRUCTURES	
TERM	DEFINITION
Ballad	Story poems– often 4 lines stanzas
Blank Verse	Verse with no rhyme – usually 10 syllables
Epic	Tragic/heroic story poems
Free verse	No regular rhyme/rhythm
Ode	Lyrical poem often addressed to one person
Sonnet	14 lined love poem
Narrative poem	A poem that tells a story

POETIC TECHNIQUES	
TERM	DEFINITION
Alliteration	When words placed together start with the same sound. "She sells sea shells on the sea shore".
Metaphor	When you describe something as something else without using 'like' or 'as'. "She is a star!"
Oxymoron	When two words are placed together with opposite meanings. "Cruel kindness"
Onomatopoeia	Words that are spelled how they sound. "Crash!"
Assonance	Repetition of a vowel sound. "Beside the lake, beneath the trees".
Emotive Language	Language used to create a particular emotion in the reader
Imagery	Language that creates pictures in our minds and appeals to the senses
Structure	The way that the poem is arranged/organised.
Sibilance	A repeated 's', 'sh' or 'z' sound.
Semantic Field	A group of words in the poem that are all about the same thing/idea.
Caesura	A pause in the middle of the line.
Enjambment	When one line runs into another without a pause.
Rhyme	Correspondence of sound between words or the endings of words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry.
Rhythm	The beat and pace of a poem created by stressed and unstressed syllables.

Year 7 A Midsummer Night's Dream Knowledge Organiser

Context

- The most influential writer in all of English literature, William Shakespeare was born in 1564 to a successful middle-class glove-maker in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.
- Shakespeare attended grammar school, but his formal education proceeded no further.
- In 1582 he married an older woman, Anne Hathaway, and had three children with her.
- Around 1590 he left his family behind and travelled to London to work as an actor and playwright.
- Public and critical success quickly followed, and Shakespeare eventually became the most popular playwright in England and part-owner of the Globe Theatre.
- His career bridged the reigns of Elizabeth I (ruled 1558-1603) and James I (ruled 1603-1625), and he was a favourite of both monarchs.
- Indeed, James granted Shakespeare's company the greatest possible compliment by bestowing upon its members the title of King's Men.
- Wealthy and renowned, Shakespeare retired to Stratford and died in 1616 at the age of fifty-two.



Key Characters

- Puck - Also known as Robin Goodfellow, Puck is Oberon's jester, a mischievous fairy who delights in playing pranks on mortals.
- Lysander - A young man of Athens, in love with Hermia.
- Demetrius - A young man of Athens, initially in love with Hermia and ultimately in love with Helena.
- Hermia - Egeus's daughter, a young woman of Athens. Hermia is in love with Lysander and is a childhood friend of Helena.
- Helena - A young woman of Athens, in love with Demetrius.
- Bottom - The overconfident weaver chosen to play Pyramus in the craftsmen's play for Theseus's marriage celebration.
- Oberon - The king of the fairies.
- Titania - The beautiful queen of the fairies.
- Egeus - Hermia's father, who brings a complaint against his daughter to Theseus.
- Theseus - The heroic duke of Athens, engaged to Hippolyta.
- Hippolyta - The legendary queen of the Amazons, engaged to Theseus.

Key Words

- soliloquy - a speech in a play that the character speaks to himself or herself or to the audience, rather than to the other characters.
- severe - very strict or harsh.
- conflict - a serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.
- unrequited love - If a person loves someone who doesn't love them back, the person's love is unrequited.
- to mock - To mock someone is to make fun of them.
- chaos - a situation where there is no order and everyone is confused.
- to resolve - to solve a problem or difficulty.

Themes

Love - Shakespeare explores the lighter side of love in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Love makes us behave in strange ways - the lovers fight in a most uncivilised way in the woods. It can bring out the best and bravest qualities in a character - Hermia risks her life for love. Lovers often feel invincible against a world that doesn't understand them, just as Hermia and Lysander stand alone against Athens's law. Love can make us ridiculous - Helena asks a boy to treat her like a dog, whilst Titania falls in love with a donkey. Love can be cruel - Helena and Demetrius fall desperately in love with someone who doesn't love them back. Love also has a powerful magical quality: falling in love can be like being under a spell.

Appearance and Reality - Sometimes things are not quite what they seem. Sometimes we fail to see situations as they really are. People often pretend to be something that they're not, hiding their true selves for one reason or another. Shakespeare was really interested in this idea and explored it in many of his plays. This theme is usually referred to as appearance and reality.

Order and Disorder - Much of the comedy of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* comes from the chaos created when the natural order of things is disrupted. But there's a darker side too. There's not one character that isn't relieved when Oberon finally restores the midnight world to a happier one by day.

Plot Summary

Act 1

Hermia and Lysander love each other but are not allowed to marry so decide to run away to the forest to get married in secret. Demetrius wants to marry Hermia. Helena loves Demetrius. They follow Hermia and Lysander into the forest.

Act 2

In the forest, Oberon and Titania are arguing. Oberon sees Demetrius and Helena arguing and commands Puck to use the potion on the Athenian man to make him fall in love with Helena. However, the first Athenian man Puck sees is Lysander, so he puts the love potion on him. Lysander falls madly in love with Helena.

Act 3

Puck sees Bottom in the forest and transformed his head into a donkey's head. He puts the love potion on Titania, who falls in love with Bottom. Puck puts the love potion on Demetrius so that he falls in love with Helena. As a result, both men love Helena so there is chaos. Puck eventually drops a herb in Lysander's eyes to put him back to normal.

Acts 4 and 5

Oberon finds Titania and Bottom and decides that he has had enough fun. Puck drops a herb in her eyes, she wakes and leaves with Oberon. The lovers return to Athens where Bottom and the other actors perform their play at the wedding of the three happy couples: Theseus and Hippolyta, Lysander and Hermia and Demetrius and Helena.