

# English



## Year 7 Knowledge Organisers

## The Unforgotten Coat (Year 7)

### Key Terms:

**Blurb:** A brief summary of a book typically found on the back cover, designed to entice readers.

**Narrative Perspective:** The point of view from which the story is told (first person, third person, etc.).

**Chronological Narrative:** A story that is told in the order that events occurred.

**Non-linear Narrative:** A story that is told out of order, often using flashbacks or other narrative devices.

**Inference:** A conclusion drawn from evidence and reasoning rather than explicit statements.

**Refugee:** A person who has been forced to leave their country to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

**Asylum Seeker:** A person who has left their home country and seeks sanctuary in another country, claiming refugee status.

**Cultural Differences:** Variations in the practices, customs, and viewpoints of different cultures.

**Irony:** A literary device where the intended meaning is opposite to the literal meaning.

**First Person Limited POV:** The story is told from the perspective of one character using "I" or "we," but the reader only knows what this character knows.

### Key Context:

**Author:** Frank Cottrell Boyce, an award-winning British author and screenwriter.

**Setting:** The story is set in a primary school in the UK and involves characters who are refugees from Mongolia.

**Themes:** The novella explores themes such as friendship, cultural identity, displacement, and compassion.

**Cultural Background:** Understanding the history and culture of Mongolia can provide deeper insights into the characters' behaviours and motivations.

**Refugee Crisis:** Contextual knowledge of global refugee movements and asylum policies can enhance comprehension of the characters' struggles.

### Key Characters:

**Julie:** The narrator of the story, who looks back on her school days and her interactions with Chingis and Nergui. She is curious, compassionate, and reflective.

**Chingis:** A new student from Mongolia who, along with his brother Nergui, tries to blend into the school environment. He is protective, intelligent, and resourceful.

**Nergui:** Chingis' younger brother, who is often perceived as strange by his classmates. He is quiet, observant, and has a deep bond with his brother.

**Mimi:** A classmate of Julie who is skeptical about the new boys but gradually becomes more understanding.

**Shocky:** A classmate who shares a unique dynamic with Julie, adding depth to the social interactions in the story.

**Mrs. Spendlove:** The teacher who helps facilitate the integration of Chingis and Nergui into the school.

**Chingis' Mother:** A background character whose struggles as a refugee add depth to the story's exploration of displacement.

### All About Mongolia:

#### Geography:

**Location:** Mongolia is a landlocked country in East Asia, bordered by Russia to the north and China to the south.

**Capital:** Ulaanbaatar, which is also the largest city.

**Landscape:** The country is known for its vast steppes, rugged mountains, and the Gobi Desert.

**Ancient History:** Historically significant for the Mongol Empire established by Genghis Khan in the 13th century, which became the largest contiguous land empire in history.

**Modern History:** Mongolia became a socialist state under the influence of the Soviet Union in the 20th century and transitioned to a democratic government in 1990.

**Weather:** Mongolia experiences extreme weather conditions, with very cold winters and hot summers.

#### Culture:

**Nomadic Heritage:** A significant portion of Mongolia's population continues to live as nomads, raising livestock across the steppes.

**Festivals:** The Naadam Festival is the most important cultural event, featuring traditional Mongolian sports such as wrestling, horse racing, and archery.

**Traditional Clothing:** The deel is a traditional garment worn by both men and women.

#### Social Issues:

**Urbanisation:** Rapid urbanisation has led to significant rural-to-urban migration, with many people moving to Ulaanbaatar.

**Refugee Crisis:** Economic hardship and political issues have contributed to emigration, with some Mongolian families seeking asylum abroad.

# Year 7 - English Knowledge Organiser

## Narrative Openings



### KEY TERMS:

**Genre:** the word 'genre' comes from the Latin 'genus' which means 'kind'. So to ask what genre a text belongs to is to ask what kind of text it is.  
**Exposition:** the introduction or beginning of a story that reveals important background information. This can include setting and details about characters.  
**Subtext:** the unspoken or less obvious meaning or message in a literary composition, drama, speech, or conversation. The subtext comes to be known by the reader or audience over time, as it is not immediately or purposefully revealed by the story itself.

### TYPES OF PUNCTUATION:

#### Exclamation Mark (!)

**Usage:** Indicates strong feelings or a high volume (shouting).

**Examples:** a) Watch out! b) That's amazing!

#### Apostrophe (')

**Usage:** Shows possession or forms contractions.

**Examples:** a) John's book (possession) b) It's raining (contraction for it is)

#### Quotation Marks (" " or ' ')

**Usage:** Encloses direct speech, quotations, or titles of short works.

**Examples:** a) She said, "Let's go to the park." b) "The Road Not Taken" is a famous poem.

#### Colon (:)

**Usage:** Introduces a list, explanation, or quotation.

**Examples:** a) You will need: a pencil, paper, and an eraser. b) He had one goal: to win the race.

#### Semicolon (;)

**Usage:** Links closely related independent clauses or separates items in a complex list.

**Examples:** a) She loves to read; her favourite genre is fantasy. b) We visited Paris, France; Berlin, Germany; and Rome, Italy.

### TYPES OF SENTENCES:

**Simple Sentences:** A simple sentence consists of a single independent clause. It has a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought.

**Structure:** Subject + Verb (and sometimes an Object)

**Examples:** a) The cat sleeps. b) She runs fast. c) They enjoyed the film.

**Compound Sentences:** a compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) or a semicolon.

**Structure:** Independent Clause + Coordinating Conjunction + Independent Clause

**Examples:** a) I wanted to go for a walk, but it started raining. b) She loves reading; he prefers watching TV.

**Complex Sentences:** a complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause. Dependent clauses are introduced by subordinating conjunctions (because, since, although, if, etc.).

**Structure:** Independent Clause + Subordinating Conjunction + Dependent Clause (or vice versa)

**Examples:** a) Although it was raining, we decided to go out. b) She went to bed early because she was tired.

**Compound-Complex Sentences:** a compound-complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

**Structure:** (Independent Clause + Coordinating Conjunction + Independent Clause) + Dependent Clause(s)

**Examples:** a) The sun was shining, and the birds were singing because it was spring. b) She missed the train, but she wasn't upset because she had another option.

#### Additional Points

**Coordination:** Joining clauses of equal rank (typically using coordinating conjunctions).

**Subordination:** Joining clauses of unequal rank (using subordinating conjunctions).

#### Conjunctions:

**Coordinating Conjunctions:** for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

**Subordinating Conjunctions:** because, since, although, if, when, while, after, before, until, etc.

**Sentence Variety:** Using a mix of these sentence types can make writing more engaging and dynamic.

### STRUCTURAL TERMS:

**foreshadowing:** when the text gives hints or warnings of what will come later

**tension:** creating an emotional strain for the reader

**suspense:** anxiety about what will happen next

**contrasts:** parts of the text contrasting with other parts

**opening / middle / ending:** being able to discuss the choices a writer has made in structuring their text

**focus:** the main topic at any given part of the text e.g. the focus in the opening is on the gloomy setting

### LANGUAGE DEVICES:

**metaphor:** a figure of speech which is not literal e.g. the moon was a polished disk of silver

**personification:** giving human characteristics to something not human e.g. winter played its icy fingers on the trees

**tone:** the attitude or mood of the text e.g. an aggressive tone, a depressed tone

**noun phrase:** a group of words doing the same job as a noun e.g. "the ancient house near the river" not just "house"

**alliteration:** repeating the same consonant sound at the start of words e.g. broken battered boats in the bay

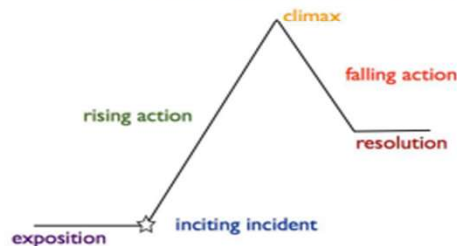
**oxymoron:** a phrase where the two ideas seem to contradict each other e.g. massive dwarf, tiny giant, dark light.

**sentence type:** declarative (statements), interrogative (questions), imperative (orders/requests), exclamative (What a goal!)

### Vocabulary List

Narrative  
 Genre  
 Exposition  
 Setting  
 Narrative Hook  
 Descriptive Hook  
 Rhetorical Question  
 Dialogue  
 In Media Res  
 Subordinate Clause  
 Noun Phrase  
 Pathetic Fallacy  
 Sensory Language  
 Verb  
 Adverb  
 Pacing  
 Tension  
 Pronouns  
 Noun Phrase  
 First Person  
 Third Person  
 Dialogue Hook  
 Punctuation  
 Subtext  
 Inference  
 Tension  
 Pathetic Fallacy  
 Mood  
 Sensory Language  
 Textual Analysis  
 Subtext  
 Scene Planning  
 Drafting

### Freytag's Pyramid



## POETRY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YOU WILL STUDY:	
TITLE	SUMMARY
<b>Annabel Lee by Edgar Allen Poe</b>	"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.
<b>O Captain</b>	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.
<b>The Smeds and The Smoos</b>	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.
<b>The Highway Man</b>	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.
<b>Rang Tan</b>	"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
<b>The Lion Inside</b>	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.
<b>Sonnet 43</b>	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
<b>Ballad</b>	Story poems– often 4 lines stanzas
<b>Blank Verse</b>	Verse with no rhyme – usually 10 syllables
<b>Epic</b>	Tragic/heroic story poems
<b>Free verse</b>	No regular rhyme/rhythm
<b>Ode</b>	Lyrical poem often addressed to one person
<b>Sonnet</b>	14 lined love poem
<b>Narrative poem</b>	A poem that tells a story

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

# YEAR 7 A MONSTER CALLS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

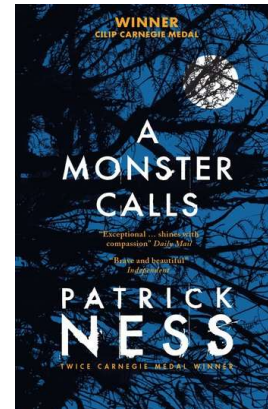


## About the Author:

- Patrick Ness was born in October 1971 in America. He moved to London in 1999 and now holds dual citizenship.
- He writes young adult fiction and won the Carnegie Medal for 'A Monster Calls' in 2012.
- He also wrote the screenplay for the film version of the book.
- Other titles he has written include; The Knife of Never Letting Go, Monsters of Men and More Than This.
- The original idea for A Monster Calls came from a writer called Siobhan Dowd who sadly died before she could write the novel.
- He currently teaches creative writing at Oxford University and writes reviews for The Guardian newspaper.

## Themes in the Novel

- Death, Denial and Acceptance
- Dreams and versions of reality
- Family and growing up
- Storytelling
- Isolation



## Symbols in the Novel

- The Yew Tree – a symbol of healing and immortality, often found in graveyards.
- Clocks – symbol of time passing

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In the book, the monster says that it has been called many names in the past: Herne the Hunter, Cernunnos, and the Green Man. All of these are variations of pagan deities associated with nature. Herne the Hunter is a ghost in English folklore associated with Windsor forest. He is said to have antlers upon his head and ride a horse. Cernunnos is a Celtic horned god. Little is known about this deity other than the fact that it is depicted with the antlers of a stag and is also identified as a god of nature and life.

The Green Man is a representation of a sculpture or other representation of a face surrounded by or made from leaves, which makes it an apt name for the monster, who takes the form of a yew tree. The Green Man is usually interpreted as a symbol of rebirth or the life cycle, and is often used as a representation of various horned gods (such as Cernunnos or the Greek god Pan). The Green Man is often viewed as a pagan symbol, and yet images of the Green Man frequently appear carved into churches. This fact is also fitting for the story, as the monster takes the form of a yew tree that is found next to a church.

## Characters in the Novel

**Conor O'Malley** - The protagonist of the book, thirteen-year old Conor is very responsible for his age, due primarily to the fact that his mother was diagnosed with cancer a year before the start of the book. Conor is her primary carer because Conor's mother and father had divorced five years before her diagnosis.

**The Monster** – A giant creature who takes the shape of a yew tree. Conor's pain, grief, and inability to accept his feelings and his mother's impending death is what calls the monster to him. The monster says that it has been called Herne the Hunter, Cernunnos, and the Green Man in the past—all implying that it is a natural spirit of pagan lore. The monster comes to tell stories to Conor to try and help him heal, and to help him understand that life and human emotions are complex and resist simple answers

**Conor's Mother** – Though it is only explicitly stated that Conor's mother is sick, details that Ness includes heavily implies that she has cancer: Conor's mother has lost her hair and wears a scarf, goes through rounds of treatments, and is often exhausted and nauseous. As Conor's mother's condition deteriorates over the course of the book, she feels increasingly guilty about the responsibility that Conor has been forced to take on in caring for her.

**Conor's Grandmother** – Conor's grandmother is cold and somewhat strict, and Conor doesn't like her very much.

**Conor's Father** –Conor's mother and father divorced when Conor was seven years old, and Conor explains that he barely remembers what it's like to have a father in the house. Conor's father now lives in America with his new wife, Stephanie, and a new baby.

**Lily Andrews** – Conor's best friend and classmate. Conor's mother and Lily's mother have been friends for a long time, and Conor and Lily grew up together

**Harry** – The school bully, who has been targeting Conor ever since Conor learned of his mother's diagnosis. Harry is often accompanied by Anton and Sully.

**The Evil Queen** – One of the characters in the monster's first tale. The evil queen is the young prince's stepmother, and she is much younger than the king (though many of the villagers in the kingdom are suspicious of her and suspect that she is a witch using magic to make herself young). In the story, the monster saves her from being burned at the stake for a murder that she did not commit. The evil queen has an allegorical connection to Conor's grandmother, because she also makes herself seem younger and effectively takes over Conor's household.

**The Parson** – One of the characters in the monster's second tale. The parson is the head of a great parsonage, and preaches against the Apothecary for his use of the old ways to heal people.

**The Young Prince** – One of the characters in the monster's first tale. The young prince is the grandson of a king, and his stepmother is the evil queen

**The Apothecary** – One of the characters in the monster's second tale, who is described as greedy and very disagreeable. The Apothecary is a healer, and asks the parson to harvest the yew tree that grows in his parsonage.

Miss Kwan – One of the Conor's teachers. Miss Kwan tries to help Conor and asks if Harry, Anton, and Sully are bullying him. When she tells Conor she can't imagine what he's going through, however, the statement only isolates him and makes him feel even more upset.

## Introduction to Non-Fiction (Year 7)

### Key Terminology and Techniques with Examples:

#### Anecdote

- Definition:** A short, personal story used to illustrate a point.
- Example:** "When I visited the Grand Canyon, I was amazed by the sheer size and beauty of it all."

#### Statistics

- Definition:** Numerical data used to support an argument.
- Example:** "Over 1 million tourists visit the Colosseum each year."

#### Facts

- Definition:** Statements that can be proven true or false.
- Example:** "The Eiffel Tower is 324 meters tall."

#### Triplet/Rule of Three

- Definition:** Using three words, phrases, or examples to emphasize a point.
- Example:** "The island is beautiful, serene, and captivating."

#### Opinion

- Definition:** A personal belief or judgment that is not founded on proof or certainty.
- Example:** "I think the Louvre is the most fascinating museum in the world."

#### Direct Address

- Definition:** Speaking directly to the reader.
- Example:** "Imagine yourself lounging on a pristine beach."

#### Rhetorical Questions

- Definition:** Questions asked to make a point rather than to get an answer.
- Example:** "Isn't it amazing how diverse our world is?"

#### Repetition

- Definition:** Repeating words or phrases for emphasis.
- Example:** "This resort is luxury, luxury, luxury!"

#### Emotive Language

- Definition:** Words used to evoke an emotional response.
- Example:** "The heartbreaking scenes of devastation left everyone in tears."

#### Imperative

- Definition:** Commanding language that instructs or requests action.
- Example:** "Book your holiday now!"
- Definition:** Guaranteeing a positive outcome.
- Example:** "You will never forget the amazing experiences you have here."

### Key Forms of Non-Fiction Texts

#### Instructional Texts (How-To Guides)

- Purpose:** To give step-by-step instructions.
- Example:** "How to Pack for a Holiday"

#### Leaflets

- Purpose:** To inform and persuade readers about a place or service.
- Example:** "Discover the Beauty of Barbados"

#### Advice Columns

- Purpose:** To provide advice and solutions to readers' problems.
- Example:** "How to Handle Travel Anxiety"

#### Descriptive Writing (from Travel Agents)

- Purpose:** To describe destinations in a vivid and enticing manner.
- Example:** "Experience the Serenity of the Azure Haven"

#### Travel Vlogs

- Purpose:** To share personal travel experiences visually and narratively.
- Example:** "Exploring the Wonders of Alaska"

#### Articles

- Purpose:** To provide detailed information and analysis on a topic.
- Example:** "The Story of the Tongan Castaways"

#### Reviews

- Purpose:** To evaluate and give opinions on products, services, or experiences.
- Example:** "Review of the Best Restaurants in Paris"

#### Blog Posts

- Purpose:** To share personal experiences and opinions on a variety of topics.
- Example:** "Top 10 Beach Destinations for Your Next Vacation"

## 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.