

Y7 English Knowledge Organiser – Myths from Around the World

<p>Subject Terminology - How many of these do you know? Can you spell them correctly? Are you confident with their definitions?</p>	<p>Comparing Poetry -your assessment task will be a comparison of two poems.</p>		
<p>Allegory a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.</p>	<p>You will be assessed on these skills: -Comparing ideas across two poems. -Understanding poetic techniques. -Understanding how writers use techniques to present meaning. -Your ability to select relevant quotations to support your findings.</p>		
<p>Morals a lesson that can be derived from a story or experience</p>			
<p>Myth a traditional story concerning the early history of a people or explaining a phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.</p>			
<p>Fable a short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral.</p>			
<p>Allusion an indirect or passing reference.</p>			
<p>Paradox a contradictory statement.</p>			
<p>Enjambment the continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line/stanza.</p>			
<p>Caesura a rhythmical pause (usually shown with punctuation) in a poetic line.</p>	<p>Techniques: how do poets present meaning? Metaphor, symbolism, enjambment, rhyme, tone, semantic field, title, stanza length, caesura, adjectives, personification, pace etc.</p>	<p>Comparative connectives <u>Similarity:</u> likewise, also, similarly. <u>Difference:</u> however, in contrast, whereas.</p>	
<p>Rhyme repeated sounds between words within or across lines in the poem.</p>			
<p>Writing for audience and purpose. – your assessment task is to write a persuasive non-fiction text. How can you engage your audience?</p>	<p>Wider reading – Which ones will you challenge yourself to read? See Mrs Day to borrow these books!</p>		
<p>It's important as writers that we engage our audience through our language and structure. It must be interesting, logical and developed. Here is a suggested plan for your writing:</p> <p>Introduction: introduce your three main arguments using this formula: <i>We live in a world where.....; where.....: is this.....?</i></p> <p>Main arguments (3): using the three arguments from your introduction develop your writing by using persuasive techniques to demonstrate 'logos' [logic: use of research evidence], 'ethos' [credibility: refer to a credible source] and 'pathos' [emotion: use anecdotes and emotive imagery].</p> <p>Conclusion: finish by demonstrating to the audience how they need to change. Use this three part structure to summarise your argument, show awareness of their needs and clearly point out what needs to change: <i>Because..... But..... So.....</i></p>	<p>Myths of the Norsemen by Roger Lancelyn Green - <i>Odin's wanderings, Thor's hammer, the death of Bakkur, the vision of Ragnarok are given a fresh life in this version.</i></p>	<p>The Harry Potter series – <i>J.K Rowling uses her knowledge of mythical creatures to sculpt her magical world.</i></p>	<p>The Song of Ella Grey by David Almond - <i>This is her story - as she bears witness to a love so complete; so sure, that not even death can prove final.</i></p>
	<p>The Song of Orpheus by Tracy Barrett - <i>A few of these tales may seem familiar at first, but be prepared for the unexpected!</i></p>	<p>Tales of the Greek Heroes by Roger Lancelyn Green - <i>from the adventures of Perseus, the labours of Heracles, the voyage of Jason and the Argonauts, to Odysseus and the Trojan wars.</i></p>	<p>Lord of the Rings by J.R.R Tolkien - <i>One Ring to rule them all, One Ring to find them, One Ring to bring them all and in the darkness bind them.</i></p>