Week 1: Simple Sentences

Simple Sentence: A sentence with a subject (a person or thing) and a verb (an action) which makes sense on its own.

It must start with a **capital letter** and end with a **full stop**.

Examples: I ran to the park. I am hungry.

Week 2: Proper Nouns and Capital Letters

Proper nouns: A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place or company.

Proper nouns should always start with a capital letter. If it is more than one word, they should all start with capital letters.

Examples: London, Halifax, English, Instagram, Cirque Du Freak

Lower Case Letters:
a b c d e f g h I j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Capital Letters:
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Week 3: Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms: Words that mean exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase.

Examples:
Good: great, excellent, fine
Bad: terrible, awful, horrible

Antonyms: Words that means the opposite of another word or phrase.

Examples:
Good/Bad
Hot/Cold

Week 4: Gothic Vocabulary

The **gothic** is a genre of literature which features darkness, mystery, fear and death.

Gothic stories often have lots of **tension** and **suspense** (feelings of strain or anxiety whilst waiting for something to happen; the sense that something bad is going to occur).

Common **gothic characters** include: ghosts, witches, vampires and supernatural (non-human) beings.

Common **gothic settings** include: graveyards, dark forests, abandoned buildings and castles.

Common **gothic colours** include: red, black and grey.

Some of the most famous gothic texts are: *Frankenstein*, *Dracula* and *Wuthering Heights*.

Go to Educake to complete your homework for English.
www.educake.co.uk

Week 5: Character Types

Protagonist: The main character.

Antagonist: The character that actively opposes the main character.

Foil: A character that brings attention to the qualities of the protagonist, usually by contrasting them.

Contrast/Juxtaposition: Putting two or more things next to each other, in order to show the differences between them.

Examples:
Harry Potter is a protagonist. Lord Voldemort is an antagonist.
Lord Voldemort is Harry's foil as he contrasts him.

Week 6: Word Types

Noun *(n.)*: Name of a person, place or thing.
Examples: shoes, table, Halifax, girl, sheep, Joseph.

Verb *(v.)*: Action word.
Examples: Chatted, sit, clapping (Can also be is/ was/ are/ were)

Adjective *(adj.)*: Describes a noun.
Examples: golden, soft, noisy, tiny, stinky, delicious

Adverb *(adv.)*: Describes a verb by telling us either how it's done, where it's done, when it's done, how often it's done.
Examples: scruffily, down the stairs, yesterday, never
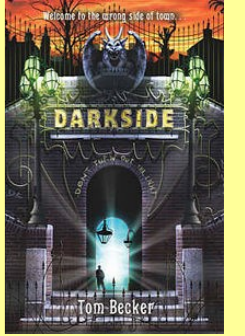
Revision Strategies:

1. Create a set of **flashcards** with key words on one side and definitions or pictures on the other.

2. Create a **quiz** to check whether someone has understood the information.

3. Create a **mind map** by putting a topic in the middle of your page and surrounding it with ideas or examples.

4. Create a **poster** to demonstrate the key ideas.

5. Re-write the definitions from the knowledge organiser in **your own words**.

6. Create an **acronym** (letters which stand for words) to help you remember key information.

7. **Look, cover, write, check** your spelling words.

8. Write a **paragraph** about a topic of your choice to demonstrate the focus of your knowledge organiser.

Recommended Reading:

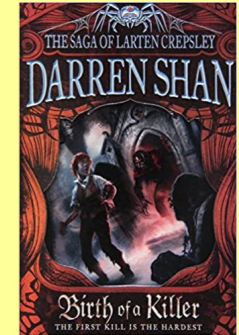**Enjoying this term's text? Why not try:**

Darkside **by Tom Becker**
Jonathan Starling discovers a world hidden in London;
a world run by Jack the Ripper's family.

Birth of a Killer **by Darren Shan**
When terrible events force young Larten Crespley to flee
his home he finds himself alone in the world.

Seven Ghosts **by Chris Priestley**
As Jake's tour guide leads him through grand rooms,
hidden nooks and magnificent grounds, he hears the stories
of seven ghosts who haunt the walls.

Context Timeline:

1500s – 16th	1600s - 17th century	1700s – 18th century	1800s – 19th century	1900s – 20th century	2000s – 21st
Queen Elizabeth I / Shakespeare born / Spanish Armada	King James I / Gunpowder Plot / Shakespeare died / Newton discovers gravity / The Great Plague / The Great Fire of London	Georgian period begins / Industrial revolution begins / American Independence / Jenner discovers vaccinations / French Revolution	First steam train / Dickens born / Napoleonic Wars / The Poor Law / Queen Victoria / Crimean War / Abolition of Slavery / Dickens died / Invention of cars	Invention of planes / Titanic sinks / World War 1 / Russian Revolution / Fleming discovers penicillin / World War 2 / Decolonisation / Queen Elizabeth II / Martin Luther King assassinated / The moon landing / The Cold War / Invention of the internet / Ethiopian-Eritrean War	9/11 / Brexit / Covid-19

Texts on timeline:

- **1500s:** Daemonologie / *Romeo and Juliet*
- **1600s:** *Othello* / *Macbeth* / The King James Bible / The Duchess of Malfi / Paradise Lost
- **1700s:** Robinson Crusoe / Gulliver's Travels / Johnson's Dictionary
- **1800s:** Pride and Prejudice / Frankenstein / *A Christmas Carol* / Wuthering Heights / Little Women / War and Peace
- **1900s:** *The Hound of the Baskervilles* / *Animal Farm* / *An Inspector Calls* / Nineteen Eighty Four / The Colour Purple / The Handmaid's Tale / The Witches, Matilda / *Stone Cold*
- **2000s:** *Cirque du Freak* / *Refugee Boy*