

## Reading Revision

Here are some practise questions to answer:

1. How is the theme of power shown in 'The Wolves of Willoughby Chase'?
2. How is Miss Slighcarp presented in 'The Wolves of Willoughby Chase'?
3. How is Bonnie presented in 'The Wolves of Willoughby Chase'?

### Key Terminology

Explicit Characterisation	When an author directly describes a character's traits, qualities.
Implicit characterisation	Reveals a character's traits through their actions, thoughts, dialogue, and interactions with other characters, allowing readers to infer these qualities.
Inference	Making inferences involves drawing conclusions or forming opinions based on available evidence and reasoning
Dramatic Foil	A character who contrasts with another character to highlight particular qualities of the main character.
Foreshadow	A literary device used to give an advance hint or indication of what is to come later in the story
Cliffhanger	Typically involves ending a scene, chapter, or episode at a moment of high tension or uncertainty, leaving a key issue unresolved.

# Year 7 English Revision

Bonnie paid not the slightest attention. 'Who said you could wear my mother's best gown?' she repeated. Sylvia, alarmed, had slipped into her place at the table, but Bonnie reckless with indignation, stood in front of the governess, glaring at her.

'Everything in this house was left entirely to my personal disposition,' Miss Slighcarp said coldly.

'But not her clothes! Not to wear! How dare you? Take it off at once! It's no better than stealing!'

Two white dents had appeared on either side of Miss Slighcarp's nostrils.

'Another word and it's the dark cupboard and bread- and -water for you, miss,' she said fiercely.

'I don't care what you say!' Bonnie stamped her foot. 'Take off my mother's dress!'

Miss Slighcarp boxed Bonnie's ears, Bonnie seized Miss Slighcarp's wrists. In the confusion a bottle of ink was knocked off the table, spilling a long blue trail down the gold velvet skirt. Miss Slighcarp uttered an exclamation of fury.

'Insolent, ungovernable child! You shall suffer for this!' With iron strength she thrust Bonnie into a closet containing crayons, globes, and exercise books, and turned the key on her. Then she swept from the room.

**Hero archetype:** We have explored protagonists and antagonists, as well as looking at the hero archetype.

The hero archetype is a character who embodies qualities such as bravery, self-sacrifice, and a commitment to the greater good. Heroes often face significant challenges or adversaries and must overcome these obstacles to achieve their goals. They are typically the protagonists of their stories and are driven by a strong sense of justice and honour.

Here are some common traits of the hero archetype:

- **Courage:** Heroes are willing to face danger and take risks.
- **Loyalty:** They are devoted to their cause or the people they care about.
- **Moral Integrity:** Heroes have a clear sense of right and wrong.
- **Self-Sacrifice:** They often put others' needs before their own.
- **Growth:** Heroes usually undergo significant personal development throughout their journey.

## Writing Revision

Here are some prompts to try including the knowledge on this sheet:

1. **Rewrite a Fairy Tale:** Take a classic fairy tale and rewrite it from the perspective of the antagonist.
2. **Lost and Found:** Write a story about a character who finds a lost item that changes their life.
3. **Time Travel:** Imagine you could travel back in time to any historical event. Which event would you choose, and what would you do there?

### Key Terminology

Simile	A comparison between two different things using "like" or "as."
Metaphor	A direct comparison between two different things without using "like" or "as." For example, "Time is a thief."
Personification	Giving human characteristics to non-human things.
Hyperbole	An exaggerated statement used for emphasis or effect.
Alliteration	The repetition of the same initial consonant sounds in a series of words.
Onomatopoeia	Words that imitate the sounds they describe. For example, "buzz," "clang," or "sizzle."

**Narrative Arc:** A narrative arc, also known as a story arc or dramatic arc, is the structure that shapes a story, guiding the flow of events from beginning to end. It typically consists of five key elements

1. **Exposition:** This is the introduction where the setting, characters, and basic situation are established. It provides the background information needed to understand the story.
2. **Rising Action:** This part of the story builds up the conflict through a series of events and challenges that the protagonist faces. It leads up to the climax.
3. **Climax:** The climax is the turning point and the moment of greatest tension in the story. It is where the main conflict reaches its peak.
4. **Falling Action:** Following the climax, the falling action deals with the consequences of the climax and begins to resolve the story's conflicts.
5. **Resolution:** Also known as the denouement, this is where the story concludes, and loose ends are tied up. It shows the outcome of the story's events and how the characters have changed

**Narrative Perspectives:** also known as point of view, refers to the position from which a story is told.

1. **First-Person Perspective:** The narrator is a character within the story, using pronouns like "I" or "we." This perspective provides a personal and subjective view of the events.
2. **Second-Person Perspective:** The narrator addresses the reader directly using the pronoun "you," making the reader a character in the story. This perspective is less common but can create an immersive experience.
3. **Third-Person Perspective:** The narrator is outside the story and uses pronouns like "he," "she," or "they." There are three main types of third-person perspectives:
  - **Third-Person Limited:** The narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of one character, providing a focused viewpoint.
  - **Third-Person Omniscient:** The narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all characters, offering a god-like perspective.
  - **Third-Person Objective:** The narrator reports events without revealing any character's inner thoughts or feelings, presenting an unbiased view.

## Reading Revision

Here are some practise questions to answer:

1. How does Shakespeare present ambition in 'Richard III'?
2. How does Shakespeare present Richard in 'Richard III'?
3. How does Shakespeare present the theme of evil in 'Richard III'?
4. How does Shakespeare present gender in 'Richard III'?

### Key Terminology

Aside	A remark or passage that is intended to be heard by the audience but not by the other characters on the stage.
History Play	A play based on a historical narrative.
Rhyming Couplets	Two successive lines of verse of which the final words rhyme with another.
Soliloquy	A speech or passage in a drama when a character on stage speaks to himself /herself or the audience, expressing their inner thoughts and feelings.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Regicide</b>	The action of killing the King
<b>Amoral</b>	Not following any moral rules and not caring about what is right and wrong.
<b>Corrupt</b>	Having or showing a willingness to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain.
<b>Charismatic</b>	Someone or something with a compelling and charming personality or traits that are attractive and alluring to others.
<b>Machiavellian</b>	Cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous, especially in politics.
<b>Self-Determination</b>	The ability or power to make decisions for yourself.
<b>Treacherous</b>	Guilty of, or involving betrayal or deception
<b>Tyrant</b>	A cruel and oppressive ruler.
<b>Usurp</b>	To take a position of power or importance illegally, or by force.
<b>Villainous</b>	Wicked or criminal behaviour.

# Year 8 English Revision

## Essay Structure:

**Introduction:** We use introductions to help to structurally organise our essay and lay out our argument before we begin to explore this in detail. It is also important to set the tone of our essay with our main point of view.

**Paragraphs:** When we are writing our paragraphs, we want to explore different ways different ideas are presented using the what, how, why structure.

**Conclusion:** A conclusion acts to restate your main idea or argument that you stated in your thesis (introduction) and summarises your key points before providing closure with a final statement.

### Key Context

Wars of the Roses	The events take place in Medieval England during the time of 'The War of the Roses'. This was a series of English civil wars which were fought between 1455 to 1485 between the House of Lancaster and the House of York.
Great Chain of Being	The Great Chain of Being was the concept that everything in the world had its proper hierarchical position which was determined by God himself.
Elizabeth I	Her grandfather, Henry VII was the one who usurped the throne from Richard III and ended the Wars of the Roses
The Natural Order	This refers to the idea that everything in the universe has a specific place and role, as determined by God. This concept was closely tied to the Great Chain of Being, suggesting that any disruption to this order, such as rebellion against the king would lead to chaos and disorder.

## Shakespearean Language:

**Prose:** Prose is a form of written or spoken language that follows the natural flow of speech and grammatical structure.

**Blank Verse:** Blank verse is a type of poetry that is written in regular metrical lines but does not rhyme. It is most commonly written in iambic pentameter, which consists of lines with ten syllables, where every second syllable is stressed.

**Iambic Pentameter:** Consists of lines with 10 syllables per line (5 iambs of a stressed and unstressed syllable.) Shakespeare used this for characters with the most power and highest class in society, as the technicality used in the speech is more complicated therefore reflects their highest status.

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