

Year 7: Growing Up Poetry Knowledge Organiser



Seven Ages of Man – Shakespeare

This speech compares the world to a stage and life to a play, it catalogues the seven stages of a man's life, sometimes referred to as The Seven Ages of Man: infant, schoolboy, lover, soldier, justice, pantaloon and old age, facing imminent death.

The Schoolboy - William Blake

A poem written in the pastoral tradition that focuses on the downsides of formal education. The boy in the poem is more interested in escaping his classroom than he is with anything his teacher is trying to teach.



Nettles - Vernon Scannell

The poem is a short account of the day the poet's son was stung by nettles – and what happened afterwards. The poet draws correlations between the events and the shadows of war that linger in the mind of the ex-soldier father, causing him to meditate on the cyclical nature of pain and violence.



Mrs Tilcher's Class - Carol Ann Duffy

The poem explores a young child growing up within a nurturing primary school environment. Mrs Tilcher was a real teacher, Duffy uses her personal memories of school throughout the poem.



Petronella

This poem focuses primarily on a young girl and her relationship with her mother and aunt. She is a conceited, demanding and bossy girl who rules the household.

When I am Old - Jenny Joseph

This poem tells the story of a young girl who feels pressured to live up to societal norms and expectations due to her age. It is about the things she wants to wear and how she wants to behave. For now, she must live the life of expected sobriety but, when she reaches old age, she is determined to let respectability fly to the wind.



Key Vocabulary

Definitions

Hyperbole

Exaggeration for effect.

Simile

Comparison using 'like' or 'as'

Metaphor

Comparing two things saying one thing is the other.

Personification

Giving something non-human, human characteristics.

Imagery

Visual descriptions

Symbolism

Symbols to represent ideas

Rhyme

Similar sounding words

Rhythm

A regular repeated pattern of sound.

Alliteration

Words with the same letter at the beginning.

Onomatopoeia

Words that sound like the noise it describes.

Repetition

The recurrence of something.



My Little Vampire by Angela Sommer-Bodenburg

Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens

Meet the authors



Angela Sommer-Bodenburg is the author of a number of fantasy books for children. Her most famous contribution to the field of children's fantasy is The Little Vampire series, which has sold over 10 million copies and has been translated into over 30 languages. Sommer-Bodenburg states that her "vampire is not a bloodthirsty monster, however, but an affectionate little vampire with fears and foibles who will perhaps help free children of their own fears."

Charles John Huffam Dickens (7 February 1812 – 9 June 1870) was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and is regarded by many as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era.[1] His works enjoyed unprecedented popularity during his lifetime, and by the 20th century, critics and scholars had recognised him as a literary genius.



Characters **Tony**—(boy) loves horror stories; cheeky, intrepid, audacious, valiant, kind, thoughtful, determined, protective. He shares many characteristics with Dickens' protagonist, **Oliver Twist**.

Rudolph- (boy vampire) breaks the rules; adventurous, determined, friendly. He can be easily compared to **The Artful Dodger**.

Gregory, Rudolph's brother-angry, argumentative, feisty, disobedient, antagonistic. Similarities can be made between Gregory and **Fagin**.

Anna, Rudolph's sister- gentle yet determined, caring and considerate.



Vocabulary you **must** know, understand, spell correctly and use in your work and classroom language.

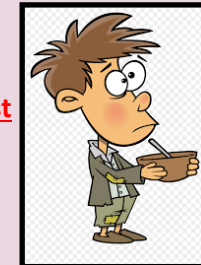
Little Vampire

- Marginalised
- Dank
- Decay
- Lineage
- Gingerly
- sepulchral
- Intrepid
- Audacious
- Valiant
- Aggrieved
- Perturbed



Dickens' Oliver Twist

- Protagonist
- Antagonist
- Setting
- Context
- Imagery: visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory, gustatory.



Vampire Myths from Literature

- ⇒ Vampires die in the Sunlight
- ⇒ They sleep in coffins that contain earth from their home land according to Bram Stoker's novel "Dracula".
- ⇒ In the "Twilight" series by Stephenie Meyers vampires sparkle in the sunlight rather than die. *Think about: Why did Myers change this convention?*

Research—use this website to research the history of vampires for your homework project.

<http://www.gods-and-monsters.com/facts-about-vampires.html>

Features of Gothic Literature: written to create fear of the unknown in the reader; contains mythical creatures; is set in a gothic setting—dark, secluded eg: castle, grave yard, decrepit and dilapidated buildings; events happen in the dark of night, often around twilight or midnight; uses repeated motifs and symbols; often set in the past; uses the supernatural to create

Holidays: Heaven or Hell? (Fiction)

Key vocabulary...

Formal	Gestures
Informal	Statistics
Persuasive	Lists
Alliteration	Triples
Rhetoric	Declarative
Body Language	



Deeper Learning...

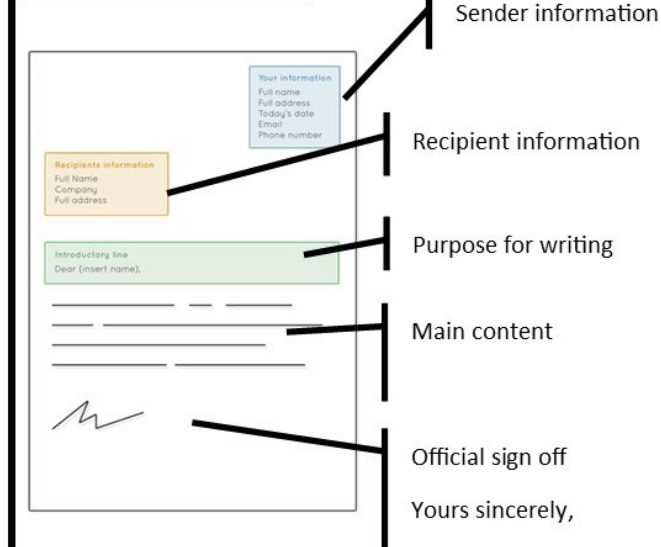
Where can I apply this style?

- ♦ Letters of complaint/praise/application
- ♦ Public speaking to gain support or change opinion
- ♦ Writing for a newspaper, magazine or online blog

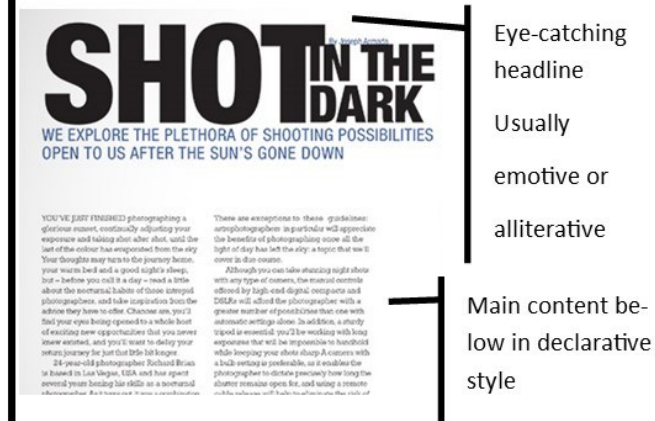


Picture Perfect...

Formal Letter



Article



Always remember...

Formal Letter

- ♦ Formal professional language
- ♦ Formal address and sign off
- ♦ No contractions or slang
- ♦ Their address top right
- ♦ Your address below left

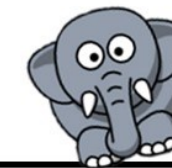
Speech

- ♦ Use of rhetoric
- ♦ Persuasive devices
- ♦ Emotive tone
- ♦ Consideration of body language, tone and pauses

Article

- ♦ Heading
- ♦ Declarative sentence—you are the expert

ALL— Paragraphs and SPaG



The Big Question: Can you use persuasive devices and the art of rhetoric effectively?

Y7 Myths and Legends Knowledge Organiser





The Man, The Myth, The Legend...

Key Vocabulary

benevolence,
endurance,
malevolent,
intangible,
hamartia,
idiom,
didactic,
protagonist,
antagonist, quest,
wretched,
adversary,
harmony,
implore,
detrimental,
significant

Practise the spellings and definitions of these words at home!

How many can you remember?

Text	Background and context	Author
Prometheus	The protagonist who makes a terrible mistake when creating the world with his brother. He is punished for all eternity for giving man the gift of fire.	
Pandora	Wife of Epimetheus, the son of Zeus, Pandora is beautiful and inquisitive. Her curious nature gets the better of her and she releases terrible things into the world, but the last item re-stores hope!	
King Midas	The greedy king who wants it all and MORE! Be careful what you wish for! When Midas wishes everything he should touch turns into solid gold, he soon starts to regret his thoughtless greedy actions and begs for them to be reversed.	
Perseus	The half-god son of Zeus and Danae, Perseus slayed the infamous Medusa by beheading her and saved princess Andromeda (his future wife) from the dreaded monsters of the sea.	
Medusa	A famous gorgon with snakes for hair but unlike the others is often presented as beautiful. That's how she lures in her victims and turns them to stone.	
Persephone	A beautiful, trusting, nature loving young girl who is kidnapped by Pluto (aka Hades) the god of the Underworld. She escapes his grasp but only partly, having a pivotal impact on the world as we know it.	

Why should we study ancient myths?

Through the study of ancient myths and legends we are taken back into a world before science and religion, to a world where people believed the Gods controlled the happens on the Earth.

Many of these myths and legends have been drawn upon in literature all the way through time, even to the present day.

Modern superheroes are based on these gods through their powers and quests. However, most importantly, the didactic moral messages of these stories and just as relevant today as they've always been.

Ever heard of the sayings: "if looks could kill", "the Midas touch" OR "curiosity killed the cat"?

They all come from ancient mythical

How often do can you see allusions to these stories in modern life and the texts we study?