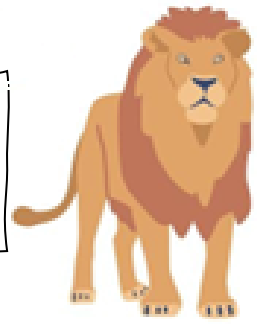


ENGLISH SUMMER 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS





Animal Poetry



These are not the *only* techniques used by poets, but you will see all of these in your lessons!



Poets' Toolkit	
Rhyme	When the end of a word or line corresponds with (matches) another.
Rhyme scheme	The ordered pattern of rhymes in poetry.
Rhythm	The beat or flow of the poem.
Personification	Giving human characteristics to something non-human.
Simile	Comparing two things using 'like' or 'as'.
Comedic	Funny; intended to make you laugh.
Colloquial	Used in ordinary conversation (not formal).
Stanza	A group of lines forming part of a poem, like a paragraph in prose.

Poetry Performance Tips

- ✓ Learn your poem thoroughly and make sure you understand what it means.
- ✓ Stand confidently and project your voice.
- ✓ Think about the pace and rhythm of the poem.
- ✓ What is the mood or emotion of the poem? Convey this with your voice.

VOCABULARY

Eagle	A large bird of prey
Crag	A steep, rugged rock or cliff
Azure	Bright blue
Doth	Archaic (old) version of 'do'
Somnolent	Sleepy or drowsy
Vexed	Angry, annoyed or frustrated



Poetry






YEAR 5

SUMMER 2

William Shakespeare's *The Tempest*

Set on an island somewhere near Italy, *The Tempest* is a magical story about love, betrayal and forgiveness. Prospero, the one-time Duke of Milan, uses magic to conjure a storm to torment the survivors of a shipwreck, including the King of Naples and Prospero's treacherous brother, Antonio. Prospero's slave, Caliban, plots to rid himself of his master, but is thwarted by Prospero's spirit servant Ariel.

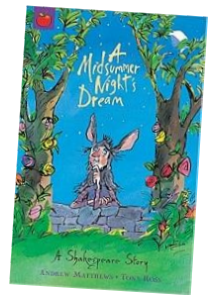
WRITING GENRES	
Diary entry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed description Varied sentence types Figurative language (similes, metaphors, personification, onomatopoeia etc) Informal language demonstrating the character's voice Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organiser
Poetry: write a poem or spell to conjure a storm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambitious vocabulary choices Personification Metaphor Simile Onomatopoeia Alliteration
Care manual for Caliban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impersonal language Subheadings Bullet points Varied sentence structures Ambitious vocabulary Ambitious punctuation choices Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organiser

VOCABULARY

tempest
 conjure
 torment
 treacherous
 thwarted
 staff
 lance
 mirage
 stricken
 gale
 wallowed
 enchanted
 defiantly
 cunning
 mourn
 grief
 unchartered
 bewitched
 companion
 grovelled
 harpy
 trance



Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream



Synopsis: Shakespeare brings together two worlds: the human world of Athens and the mythical world of fairies. Four Athenians run away to the woods outside of Athens, only to have Puck - a mischievous elf - make both of the men fall in love with the same woman. The four run through the forest pursuing each other while Puck helps his master, Oberon - King of the Fairies - play a trick on the fairy queen, Titania - Queen of the Fairies. After much turmoil, Puck reverses the magic and the two couples reconcile and marry. The Elizabethans believed in a 'midsummer madness' that was caused by the heat of the summer sun.

Key words:

- **Athenians** - a citizen of Athens.
- **Love in Idleness flower** - a wild pansy.
- **Page** - servant.

Assessment	Explanation
Check point 1	Set the scene of the forest.
Assessment	Draft Puck's narrative.



THESEUS

- Duke of Athens
- The literal patriarch
- Engaged to Hippolyta
- Often looks suspiciously like Oberon



HIPPOLYTA

- Disenfranchised Queen of the Amazons
- Engaged to Theseus



NICK BOTTOM

- A weaver
- Plays "Pyramus"
- Unrepentantly bombastic ham actor



HERMIA

- Egeus's daughter
- In love with Lysander
- Helena's childhood friend
- Short, dark, and fierce



LYSANDER

- In love with Hermia
- Romantic and dashing

Two couples run into fairy-infested woods.

Puck puts a love potion in people's eyes.

Everyone falls in love with the wrong person.



HELENA

- Somewhat obsessively in love with Demetrius
- Hermia's childhood friend
- Tall, fair, and pathetic



DEMETRIUS

- Wants to marry Hermia
- Used to be involved with Helena
- Classic horrible ex-boyfriend



OBERON

- King of the Fairies
- Titania's husband, but



TITANIA

- Queen of the Fairies
- Oberon's wife



PUCK

- a.k.a. "Robin Goodfellow"
- Oberon's sidekick
- General troublemaker

*The course of true love
never did run smooth...*



Gothic Literature

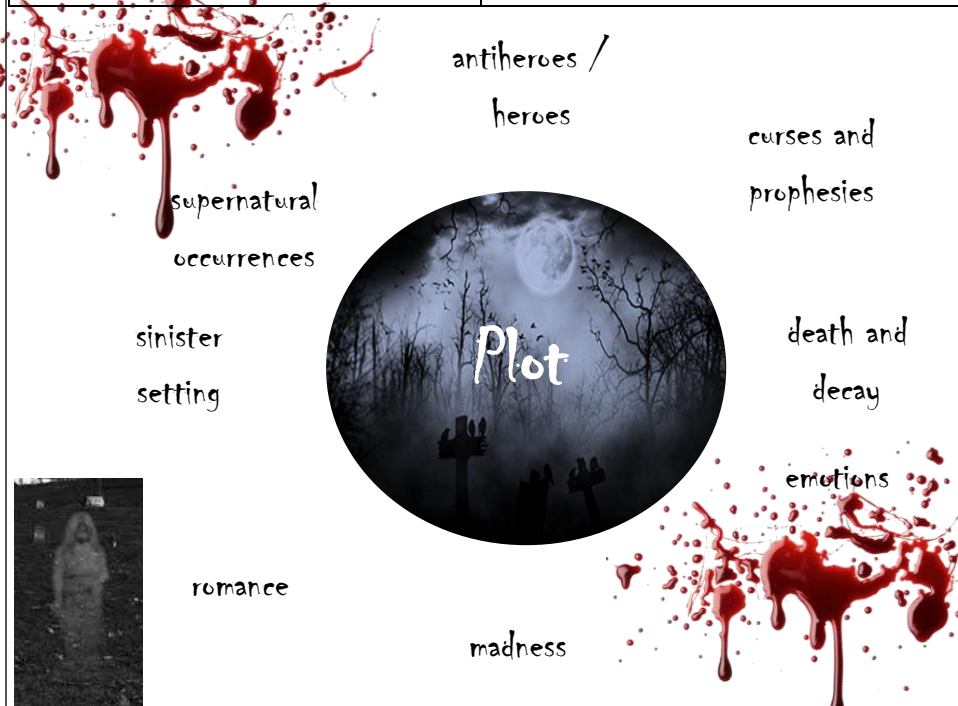


Definition: Gothic Literature is a style of writing that blends elements of fiction and horror, as well as romanticism. This style of fiction began in the mid-1700s with a novel titled *The Castle of Otranto* by Horace Walpole; the novel is considered to be the first of the Gothic fiction tales, because of its characteristics of the genre. Despite the Gothic novel having a long history, it has since changed as a consequence of authors such as Stephen King, who is known for titles that are both commercially successful and sometimes critically acclaimed. Gothic literature has been and continues to be an influential and popular genre.



Purpose: Gothic Literature is a direct response to eighteenth century ideals of realism which is why it is essential to understand formal realism, in order to understand Gothic Literature. A gothic novel often refers to supernatural events, or events in nature that cannot easily be explained; dark and / or supernatural imagery is a key device to use against the confines of realism. Where formal realism uses diction, Gothic Literature elaborates; fantasy and realism are blended to create unpredictability. Paranormal characters become more realistic than those in other genres. However, the protagonist's reaction should be in a way that is true to everyday responses; therefore, providing natural explanations toward supernatural occurrences.

Week	A ghastly glimpse into ...
Week 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ the gothic genre ✓ an extract from the first ever gothic novel 'The Castle of Otranto'
Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Edgar Allen Poe's life ✓ 'The Tell-Tale Heart'
Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mary Shelley's life ✓ checkpoint – an extract from 'Frankenstein'
Week 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bram Stoker and his interest in Vlad the Impaler ✓ an extract from 'Dracula'
Week 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ the life of Charles Dickens ✓ Assessment – 'Great Expectations' extract
Week 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ how to read your own dramatic piece of gothic literature



Key words:

- Antihero - a main character usually isolated from society.
- Formal realism - creating a reality through the experience of a character.
- Media res - opening in the midst of the plot
- Prophecy - predication.
- Protagonist - leading character.
- Supernatural - attributed to a force beyond scientific understanding or the laws of nature.

N.B. Gothic Literature does not strive to reflect everyday life, but the contrasting realism.