

Year 7 Term 2

Legends of the past- Curriculum related expectations.

Students can define the following terms:

Metaphor (n)	Medieval (adj)	Epic (n)
Tenor (n)	Quest (n)	Alliteration (n)
Vehicle (n)	Dialect (n)	Kenning (n)
Ground (n)	Courtly (adj)	Protagonist (n)
Chivalry (n)	Legend (n)	Epithet (n)

Students know:

- Metaphors are made up of tenors and vehicles
- Symbols are a metaphor where the tenor and the vehicle stay the same throughout the text
- Kennings are used in Old English poems to describe characters and things e.g. Grendel is called 'a prowler through the dark'
- Aristotle's plot structure: Inciting moment, exposition, rising action, complication, climax, reversal, falling action, Denouement, End.
- A quest narrative involves a hero, sent far from home, facing many dangers before eventually returning home successful
- Beowulf and Sir Gawain and the Green Knight are structured using alliteration and caesura. This was a common form in medieval poetry.
- English changed over time from Old English, spoken by Anglo Saxons, to Middle English after the Norman Conquest.
- Chivalry was a strict code of behaviour that knights were meant to follow at all costs.

Students can:

- use tenor, vehicle and ground to analyse a range of metaphors
- use excellent epithets to write thesis statements
- identify the connotations of different word choices
- summarize a short extract using who/did what/when/why/how
- transform adjectives into nouns
- use thesis statements to write three topic sentences
- embed textual detail to support arguments
- construct because/but/so sentences
- use a range of sentence types to create effects
- Order events in a narrative using the 'overcoming the monster' structure