

Year Group 7	Half Term 1 9/9/18-26/10/17 7 weeks	Half Term 2 5/11/18-21/12/18 7 weeks	Half Term 3 8/1/19-15/2/19 6 weeks	Half Term 4 25/2/19-30/3/19 5 weeks	Half Term 5 15/4/19-24/5/19 6 weeks	Half Term 6 4/6/19-24/7/19 7 weeks 2 days
Module Title	<u>Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens</u>		<u>A Midsummer Night's Dream by William Shakespeare</u>		<u>Animal Poetry focusing on metaphor</u>	
Key Questions	<u>What was Victorian London like?</u> <u>What is the difference between right and wrong?</u> <u>How is the character of X presented?</u> <u>Why might Charles Dickens have written Oliver Twist?</u>		<u>What was Elizabethan England like?</u> <u>What is love?</u> <u>How is the character of X presented?</u> <u>Why might William Shakespeare have written A Midsummer Night's Dream?</u>		<u>What is a metaphor?</u> <u>What effect does a metaphor create?</u> <u>How is the animal presented?</u> <u>Why might the poet have chosen to use this metaphor?</u>	
Key Knowledge covered	Life in Victorian London; Victorian crime; the form of a novel; Bill Sikes, Fagin, the Artful Dodger, Oliver; morality		Life in Elizabethan England; life in ancient Athens; Shakespeare's life; the four lovers; the love potion; Elizabethan family relationships; the form of a play		Structure and use of metaphor; poetic forms; 'The Tyger'; 'The Eagle'; lives of Blake and Tennyson	
	Composing a topic sentence; the subject; subject / verb agreement; the past simple tense		Using evidence; pronoun ambiguity; prepositional phrases; run on sentences; punctuation speech		Writing about unseen texts; temporal clauses; paragraphing; avoiding fragments; extended narrative writing	
Key Words and definitions	<p>morality – a code of right and wrong. People who try to be good can be called moral and people who do bad things can be called immoral.</p> <p>vulnerable – in a situation in which you could be easily harmed. People living on the streets are vulnerable.</p> <p>brutal – very violent or cruel.</p> <p>corrupt – a word used to describe a person who uses their power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to make life better for themselves.</p> <p>villain – a 'baddie' who harms other people or breaks the law to get what they want.</p> <p>malicious – meant to hurt or upset someone.</p> <p>victim – someone who has been harmed, often by other people.</p>		<p>soliloquy - a speech in a play that the character speaks to himself or herself or to the audience, rather than to the other characters</p> <p>severe – very strict or harsh</p> <p>conflict – a serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.</p> <p>unrequited love – If a person loves someone who doesn't love them back, the person's love is unrequited</p> <p>to mock – To mock someone is to make fun of them</p> <p>chaos – a situation where there is no order and everyone is confused</p> <p>to resolve – to solve a problem or difficulty</p>		<p>Literal language: if something is literal it is accurate or precise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A literal description tells what actually happens. • Something that is literal reports on events. • An example would be 'he is lazy' <p>Metaphor: if something is a metaphor it is not literal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A metaphor does not report on what actually happens. • A metaphor tells us more about something by bringing ideas together. • An example would be 'he is a couch potato' <p>A metaphor has three parts: The tenor: the thing you want to try and describe to your audience. The vehicle: The imaginative idea you compare it with to help your audience understand it. This is the 'made up' bit.</p>	

	<p>naïve – If someone is naïve if they don't have experience of how complicated life can be and therefore trust people too much.</p> <p>society – the people who live in a certain area. This could be a country, town or small group.</p> <p>workhouse – a place where people who couldn't support themselves were sent to live and work.</p>				<p>The ground: the thing the tenor and the vehicle have in common.</p> <p>Here is an example: 'Achilles fought like a lion' (both Achilles and the lion are strong) Achilles is the tenor because he is the thing being described. The lion is the vehicle because it is the imaginative idea Achilles is compared to. The ground is that they are both strong because this is what they have in common.</p>
Formative assessment	<p>Character and plot analytical paragraphs, summaries and creative writing in the role of a character</p> <p>Fortnightly knowledge quizzes</p>		<p>Character and plot analytical paragraphs, summaries and creative writing in the role of a character</p> <p>Fortnightly knowledge quizzes</p>		<p>Character and plot analytical paragraphs, summaries and creative writing in the role of a character</p> <p>Fortnightly knowledge quizzes</p>
Summative assessment	<p>Reading Age Test</p>	<p>Written assessment 1 hour 15 minutes</p> <p>Essay response to a character based question</p>		<p>Written assessment 1 hour 15 minutes</p> <p>Essay response to a plot based question</p>	<p>Written assessment 1 hour 15 minutes</p> <p>Essay response to a character based question</p> <p>Reading Age Test</p> <p>Progress in English end of year test</p>
First-hand experience	<p>Victorian food celebration (Joint with the technology department)</p> <p>w/c 141019</p>	<p>Trip to a Victorian village</p> <p>York Castle museum (Joint with the humanities department?)</p>	<p>Reading of play in its original language (Elizabethan English)</p>	<p>Watching a Shakespeare performance</p>	<p>Writing of own metaphors and metaphorical poems</p> <p>Hearing from a poet</p>