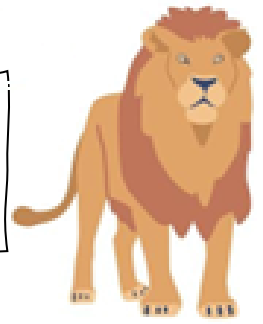


ENGLISH  
SUMMER  
KNOWLEDGE  
ORGANISERS

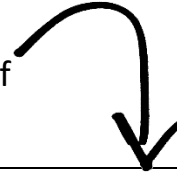




# Animal Poetry



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

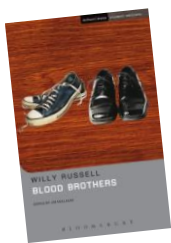
# William Shakespeare's *The Tempest*

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

## VOCABULARY

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



# Blood Brothers



**Background:** Blood Brothers was first performed at the Liverpool Playhouse in 1983 and subsequently transferred to the Lyric Theatre, London. It was revived in the west End in 1988 for a long-running production and opened on Broadway in 1993.

**Synopsis:** A Liverpudlian West Side Story: twin brothers are separated at birth because their mother cannot afford to keep them both. She gives one of them away to wealthy Mrs Lyons and they grow up as friends in ignorance of their fraternity until the inevitable quarrel unleashes a blood-bath.

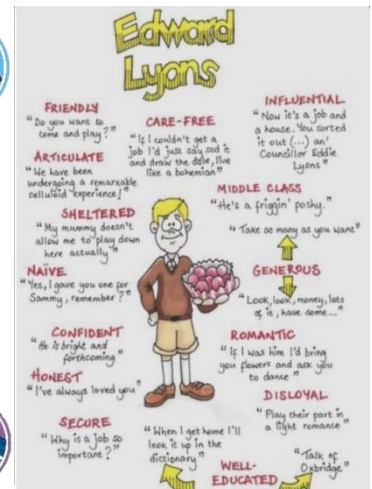
## Glossary

|                            |                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Contrasting accents</b> | There is a clear difference between the way the working-class and the middle-class characters speak.                                                         |
| <b>Figurative language</b> | Several of the songs in the play contain metaphors that are linked to the key themes; these symbols often recur throughout e.g. 'His mind's gone dancing'.   |
| <b>Lack of fluency</b>     | When characters feel strong emotions, their speech becomes disjointed and broken down e.g. 'D'y' know.'                                                      |
| <b>Stage directions</b>    | Stage directions are used to indicate what the actors are doing, revealing their behaviour and how they interact with each other e.g. Mickey and Sammy exit. |

**Check point 1:**  
Mickey's narrative.



**Assessment:**  
Dramatic performance reading.



WILLY RUSSELL'S  
**BLOOD**  
*Brothers*



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



antiheroes /  
heroes

curses and  
prophecies

death and  
decay

emotions

madness

romance

sinister  
setting

supernatural  
occurrences

**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.*