Co-op Academy North Manchester - Year 7 English Curriculum

Y7	HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6
Topic(s)	Narratives - Introduction to the Gothic	The Novel - A Monster Calls	Writing in action - People & Places	Writing in action - Making Arguments	Shakespeare and the Modern World	Introducing Poetry
Substantive Knowledge (Know That…)	- Adjectives are words which describe the quality or state of being of nouns. - Verbs convey the action of a noun or pronoun. - Similes are a method of comparison using like or as. - Verbs can be used to show the reader things about a character. - Adjectives, verbs and adverbs can be used to describe characters' actions and personality. - The setting of a novel or story is where the action takes place. - Simile can be used to describe the setting within a story. - Personification is describing something non-human as if it has human characteristics. - Matching nouns to verbs creates personification. - Personification can be used to describe setting and create a	- Conor is independent and acts older than his age - Ness uses similes to compare - Conor finds discussing his emotions difficult with anyone - Conor loses his only friend Lily - Conor has a strained relationship with his grandma - Conor uses anger to hide his true emotions about his friends and family - Conor faces difficulty in his life - Conor finds it difficult to tell his truth - Conor is afraid of the monster - Ness uses the yew tree as it lives forever, has needles and has anti-cancer agents - The monster is a symbol of fear - The monster appears at night when Conor is most vulnerable - Conor faces the monster and accepts his mother's death	- Verbs describe movement - Verbs to make things seem like animals or people - Verbs can be used to describe how things move and sound. - Verbs can be used explain how a character is thinking and feeling - Adjectives create atmosphere - Adjectives describe objects - Adjectives to describe objects and show character's feelings - Adjectives, verbs and similes create atmosphere - Metaphors compare two different ideas - Setting can create mood - Adjectives, verbs, metaphor, personification and similes describe setting.	- Ethos is when a speaker establishes their credibility and knowledge on a topic. - Logos is when a speaker appeals to the audience's sense of logic and rationality. - Pathos is when a speaker appeals to the audience's emotions. - Facts can be used to convince the audience. - Facts can be used to shock the audience. - Statistics are factual pieces of numerical data. - Writing things in a pattern of 3 helps make it memorable for the audience. - The rule of 3 can be used to emphasise a point. - Vocabulary can be selected to elicit	- The Globe Theatre was partly owned by Shakespeare - The plays were held outside - The crowds were hostile - Shakespeare wrote plays and sonnets for royalty - A sonnet is 14 lines - A sonnet is a love poem - Shakespeare wrote sonnets - Iambic pentameter is 10 syllables - Helena is in love with Demetrius - Demetrius is not in love with Helena - Shakespeare uses metaphor to show Helena's feelings towards Demetrius - Elizabethan women were expected to love and marry - Elizabethan men did not show love - Caliban is mistreated - Caliban believes he is enslaved - Caliban is angry - Caliban thinks Prospero enslaved	- Poetry is a form of literature - A poem is a piece of writing that expresses thoughts and feelings - Poems can come in a range of forms, shapes, and structures - Structure means the way a poem is organised and laid out on a page - Poems do not have to follow a specific structure or form - Many poems do not have an identifiable form - Stanza is the literary term for a verse (a group of lines which form a unit) - Stanzas in poetry are like paragraphs in prose - Stanzas give shape and structure to a poem - Stanzas can be used to group similar ideas

Column 1:

- sense of foreboding.
- Pathetic fallacy is when the description of the weather reflects human emotion.
- Zoomorphism is describing humans as if they have animal characteristics.
- Matching nouns with verbs can create zoomorphism.
- Commas are used to separate items in a list.
- Commas are used to separate clauses within a sentence.
- Subordinate clauses add detail to a sentence but do not make sense on their own.

- Adjectives are words which describe the appearance or qualities of a noun.
- Verbs convey the action of a noun or pronoun.
- Adverbs convey the way in which an action is performed.
- Similes are a method of comparison using like or as.
- Similes compare one thing to another to convey meaning to the audience.

Column 2:

- Conor reconciles with his grandma and Lily
- Ness shows communication helps solve issues.
- Conor accepts the truth about his Mum and this helps him to feel less anger
- Conor understand his behaviour through the monster telling 'tales'

Column 3:

- emotion in the audience.
- A rhetorical question is a question asked to create a dramatic effect or make a point rather than get an answer.
- Rhetorical questions make the reader think of the answer themselves.
- A new paragraph is started when the focus or subject changes.
- Commas are used to separate clauses within a sentence.
- Pronouns are words which can replace nouns in a sentence.
- Personal pronouns include I, WE and YOU.
- Verbs become imperative when they are used to give a command.
- Sentences can be varied for effect.
- Sentences can be fronted by different word types.

Column 4:

- him
- Caliban is angry
- There was prejudice against other religions
- Shylock was Jewish
- Shakespeare wrote about ideas and feelings that people experience today

Column 5:

- and feelings together
- Stanzas can be used to separate different ideas or feelings
- Poems contain figurative language
- Figurative language is language that is used to create a powerful picture in the mind of the reader
- Metaphor, simile, alliteration, personification, and onomatopoeia are all examples of figurative language
- A metaphor is a comparison that says one thing is something else
- A simile is a comparison using like or as
- Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sounds at any given place in a series of words
- Alliteration often occurs at the beginning of successive words
- Personification is

	- Adjectives, verbs and adverbs can be used to show the reader things about a character. - The setting of a novel or story is where the action takes place. - Adjectives, verbs and adverbs can be used to create atmosphere within a story or description. - Simile can be used to describe the setting within a story. - Personification is describing something non-human as if it has human characteristics. - Pathetic fallacy is when the description of the weather reflects human emotion. - Zoomorphism is describing humans as if they have animal characteristics. - Figurative language methods including simile, personification, pathetic fallacy and zoomorphism can combine to create an overall impression on the reader.					making something that is inanimate sound as though it is human - Onomatopoeia is when a word sounds like its meaning and/or definition - Poets use figurative language to create meaning - Poets select language carefully and thoughtfully to create meaning - Poets emphasise specific words in their poetry for effect - Poems are often intended to be read aloud

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Disciplinary Knowledge (Know How…)						
	• To use verbs to create a sense of danger and make things seem alive. • To use verbs show a character's emotions • To use verbs to people sound like animals • To use adjectives describe objects, feelings and create atmosphere • To craft metaphors which describe characters and setting • To craft similes which describe characters and setting • To craft personification to describes a setting or an object • To combine different language choices to create an overall effect eg. eerie, ominous • inferences can be made from the writer's choice of words and phrases • how meaning is conveyed through writers' word choices and constructed within sentences • to express their own views on what they read and see, and	• Writers use metaphors to present character's personality • Quotations support ideas • Writers use descriptive language to present characters • Writers explore how difficult grief and secrets are • Characters change in novels • Anger and loneliness can be helped • Use quotations to support writing about our ideas. • Write about impressions we have formed of the characters.	• To use adjectives and verbs to describe a character's feelings, activity and appearance. • To use metaphor and personification when creating character. • To make specific words choices to create setting. • To use specific language features to create setting. • To use specific words choices and language features to create different mood and atmosphere. • To use planning techniques to generate creative ideas and compelling narrative structure.	• Ethos, Logos and Pathos combine to influence the reader • To use facts and statistics to support arguments • To use rhetorical questions to create thoughts about a topic • To use the collective pronoun 'we' to suggest collective involvement • To use emotive language to create an emotional response • To use repetition to emphasis a point	• Shakespeare presents Helena as being in love. • Shakespeare presents Helena as a typical female character. • Shakespeare uses imagery to show Helena is in love. • Shakespeare presents Caliban as angry. • Shakespeare presents Caliban as feeling betrayed. • Shakespeare uses imagery to show Caliban's anger. • Shakespeare presents Shylock as angry. • Shakespeare presents Shylock as vengeful. • Shakespeare uses imagery to present Shylock as angry. • Shakespeare presents ideas which are still relevant today. • Use quotations to support writing about our ideas. • Write about impressions we have formed of the characters. • How Shakespeare uses figurative language and imagery to convey characters' feelings and emotion.	• Poets use language methods including simile, metaphor, onomatopoeia, alliteration and personification to convey meaning to the reader. • Poets use structural methods including rhyme, rhythm and shape to convey meaning to the reader. • To make inferences from the language and structural methods used by the poets' to say what the poem is about. • To use quotations to support writing about our ideas. • Write about impressions we have formed of the poems.

	supporting them with evidence ● understand how audiences and readers choose and respond to texts ● understand how meaning is created through the combination of words and phrases ● Analyse explicit meanings conveyed by writers' choice of language. ● to select examples from the text which support ideas					
Key Concepts	Writer's use of language Writing for purpose	Character development Writers' use of language	Writer's use of language Writing for purpose	Writer's use of language Writing for purpose	Character Presentation of theme Contextual understanding	Poets' use of language Presentation of theme
Assessment	Extended writing in response to selected extracts Creative writing	Extended writing in response to selected extracts	Creative writing	Non-fiction writing	Extended writing in response to selected extracts	Extended writing in response to selected poems End of Year Exam
Homework	Google quizzes which aim to recall and consolidate knowledge OR Pre-reading activities which feed forward into learning					
Wider reading	Twilight by Stephanie Meyer Cirque du Freak by Darren Shan Dracula by Bram Stoker The Little Stranger by Sarah Walters The Woman in Black by Susan Hill Coraline by Neil Gaiman					

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How to help at home	You can support your child at home by: - Encouraging them to read widely incorporating the texts from the wider reading lists if possible. - Listening to your child read aloud. - Use relevant resources available on BBC Bitesize. They have sections which cover Literature (including 'A Monster Calls'), Shakespeare, all aspects of SPaG and Poetry. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z3kw2hv