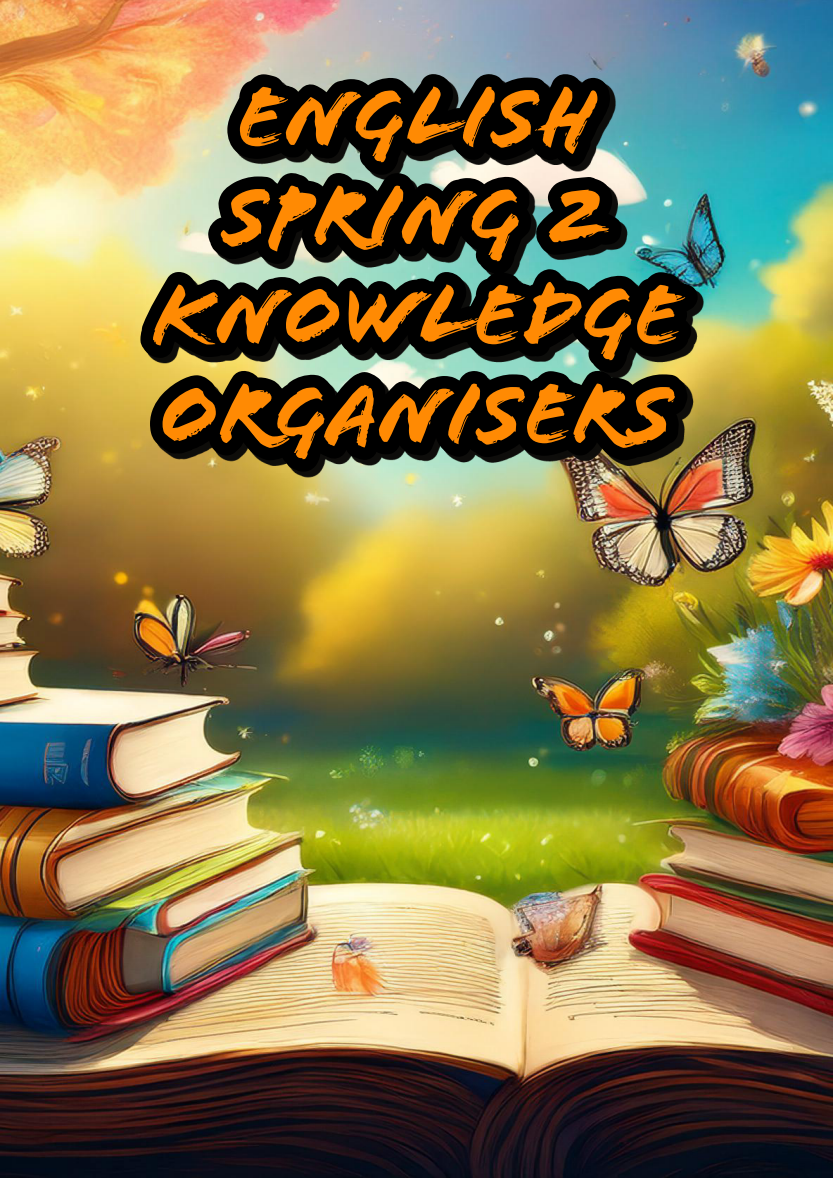


ENGLISH SPRING 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



The STORY of TUTANKHAMUN

This is the astounding true story of **Tutankhamun** and **Howard Carter**.

Uncover the troubles Tutankhamun faced as a young king, his untimely **death**, and his magnificent **tomb**, which lay undisturbed for centuries. Meet the world-famous **archaeologist Howard Carter**, and follow him on his quest to unearth the mysterious hidden tomb. Prepare to be amazed by Carter's **incredible discovery** and our continued hunt to learn more about the **secrets** of Ancient Egyptian life.

VOCAB

entire
equipment

error

examine

example

exchange

exhibit

expert

external

extract

final

frequent

biography

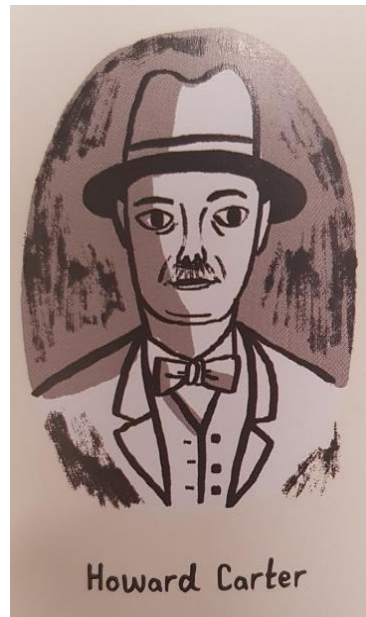
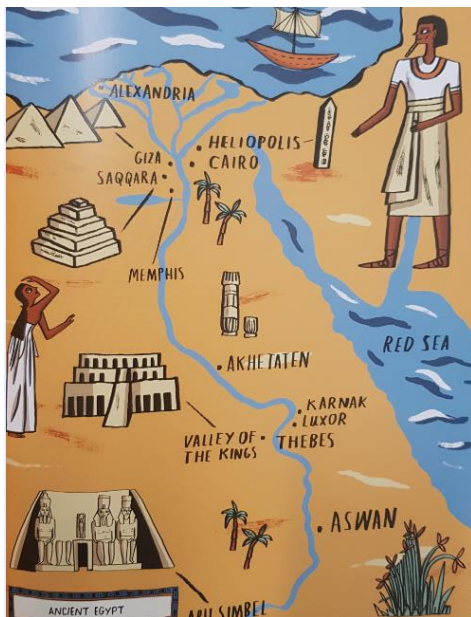
captivate

carnivore

century

certificate

chronological

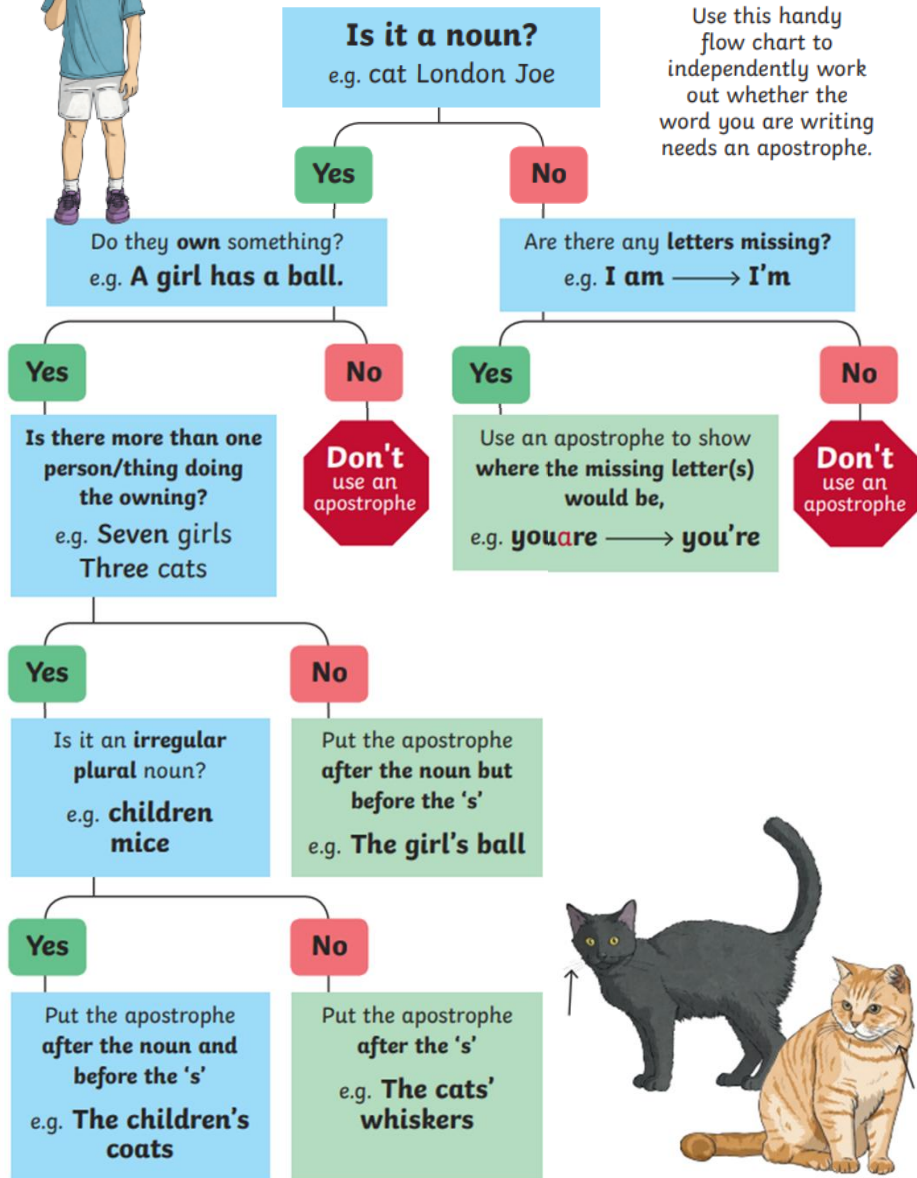


WRITING GENRES

Biography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronological • Formal, informative tone • Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organisers
Instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fronted adverbials and modal verbs for clear, detailed commands • Structured carefully – appropriate introduction, 'you will need' list, method section etc. • Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organisers
Non-chron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal, informative tone • Structured carefully – subheadings, 'Did you know' section, tables/diagrams etc. • Accurate grammar – see SPaG knowledge organisers



KS2 Apostrophe Flow Chart



Modal Auxiliary Verbs



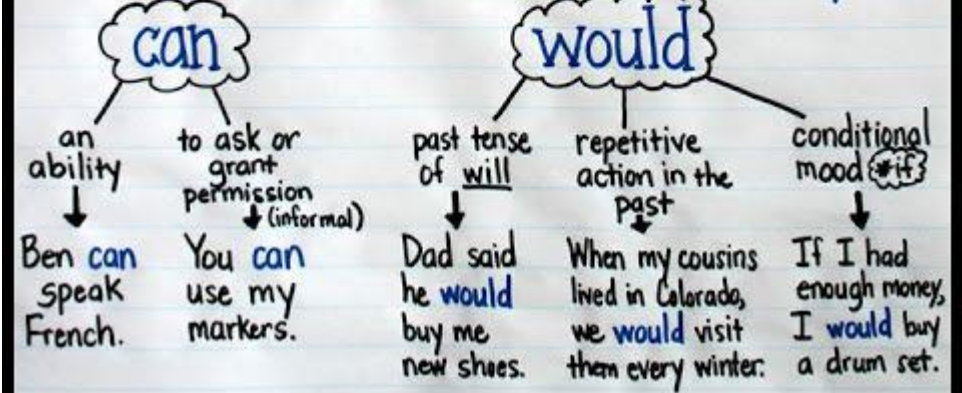
can
would
must

could
may
shall

will
might
should



Some modals can be used in different ways.



BEASTS



THE MINOTAUR

Read an extract from *Shadow of the Minotaur* by Alan Gibbons.

Explore representations of the Minotaur in art and film.

Write a detailed description of this terrifying beast.

VOCABULARY

muster

faltering

recoiled

gobbets

bellowed

onslaught

brawny

void

savage

lumbering

pursuit

quavering

muzzle

unflinchingly

sparse

impaled

feebly

careering

labyrinth

putrid

mythology

VOCABULARY

Anglo Saxons

Geats

kennings

meadhall

demise

gluttonous

sentry

pathetic fallacy

emotive language

conquest

tyrant

vengeful

merciless

strident



GRENDEL

Read Michael Morpurgo's *Beowulf*.

Explore the historical context and word origins.

Write a narrative extract about Beowulf's demise.



THE JABBERWOCKY

Analyse Lewis Carroll's poem, "The Jabberwocky".

Explore common poetic conventions in narrative poetry.

Use our grammatical knowledge to aid our understanding of portmanteaus.

VOCABULARY

narrative poetry

poetic conventions

portmanteau

alliteration

rhythm

onomatopoeia

personification

metaphor

imagery

simile

formality

imitate

HYPHEN HOUND'S HYPHEN GUIDE

Hyphens are used to connect whole words, words and prefixes, and parts of words, either temporarily or permanently.

Hyphens are often used to avoid ambiguity in sentences.

Otherwise, how would we know the difference between 'a man-eating shark' (yikes!) and 'a man eating shark' (mmm, that looks tasty).

Uses of Hyphens

Creating a compound adjective before a noun:

- The tired-looking teacher slumped at her desk.
- She has greeny-grey eyes.

Joining two nouns of equal importance, either to create an adjective or a new noun:

- Our pupil-teacher relationships develop throughout the year.
- Laurence Olivier was known as an actor-director.

Avoiding awkward letter and sound combinations:

- Foundation subjects have been de-emphasised.
- The doctor prescribed anti-inflammatories for my ankle.

Joining the tens and units in numbers which include 20-99:

- Bill Clinton was the forty-second President of the USA.
- There are three hundred and eighty-two children in our school.

Hyphenate when the alternative would have a totally different meaning:

- The ink ran on my contract, so I re-signed it in blood.
- Mr Dracula, my boss, was so demanding that I resigned.
- The Head Teacher retreated to her office after a particularly demanding day.
- The weedkiller hadn't worked, so I re-treated the grass a week later.

Colon
List
And
Semi-colon
However,
Comma
Dash

I am going to show you a great trick to use in your writing: it is simple to remember, it adds sophistication to your work and it will really impress your teachers; however, you must listen carefully - you'll end up in a muddle if you don't!

CLASH CD

Animal Farm	Russian Revolution
Mr Jones: Irresponsible to his animals / sometimes cruel, sometimes kind	Czar Nicholas II: Poor leader at best compared to other European leaders
Old Major: taught animalism, workers do the work rich keep the ££, dies before farm revolt	Karl Marx: Invested communism, dies before Russian Revolution
Animalism: no owners, no rich, no poor	Communism: all people equal
Snowball: young, idealistic, one of the leaders, chased away into exile	Leon Trotsky: chased away by Lenin's KGB (Lenin's secret police), pure communist
Napoleon: Bad speaker, cruel, killed opponents	Joseph Stalin: didn't follow Marx's ideas, brutal, killed opponents, bad speaker
Squealer: convinces animals to follow Napoleon, manipulates commandments	Propaganda: used lies to convince the people to follow Stalin
The Dogs: a private army that used fear to force animals to work	KGB Secret Police: used force, often killed entire families for disobedience
Moses: tells animals about Sugar Candy mountain - Heaven	Religion: was tolerated because people would work
Mollie: disloyal, vain, didn't think about the farm.	Selfish people in rest of the world: didn't care about the revolution
Boxer: strong, hard working horse, believes in Animal Farm	Workers: people believed Stalin because he was "Communist"
Benjamin: old, wise donkey who is suspicious of revolution	Sceptical people: knew that communism wouldn't work with power

Key themes

Dreams and reality	All the animals initially share a dream of a human-less society where animals look after themselves and work for each other and this dream is best encapsulated in the song 'Beasts of England'. This dream keeps the animals going, working harder and harder in worsening conditions for the ideals of Animalism and a utopian future. However, in reality Napoleon is abusing their faith and using them to profit for himself. That is the reality.
Violence	As well as animal rebellion, the Battle of the Cowshed and the Battle of the Windmill, Napoleon's show trials, his expulsion of Snowball, the attack on Boxer by the dogs and the crushing of the hen rebellion are all violent acts that focus our attention on Napoleon's ruthlessness.
Religion	Moses acts a symbol of the Russian orthodox church. He spreads ideas about Sugarcandy Mountain, a 'country' far away where everything is beautiful. The pigs learn to tolerate Moses as he provides a distraction from the harsh realities of life for the animals.

Historical context

Animal Farm is a very detailed **allegory**. This means on the surface it appears to be a story about animals on a farm that take control from their farmer. However, on a deeper level this story is symbolic or representative of the events that took place in Russia from 1917 to 1945 when the book was published. Every character and every plot event is symbolic or representative of someone or something that happened in the early days of Soviet Russia.

Key themes

Manipulation and deception	The animals are continuously manipulated by the likes of Squealer and Napoleon, but Snowball also works to take advantage of the animals too. Think about how the pigs selfishly keep the cow's milk for themselves, mixing into their mash rather than sharing it with the animals. Squealer uses his speeches to persuade the animals that whatever Napoleon does or says is correct and the animals are wrong or mistaken for questioning his authority. The changing Seven Commandments on the barn are a symbol of how the pigs manipulate the animals and deceive them but also how anyone who controls the past can control the present and the future. Muriel and the other animals believe they must have been mistaken when they read the Seven Commandments again and again, but we know as readers that the pigs have changed the rules to fit in with their corruption.
Corruption of power	Napoleon uses violence to take control of the farm and when he is in total control, he abuses his power: his show trials highlight his ruthlessness and increasing paranoia; the animals are starving yet the pigs are getting fatter and fatter; Napoleon behaves more and more like the humans do, dressing in their clothes, drinking their alcohol, smoking their pipes and walking on his hind legs.
Foolishness and ignorance	Most of the other animals are ignorant of what is really happening. Boxer blindly believes Napoleon ("Napoleon is always right") and his refusal to lose his faith in the utopian idea of Animal Farm sees him being sent away to the knackers. Mollie foolishly loves material goods and flees the farm because of this, and the sheep will chant anything giving to them.



Shakespeare: Macbeth



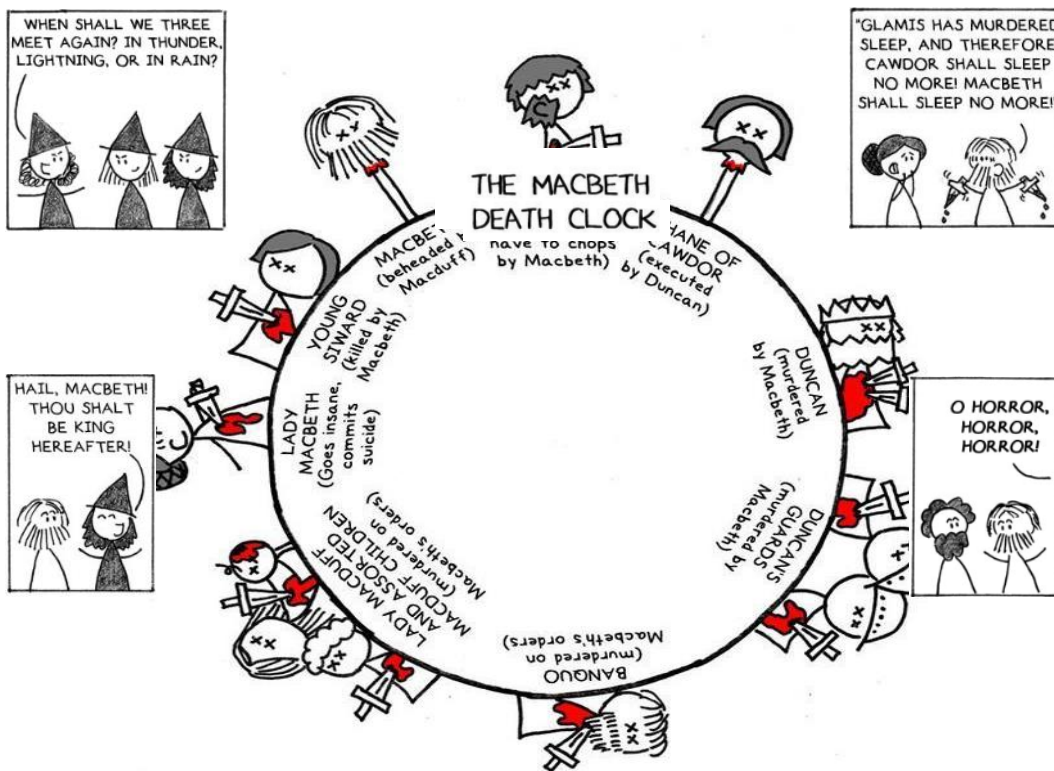
Synopsis: Macbeth, the powerful Thane of Glamis, has led the Scottish army of King Duncan to victory against an invading force. As he returns from the battle with his best friend, Banquo, they meet three Witches who predict that Macbeth will be made Thane of Cawdor - a more powerful position than that he currently holds - and eventually become King of Scotland. Before vanishing, they also tell Banquo that although he will never be king, his descendants will be. Almost immediately, Macbeth receives the news that Duncan is making him Thane of Cawdor that in gratitude for leading his troops to victory. Macbeth begins to wonder whether this means the other predictions will too come true. Encouraged by his wife, is Macbeth's ambition the result of his downfall?

William Shakespeare

Born in 1564, Shakespeare was a renowned English poet, playwright and actor. Shakespeare's works include 38 plays, 2 narrative poems, 154 sonnets and a variety of other poems; however, no original manuscripts of Shakespeare's plays are known to exist today. During the 17th century, Shakespeare penned Macbeth as a tribute to King James, the new monarch of England at the time. When Shakespeare wrote the play, he included several elements that would have appealed to the king: witchcraft and ancestry. In Shakespeare's day, people were extremely superstitious; some believed they could make a pact with the Devil in exchange for supernatural powers.



Suggested Assessment Pieces	
1	Reading Focus - How does Shakespeare present Macbeth's character so far in the play? (all before the murder) (Act 1 Scene 1- Act 2 Scene 1)
2	Reading Focus - How does Shakespeare present Macbeth's character after he murders King Duncan? (after the murder) (Act 2 Scene 2- Act 2 Scene 4)
3	Writing Focus- Persuasive Speech
4	Writing Focus - Macbeth's Obituary



Shakespearean language

- art - are
- ay - yes
- canst - can
- dost - do
- ere - before
- hast - have
- hence - from here
- nay - no
- thence - there
- thou - you
- thine - your
- 'tis - is
- 'twas - it was
- whither - where
- wilt - will
- wherefore - why

THINK HE HAS NO SWAG



'Is this a dagger which I see before me?'

'Unsex me here and fill me from the crown to the top full of direst cruelty!'

was from his mother's womb untimely ripped!'