

Year 7 – GREEK (Term 1) 800 BC – 600 AD			The conventions of a play script		Rhetoric (I am a forester)	Grammar
Grab your time machine because we're headed waaaaay back! This classical period was a golden age for literature and the arts and home to the great works from Ancient Greece. Think: epic tales, mythology, philosophy and theatre and you are on the right track – let's take a closer look.....			Layout - The name of the character who is speaking should be written at the left-hand margin of the page. It is a good idea to print it in capitals. Then write a colon.			Abstract noun – something that is not tangible eg. love, happiness
How has Greek Theatre influenced later texts			Dialogue – what the characters say		Imperative	Concrete noun – a physical object that can be touched eg. doughnut
What is a tragic hero?	<div><input type="checkbox"/> A Tragic hero is someone high and mighty who falls from grace.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Usually that fall is brought about by a tragic flaw in the hero's character, for example: pride, ambition or greed.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> But, this can also come about as the result of unfortunate circumstances, or even, just REALLY bad luck</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> This genre got its start in Greek drama/theatre but has changed throughout the ages and is still a key part of modern narratives.</div>		Stage directions – instructions to the actors and director. In brackets and/or italics		Adjective/adverb	Proper noun – a person, place or thing that begins with a capital letter eg. Turton School
			Act – often only 3 or 5 acts. They separate the major sections of the play		Modal verbs	Modal verb – indicates possibility, doubt or obligation eg. You <u>may</u> be right
A famous Greek Philosopher – Aristotle’ – came up with this idea			Scene – a ‘chapter’ in a play		Alliteration	Imperative verb – commanding, doesn't give an option eg. <u>Stand</u> up
‘Peter Pan’ – how is he a tragic hero?	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Peter Pan is the boy who refuses to grow up. His fear of growing old leads him to make some terrible mistakes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> He rejects his own development and refuses to accept that, as a child, he needs guidance sometimes – for example from a mother figure</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Basically – he thinks he knows it all!</div>		Reading: understanding how evidence strengthens a preposition		Figurative language	ADJECTIVES: a word naming an attribute of a noun Descriptive adjective – describes a noun eg. The <u>red</u> car Evaluative adjective – gives an opinion eg. The play was <u>fantastic</u> Emotive adjective – evokes an emotion from the reader eg. The girl was <u>starving</u>
			Q: What is a quotation? Q: How do you punctuate a quotation	A quotation is one way to give evidence for your ideas. This is taken directly from the text and is signified using quotation marks. For example if you want to say that Hook is aggressive, your evidence could be: “Put back that pistol”.	Opinions	
	Q: How do you embed an effective quotation ?	HOW DO WE KNOW HOOK IS IN CHARGE? Hook instructs Smee to, “Put back that pistol”.	Repetition			
Aristotle's rules of the tragic hero		Writing: Understanding that punctuation brings voice and clarity		Exaggeration/ expert opinion		
Hamartia	The tragic flaw that causes downfall of a hero		. , ; ..... ? – ( ) ‘ ! “”		Statistics	
Hubris	The hero having too much pride and not respecting ‘the natural order’		Epic Poetry		Triadic structure	
Anagnorosis	This moment happens when hero makes an important discovery about himself in the story.		Epics are very long pieces of writing that usually deal with exciting, action-packed heroic events like wars or explorations. Classical epic recounts a journey, either physical or mental or both.		Emotive language	
Nemesis	Justice or punishment that the hero receives, usually as a result of his hubris.		Stretch yourself		Rhetorical question	
Catharsis	The feelings of pity and fear that audience feels for the hero after his downfall. The feelings are cleansing.		Find other examples of great speakers or speeches where rhetoric has been used brilliantly. Explore the idea of rhetoric generally, it is a subtle and vast art!		LOGOS	
Reading tasks		Writing tasks		Article layout		PATHOS
Write a fiction analysis and a non-fiction analysis	Write a persuasive speech and an entertaining article		<div><input type="checkbox"/> a clear address to an audience</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> paragraph</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> rhetorical indicators that an audience is being addressed</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> a clear sign off e.g. ‘Thank you for listening’.</div>		<div><input type="checkbox"/> Broadsheet = formal/Local or tabloid = informal</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> a clear/apt/original title</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> a strapline &amp; subheadings</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> an introductory (overview) paragraph</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs.</div>	ETHOS
						Greek Philosophers
					Plato	Preposition - a linking word in a sentence. We use prepositions to explain where things are in time or space eg. beside, under, after, before
					Socrates	Apostrophe for singular possession – eg. Laura’s classroom
					Aristotle	Apostrophe for plural possession eg. The boys’ changing room
					Greek Gods	Apostrophe for contraction eg. I am = I’m
					Hades – underworld	Looking forward to next term....  Ready to travel through time?! Next you'll be looking at the Old English literary period, think; epic tales, Anglo Saxons, story telling and Beowulf!
					Aphrodite - love	
					Hera – queen	
					Zeus - king	
					Athena – wisdom and war	
					Poseidon - sea	