

Year 7 – OLD ENGLISH (Term 2)		How has the English language changed since its origins?		Academic vocabulary of analysis	Features of fantasy genre	Grammar																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
600 – 1100 AD		How did the English Language start?	What are the different time periods of the English Language ?	❑ Arrival of Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons & Jutes) who invaded Britain during the 5th century AD.	Evokes	Outside ordinary laws of the universe	Simple past tense	The most common past tense. Usually takes an ‘ed’ ending, but some are irregular. e.g. I walked; she spoke; we played																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Back then, human stories were passed from mouth to mouth—hopefully without spreading the Black Death, womp womp—before being written down in manuscript. That's how we got epics like Beowulf (& from that, The Hobbit!) The story of Beowulf existed for hundreds of years as a tale told by scops, who were like minstrels, only much beardier.					Emphasises	Magic is central	Simple present tense	The most common present tense. e.g. I walk; she speaks; we play																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
					Reinforces	Journeys & quests	Simple future tense	The most common future tense. Uses ‘will’. e.g. I will walk; she will speak; we will play																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Why are myths, legends, monsters and heroes important in Literature?		❑ The Angles came from "Englaland" & their language was called "Englisc" . This developed into what we now call Old English (450-1100AD) .	❑ In 1066 William the Conqueror, (from France), conquered England. The new conquerors (called the Normans) brought with them a kind of French, which became the language of the Royal Court. The lower classes spoke English & the upper classes spoke French.	Illustrates	Setting – fantasy worlds	Simple sentence	A sentence with only 1 verb and 1 subject (But, sometimes the subject will be hiding, like in an imperative sentence). e.g. He spoke; Suddenly, the crowd went silent; Run!																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
				Demonstrates	Portals	Main clause	A part of a sentence with 1 verb and 1 subject, which makes sense on its own. e.g. <u>I go to school</u> because I want to learn.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
What is the difference between a myth & a legend?	❑ A legend is a semi-true story, which has been passed on from person-to-person & has important meaning or symbolism for the culture in which it originates.	❑ A myth is a story based on tradition or legend, which has a deep symbolic meaning.	❑ A myth 'conveys a truth' to those who tell it & hear it, rather than necessarily recording a true event & involve supernatural beings.	Cements	Letter layout	Subordinate clause	A part of a sentence with 1 verb and 1 subject, which doesn't make sense on its own. e.g. I go to school because I want to learn .																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	❑ A legend usually includes an element of truth, or is based on historic facts, but with 'mythical qualities'.			Reveals	The use of addresses & date Effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs	Embedded clause	A subordinate clause which is in the middle of a main clause. e.g. I go to school, which is 10 miles away from my house , every day.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	❑ Legends usually involve heroic characters or fantasy.			Infers		Compound sentence	A sentence with 2 or more main clauses, usually joined by a coordinating conjunction. e.g. The dog barked and the cat jumped.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Why was there a clash between paganism & Christianity ?	❑ Religion is a touchy issue in <i>Beowulf</i> , because the story is told in late medieval Anglo-Saxon Britain, which has been Christianised, but it's about early medieval Scandinavia, which is pagan.	❑ The narrator of the poem compromises by making constant references to God's decrees in general terms, but never discussing Jesus or the specific tenets of Christianity.	❑ In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added. This language is called Middle English (1100-1500AD) .	Portrays	A formal mode of address e.g. Dear Sir/Madam or a named recipient	Complex sentence	A sentence with a 1 main clause and at least 1 subordinate clause, usually with a subordinating conjunction. e.g. While the rain poured, the dog barked endlessly.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	❑ The main difference between Early Modern English & Late Modern English (1800-present) is vocabulary. Late Modern English has many more words, arising from 2 main factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution & technology; secondly, the British Empire covered ¼ of the earth , & English adopted foreign words.			Implies	Effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs	Punctuating speech	Use a comma to introduce the speech, speech marks before and after, and punctuation inside the speech marks at the end. e.g. The teacher shouted, “Everybody stop!”																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
What is a hero?	❑ The Hero: The hero is always the protagonist (though the protagonist is not always a hero). Traditionally, the hero has been male, although this is changing. The hero is after an objective & must overcome obstacles along the way. He/she is usually morally good, though that goodness will likely be challenged.	❑ Runic alphabet , also called ‘futhark’ is a writing system used by Germanic peoples of northern Europe, Britain, Scandinavia, & Iceland from about the 3rd century to the 16th or 17th century AD.	❑ Runic writing appeared rather late in the history of writing & is clearly derived from one of the alphabets of the Mediterranean area.	Stretch Yourself		Effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs	Descriptive ‘rules’	Descriptive techniques	Writing to advise																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	❑ Examples: Welsh Dragon, Loch Ness Monster, Faerie, Jack of the Green, Gremlins.			Intimates	An appropriate mode of signing off: Yours sincerely/faithfully.				❑ Write in present tense ❑ Use connectives ❑ Use weak modal verbs ❑ Write in 2 nd person																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
What is the ‘oral tradition’ & why is it so important?	❑ It is transmitted by word of mouth & consists of both prose & verse narratives, poems & songs, myths, dramas, rituals, proverbs, riddles etc. Nearly all known peoples, now and in the past, have produced it.	❑ The characters were generally replaced by the Latin alphabet people turned to Christianity, by approximately 1100AD.	❑ The main difference between Early Modern English & Late Modern English (1800-present) is vocabulary. Late Modern English has many more words, arising from 2 main factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution & technology; secondly, the British Empire covered ¼ of the earth , & English adopted foreign words.	Vladimir Propp's theory on stock characters & Voluspa the poem.		Reading: understanding that inference is personal		Inference	A conclusion that's reached based on the evidence and your own reasoning. E.g. <i>I can infer that Gandalf is loyal</i> .																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	❑ Until about 4000 BC all literature was oral, but, beginning in the years between 4000 & 3000 BC, writing. From that time on there are records not only of practical matters such as law & business but increasingly of written literature.			Reading: understanding that inference is personal		Connotation	An additional idea or meaning that a word evokes, as well as its actual meaning. E.g. <i>The fact that the ring “glitters” connotes danger as well as beauty</i> .																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
What are the runic symbols?																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												