

Year 7 – OLD ENGLISH (Term 2) 600 – 1100 AD		How has the English language changed since its origins?		Writing: sentence types		Letter layout	Grammar		
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 scop, who were like minstrels, only much beardier.		<b>What are the different time periods of the English Language?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Arrival of Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons &amp; Jutes) who invaded Britain during the 5th century AD.</li><li>❑ At that time, Britain spoke a Celtic language. But most of the Celtic speakers were pushed out by the invaders into Wales, Scotland &amp; Ireland.</li><li>❑ The Angles came from "Engaland" &amp; their language was called "Englisc" . This developed into what we now call <b>Old English (450-1100AD)</b>.</li><li>❑ 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 &amp; the upper classes spoke French.</li><li>❑ In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added. This language is called <b>Middle English (1100-1500AD)</b>.</li><li>❑ From the 16th century the British had contact with many peoples from around the world which meant many new phrases entered the language. This phase was called <b>Early Modern English (1500-1800AD)</b>. The invention of printing also meant that there was now a common language in print.</li><li>❑ The main difference between Early Modern English &amp; <b>Late Modern English (1800-present)</b> is vocabulary. Late Modern English has many more words, arising from 2 main factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution &amp; technology; secondly, the British Empire covered ¼ of the earth , &amp; English adopted foreign words.</li></ul>		<b>MAIN CLAUSE:</b> A clause that makes sense by itself. <b>SUBORDINATE CLAUSE:</b> A clause that doesn't make sense by itself.		The use of addresses & date Effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs	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	
<b>Why are myths, legends, monsters and heroes important in Literature?</b>				<b>What is the difference between a myth &amp; a legend?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ A <b>legend</b> is a semi-true story, which has been passed on from person-to-person &amp; has important meaning or symbolism for the culture in which it originates.</li><li>❑ A legend usually includes an element of truth, or is based on historic facts, but with 'mythical qualities'.</li><li>❑ Legends usually involve heroic characters or fantasy.</li></ul>		A formal mode of address e.g. Dear Sir/Madam or a named recipient		Simple present tense	The most common present tense. e.g. I walk; she speaks; we play
						Effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs		Simple future tense	The most common future tense. Uses 'will'. e.g. I will walk; she will speak; we will play
						An appropriate mode of signing off: Yours sincerely/faithfully.		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!"
<b>What is the 'oral tradition' &amp; why is it so important?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ It is transmitted by word of mouth &amp; consists of both prose &amp; verse narratives, poems &amp; songs, myths, dramas, rituals, proverbs, riddles etc. Nearly all known peoples, now and in the past, have produced it.</li><li>❑ Until about 4000 BC all literature was oral, but, beginning in the years between 4000 &amp; 3000 BC, writing. From that time on there are records not only of practical matters such as law &amp; business but increasingly of written literature.</li></ul>		<b>Runes - YOU DON'T NEED TO MEMORISE THE SYMBOLS</b> Runes are Iso 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Runic writing appeared rather late in the history of writing &amp; is clearly derived from one of the alphabets of the Mediterranean area.</li><li>❑ The characters were generally replaced by the Latin alphabet people turned to Christianity, by approximately 1100AD.</li></ul>							
		<b>Writing: phrase, clause, sentence</b>							
		<b>PHRASE:</b> Part of a sentence— no verb <b>CLAUSE:</b> Part of a sentence— has a verb and a subject. A clause can be main or subordinate – more on this below. <b>SENTENCE:</b> A sentence has a subject, a verb and usually an object. There are three main types of sentences.							

Reading: understanding that inference is personal		Features of fantasy genre		Stretch Yourself	
Inference	A conclusion that's reached based on the evidence and your own reasoning. E.g. I can infer that Gandalf is loyal.	Outside ordinary laws of the universe		Vladimir Propp's theory on stock characters & Voluspa the poem.	
		Magic is central			
Connotation	An additional idea or meaning that a word evokes, as well as its actual meaning. E.g. The fact that the ring “glitters” connotes danger as well as beauty.	Journeys & quests			
		Setting – fantasy worlds			
		Portals (doors)			
Academic vocabulary		Writing: descriptive 'rules'			
Evokes		No names for people		<b>Descriptive techniques</b>	<b>Writing to advise</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Write in present tense</li><li>❑ Be sympathetic</li><li>❑ Use weak modal verbs</li><li>❑ Write in 2<sup>nd</sup> person</li></ul>
Emphasises		At least 5 zoom-ins			
Reinforces		No person described for more than a paragraph		Adjective & adverb	<b>Reading tasks</b>
Illustrates		Minimum 5 senses		Simile	
Demonstrates		1-3 sentences of direct speech		Metaphor	<b>Writing tasks</b>
Indicates		3 <sup>rd</sup> person		Personification	
Cements		No thoughts		Onomatopoeia	
Reveals		Present or past tense (not both)		Alliteration	
Infers		Move the camera like a film		<b>Looking back and forward</b>	
Conveys				Thinking back to the Greeks, did you notice the link to the tragic hero AND looking forward... what do these three things have in common? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ A king wielding a magical sword named Excalibur</li><li>❑ A rude red-haired guy telling a fart joke</li><li>❑ Truly righteous jousting tournaments with knights</li></ul>	
Portrays					
Implies					
Intimates					