

End of Year Exams

Year 7 & 8 Exam Preparation Evening



In case of fire...



What we do, and *don't* mean by revision

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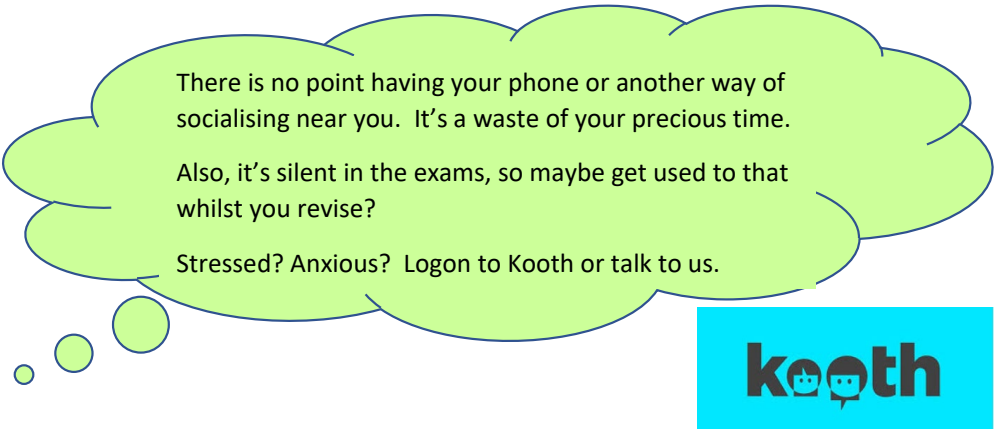




study

(verb)

The act of texting, eating
and watching TV with an
open textbook nearby.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
20 mins	English	Drama	Maths	Music	Art	Maths	Geography
20 mins	MFL	MFL	History	English	Faith & Ethics	Science	Technology
20 mins	Science	Maths	Geography	Technology	ICT	PE	ICT
20 mins						History	English
20 mins						MFL	Science

Turton Knowledge Organisers



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Curriculum Map Downloads



KS3 CURRICULUM MAP 2018-19



GCSE CURRICULUM MAP 2018-19



A-Level Literature course overview and curriculum map



A-Level Language course overview and curriculum map

Knowledge Organisers (KS3)



KO - Y7 Term 2 - Old English



KO - Y8 Term 2 - Neo-classical



KO - Y9 Term 2 - Modernism



KO - Y7 Term 3 - Medieval



KO - Y8 Term 3 - Romanticism



KO - Y9 Term 3 - Postmodernism



KO - Y8 Term 1 - Renaissance



KO - Y9 Term 1 - Victorians



KO - Y7 Term 1 - Greek

Year 7 – GREEK (Term 1)

800 BC – 600 AD

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....

How has Greek Theatre influenced later texts – From The Tragic Hero to Peter Pan?

What is a tragic hero? A famous Greek Philosopher – Aristotle – came up with this idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Tragic hero is someone high and mighty who falls from grace. Usually that fall is brought about by a tragic flaw in the hero's character, for example: pride, ambition or greed. But, this can also come about as the result of unfortunate circumstances, or even just REALLY bad luck This genre got its start in Greek drama/theatre but has changed throughout the ages and is still a key part of modern narratives.
'Peter Pan' – how is he a tragic hero?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peter Pan is the boy who refuses to grow up. His fear of growing old leads him to make some terrible mistakes He rejects his own development and refuses to accept that, as a child, he needs guidance sometimes – for example from a mother figure

Aristotle's rules of the tragic hero

Hamartia	The tragic flaw that causes the downfall of hero
Hubris	Excessive pride and disrespect of hero for natural order
Anagnorisis	This moment happens when hero makes an important discovery in the story.
Nemesis	A fortune that protagonist cannot avoid, usually due to retribution of his hubris.
Catharsis	The feelings of pity and fear the audience feels for the protagonist after his downfall.

Reading tasks

Write a fiction analysis and a non-fiction analysis

Writing tasks

Write a persuasive speech and an entertaining article

Speech layout

- a clear address to an audience
- paragraphs
- rhetorical indicators that an audience is being addressed
- a clear sign off e.g. 'Thank you for listening'.

The conventions of a play script

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 use a colon.
Dialogue – what the characters say
Stage directions – instructions to the actors and director. In brackets and/or italics
Act – often only 3 or 5 acts – they separate the major sections of the play
Scene – a 'chapter' in a play

Reading: understanding how evidence strengthens a proposition

Q: What is 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".
Q: How do you punctuate a quotation	
Q: How do you embed an effective	HOW DO WE KNOW HOOK IS IN CHARACTER? Hook instructs Smee to, "Put

Writing: Understanding that punctuation brings voice and clarity

, , : ; ? – () ' ! ""

Epic Poetry

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.

Stretch yourself

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!

Article layout

- Broadsheet = formal/local or tabloid = informal
- a clear/apt/original title
- a strapline & subheadings
- an introductory (overview) paragraph
- effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs.

Rhetoric (I am a forester)

Imperative
Adjective/adverb
Modal verbs
Alliteration
Figurative language
Opinions
Repetition
Exaggeration/ expert opinion
Statistics
Triplets
Emotive language
Rhetorical question
LOGOS
PATHOS
ETHOS

Greek Philosophers

Plato
Socrates
Aristotle

Greek Gods

Hades – underworld
Aphrodite - love
Hera – queen
Zeus - king
Athena – wisdom and war
Poseidon - sea

Grammar

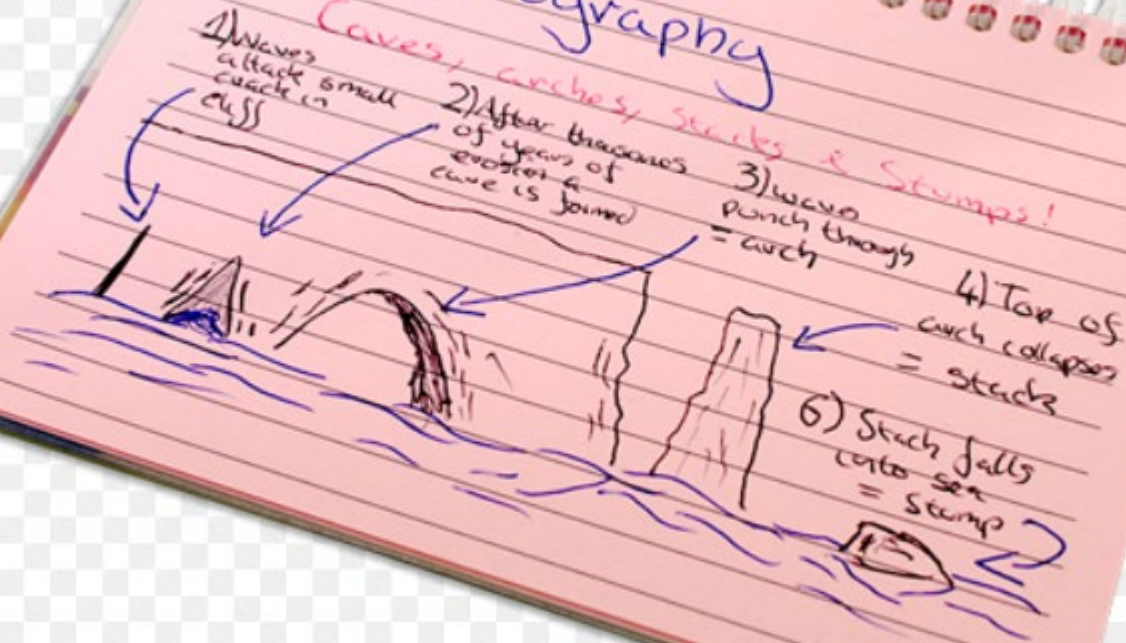
Abstract noun – something that is not tangible eg. love, happiness
Concrete noun – a physical object that can be touched eg. doughnut
Proper noun – a person, place or thing that begins with a capital letter eg. Turton School
Modal verb – indicates possibility, doubt or obligation eg. You may be right
Imperative verb – commanding, doesn't give an option eg. Stand up
ADJECTIVES: a word naming an attribute of a noun
Descriptive adjective – describes a noun eg. The red car
Evaluative adjective – gives an opinion eg. The play was fantastic
Emotive adjective – evokes an emotion from the reader eg. The girl was starving
Article - words which tell us whether a noun is general (any noun) or specific. There are three articles: 'the' is a definite article and 'a' and 'an' are indefinite articles.
Preposition - a linking word in a sentence. We use prepositions to explain where things are in time or space eg. beside, under, after, before
Apostrophe for singular possession – eg. Laura's classroom
Apostrophe for plural possession eg. The boys' changing room

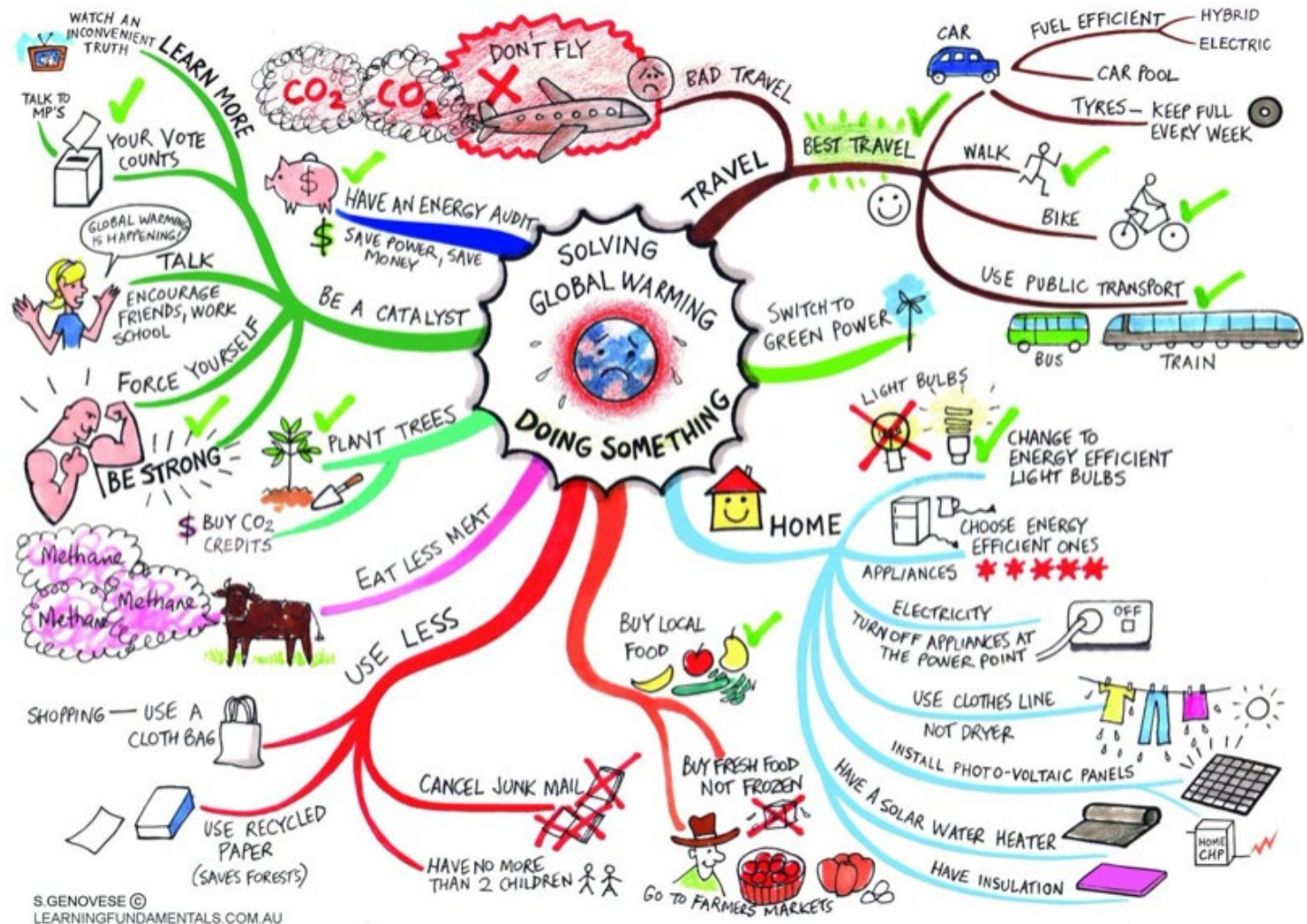
Looking forward to next term....

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!

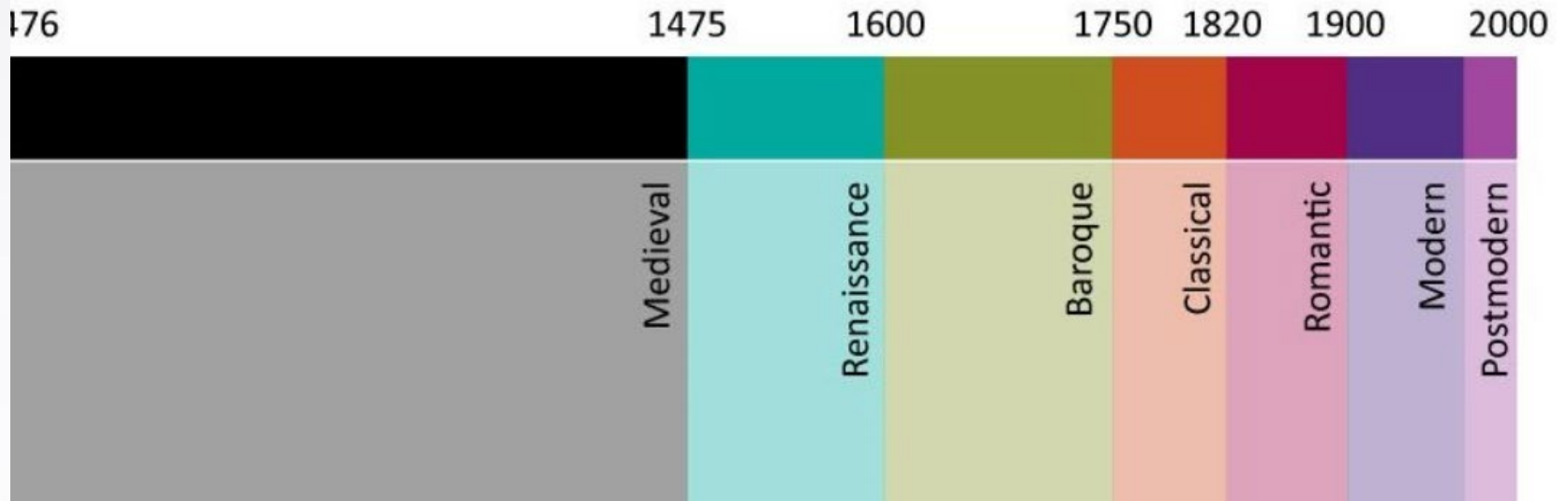
Geography

Caves, arches, stacks & Stumps!





MUSICAL PERIODS TIMELINE



Martin Luther Cartoon Strip Astrid Pettersen

Create a cartoon strip using images and captions to illustrate the key moments in the life of Martin Luther.



Memorisation



1. Sleep
2. Exercise
3. Eat well
4. Mnemonics →
5. Memory palace
6. Chunking
7. Write it (look/cover/write/check)
8. Listen to it
9. Get someone to test you
10. Teach someone else

CAMBRIAN PERIOD	545–490 mya	camels
ORDOVICIAN PERIOD	490–445 mya	often
SILURIAN PERIOD	445–415 mya	sit
DEVONIAN PERIOD	415–355 mya	down
CARBONIFEROUS PERIOD	355–290 mya	carefully
PERMIAN PERIOD	290–250 mya	perhaps
TRIASSIC PERIOD	DINOSAURS	250–200 mya their
JURASSIC PERIOD		200–145 mya joints
CRETACEOUS PERIOD		145–65 mya creak
TERTIARY PERIOD	65–1.64 mya	terribly
QUATERNARY PERIOD	1.64 mya–present day	quietly

Exam Stress and How to Manage Emotions

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Test!



Work out the value of P :

$$P = 4x + 3y$$

$$x = 5$$

$$y = -2$$



Answer:

$$P = 14$$

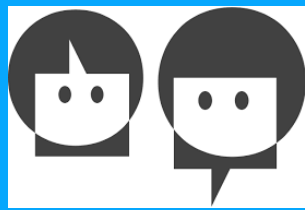
Stress and Emotions



- Talk to someone at home
- Group Tutors
- Head of Year
- Teachers and Teaching Assistants
- Pastoral Mentors
- Access the Student Support Centre
- Use the Library
- Manage time and plan
- Exercise



Kooth.com



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Free, safe and anonymous
online support for young people

Monday – Friday 12pm – 10pm
Saturday – Sunday 6pm – 10pm

● online

LOGIN

IN CRISIS?

Want someone to
understand or
advice to help a
friend?

We're here for you.

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WATCH VIDEO

