

Year 8 Term 3: Dissenting voices'

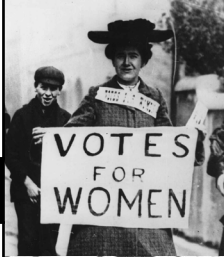
To **dissent** means to **express an opinion that is different to most people in society or to those in power**. Last term we looked at what makes a fair, civilised society. Well, without people voicing their dissent, that will never be achievable.

This term, you will be exploring how speakers voice their **dissent**.

You will read an **anthology** (a collection) of speeches and prose extracts (fiction & non-fiction) to 'hear' some of those voices.

Conventions of a speech

- **Start with a greeting / end with a farewell** such as "Good morning Year 8" / "Thank you for listening, Year 8".
- **Figurative language** makes difficult ideas clear to understand and/or relatable. Similes, metaphors and personification are all types of figurative language.
- **Simile** – a comparison of two things using 'as' or 'like' to make the comparison clear
- **Metaphor** – compares two things by saying one thing **is** something else
- **Personification** – gives human qualities to objects or ideas
- **Repetition** of key ideas or images to reinforce or emphasise a message
- **Listing** to suggest positives, negatives, etc
- It's all about the **pronouns**, use **I, We, Us and You**
- **Modal verbs** such as 'can' to suggest possibility and 'will' to suggest certainty.
- **Rhetorical questions** are often worded so that you have to agree



Speeches

A speech is a formal address delivered to a audience. People use speeches to express ideas or to persuade listeners to feel a particular way.

- **Emmeline Pankhurst** – British **suffragette leader** who, sometimes using "militant" tactics, fought for **women's right to vote**.
- **Martin Luther King Jr** – American **civil rights leader** who **peacefully** pushed for **equal treatment of African Americans**.
- **Harvey Milk** – American **politician and gay rights activist** who campaigned for **equal rights for the gay community**.
- **Emma Watson** – British **actor and UN Goodwill Ambassador** who campaigns for **equal rights for people of all genders**.
- **Greta Thunberg** – Swedish **environmental activist** who calls for **immediate action to address climate change**.

Prose

Prose is any written work which follows a grammatical structure. It has no rhyme or rhythm and instead is composed of sentences which are grouped into paragraphs.

- **Oliver Twist** – an extract from Charles Dickens' novel illustrates the **poor treatment of young children** in Victorian workhouses.
- **Invisible Man** – an extract from Ralph Ellison's novel reveals the **effects of society's discrimination on African Americans**.
- **I Am Malala** – an extract from Malala Yousafzai's autobiography, which describes when she was shot for campaigning for **women's right to education**.



Punctuation

Capital letters: Every sentence starts with a capital letter and they should be used to begin the names of people and places: Names of people: Damon, Lauren. Names of places: England, Bolton.

Commas in a list: Commas are used to separate items in a list. For example: In this lesson I must have a pencil, scissors, paper and ruler. Note: The last item on the list is always separated by 'and'.



Paragraphing (TiPToP)

Change paragraph when you change:

- Time
- Place
- Topic
- Person

Y7 grammar recap

Noun types:

- **Concrete** – A noun we can see, hear, touch, smell or taste
- **Abstract** – A noun which we cannot experience with any of the 5 senses e.g. happiness, tension
- **Proper** – A noun which is the name or title of something and is capitalised
- **Collective** – A singular word used to group together a plural e.g. a group, a herd, a class

Subject: Does the action in a sentence or clause

Verb types:

- **Imperative** – A commanding verb e.g. Do this work, sit down, let's go
- **Modal** – A verb expressing possibility or probability e.g. will, should, could, can, must

Past tense: used to describe things that happened in the past

Present tense: used to describe things that are happening now

Term 1 recap

Adjective types:

- **Descriptive** – An adjective which describes factual characteristics e.g. big, green
- **Evaluative** – An adjective expressing an opinion, can be disagreed with e.g. great, boring, amazing
- **Emotive** – An adjective which makes the reader feel a strong emotion e.g. shocking, starving, dangerous
- **Comparative** – An adjective ending in -er or with 'more' in front of it. e.g. bigger, faster, more exciting
- **Superlative** – An adjective ending in -est or with 'most' in front of it. e.g. biggest, fastest, most exciting

Conjunctions:

- **Coordinating conjunction** – A conjunction which joins 2 main clauses FANBOYS – for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so
- **Subordinating conjunction** – A conjunction which joins a subordinate clause to a main one – e.g. while, as, because, since, if

Term 2 grammar

Adverb: words that describe a verb, adjective or another adverb

- **Manner:** tell us how something happens e.g. slowly, angrily
- **Time:** tell us when something happens e.g. tomorrow, yesterday
- **Place:** where something happens e.g. above, outside
- **Degree:** describe the intensity of an action or quality e.g. extremely, very, too
- **Frequency:** describes how often something happens e.g. sometimes, never, usually