


Year 7 Term 1: Coming of Age

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What is "Coming of Age"?
 It's about growing up and changing from a child to an adult. It often means a teenager finding out who they are. In stories, it can mean characters:

- Finding their purpose.
- Learning to accept themselves and others.
- Having big life changes.
- Facing their fears.
- Learning that life isn't always fair.



BILDUNGSROMAN - It's a German word for a type of book. "Bildung" means "education" and "Roman" means "novel".
 A story about the main character growing up, learning lessons, and becoming a better person.

The Haunting of Aveline Jones - Characters	
Aveline Jones	The main character. She is curious, brave, caring, and loves books. Her journey into spooky things helps her grow from innocent to aware.
Harold	Mr. Lieberman's nephew. He helps Aveline solve the mystery.
Mr. Lieberman	A kind and unusual bookshop owner who loves stories. He helps Aveline enjoy scary tales. He is wise and good-natured.
Primrose Penberthy	A mysterious girl who disappeared. Her story makes the town feel haunted and creates suspense in the book.
Aunt Lillian	Aveline's aunt. She seems cold at first, but she and Aveline learn from each other and become closer.
Aveline's Mum	She represents safety. Her being away lets Aveline become more independent.

What is the gothic genre?

It was popular in the 1800s.
 It explores the darker parts of humans and spooky things (the supernatural).

Things you often see in Gothic stories:

- Strange or empty places
- Death
- Good vs. evil
- Supernatural (ghosts, magic)
- Darkness
- Innocent people in danger

Famous Gothic writers:
 Mary Shelley, Bram Stoker, Edgar Allan Poe, and the Bronte Sisters.

Big Ideas (themes) in The Haunting of Aveline Jones

Supernatural	<p>Ghosts and Spirits: Aveline finds out about Primrose Penberthy, a girl who vanished mysteriously. Aveline finds signs of ghosts, which makes the story exciting.</p> <p>Atmosphere: Bad weather, cold wind, and Halloween make the story feel spooky.</p>
Coming of Age	<p>Growing Through Hard Times: Aveline starts as a curious, innocent girl but becomes brave and strong by facing danger.</p> <p>Losing Innocence: A fun trip turns scary, and Aveline learns about loss and mystery, changing from innocent to aware.</p> <p>Growing Up Emotionally: Aveline learns to face fear, trust herself, and deal with sadness and tough choices.</p> <p>Being Independent: She takes charge of finding out about the haunting, showing she is becoming more independent.</p>
Curiosity & Knowledge	Aveline's need to find the truth keeps the story going and shows how important learning is.
Friendship, Family & Trust	Aveline makes strong, trusting friends. These connections are very important; her family and friends help her face the supernatural.

Must Do: Descriptive Writing Techniques



PPOSSAM
Pathetic fallacy – Using weather to show feelings (e.g., stormy weather when something bad happens)
Paragraphs - Organise your writing
Onomatopoeia - Words that sound like what they mean (e.g., "bang," "drip," "crash")
Senses - Describe what you see, hear, smell, taste, and touch
Sentences - Use the different types
Alliteration – Groups of words that start with the same sound (e.g., "slippery snake")
<p>Metaphors & personification -</p> <p><u>Metaphor:</u> Saying something is something else to create a strong image (e.g., "The world is a stage"). Doesn't use "like" or "as".</p> <p><u>Personification:</u> Giving human actions to non-human things (e.g., "The moon watched over us")</p>

Story Features

Plot	The main events of a novel or play, devised and presented by the writer as an interrelated sequence.
Setting	The location and time frame in which the action of a narrative takes place.
Character	A person, animal, being, or thing in a story. Writers use characters to perform the actions and speak dialogue, moving the story along a plot line.
Narrator	A narrator is the person telling the story, and it determines the point of view that the audience will experience.
Atmosphere	The overall mood of a story or poem, achieved through description.
Themes	The central ideas, topics, or points of a story.
Tension	The sense that something ominous (bad) is right around the corner.

Story Structure

Exposition - The start of the story where the characters, setting and basic information are introduced.

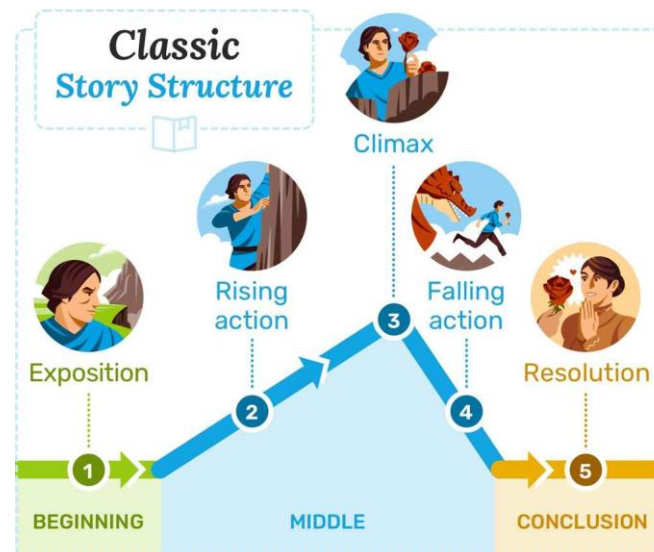
Conflict - A clash between two opposing forces in the story.

Rising Action - The conflict begins to affect the characters, complicating their lives.

Climax - The highest point of tension. Often, the climax is also when the main problem of the story is faced.

Falling action - The story begins to slow down, showing the results of the climax.

Resolution - The very end of a story, where all the plotlines are finally tied up and all questions are answered.



Y7 Sentences

- **Comma Sandwich**

The expanse of trees, which shifted in darkness, fully surrounded me.

- **Semi-colon Split**

The birds had long since disappeared; there was no open space for even the smallest of birds.

- **Colon Clarification**

There was the faintest of sounds that seemed to touch the space between the trees: it was my own breathing.

- **The Writer's Aside**

The familiar world – as you can imagine – was a million miles away.

Perfect Paragraph

Answer Sentence: Start with a clear sentence that answers the question.

Embedded Evidence: Include a short quote from the text to support your answer.

Inferences & Connotations: Explain what the quote means and what feelings or ideas it suggests.