

Y8

Mastery learning

At the end of every unit we study there will be an end of unit quiz to give you an opportunity to demonstrate your knowledge and understanding.

There is no new knowledge in this booklet – everything here has been covered 3 times in class: when reading and annotating our booklets; in the ‘Do Now’ activities and in the weekly quizzes.

We expect you to work at home to consolidate your knowledge using this booklet.

If you have any questions, please speak to your teacher.

You may write on this, highlight it and make notes. Test yourself and get others to test you until your knowledge and understanding are secure.

There are 3 sections to every booklet:

1. **Spellings and definitions:** make sure you learn the correct spelling of words and a clear definition of its meaning
2. **Knowledge Organiser:** Learn the knowledge. In the end of unit quiz, certain information will be missing and you will be expected to fill in the gaps.
3. **Knowledge questions:** These are taken from the weekly Friday quizzes

Name:

Teacher:

UNIT 1- THE ILIAD

The Trojans	
Paris	Prince of Troy, abducted/seduced Helen which was the catalyst for the Trojan War.
Hector	Greatest Trojan warrior, brother of Paris. Killed by Achilles.
Priam	Noble king of Troy, Paris and Hector's father.
Hecuba	Queen of Troy
The Greeks (Achaean)	
Helen	Princess of Sparta. Wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta. The face that launched a thousand ships.
Menelaus	King of Sparta, husband of Helen
Achilles	Greatest Greek warrior. Son of mortal Peleus and sea nymph Thetis who tried to make him immortal by dipping him in the river Styx.
Patroclus	Achilles' comrade. He pretends to be Achilles and fights in his armour. Killed by Hector
Agamemnon	King of Mycenae, brother of Menelaus. Leader of the Greek army in ten Trojan War.
Iphigenia	Agamemnon's daughter who was sacrificed to the gods
The Gods	
Zeus	King of Olympian gods. Supports the Trojans.
Helios	God of the sun. Supports the Trojans
Athena	Goddess of wisdom and war, associated with tactical warfare and strategic thinking. Supports the Greeks
Aphrodite	Goddess of love. Paris is one of her favourites. Responsible for engineering the abduction of Helen
Thetis	Immortal sea nymph, mother of Achilles. Dipped Achilles in the river Styx to try to make him immortal, but his heel where she held him was vulnerable.
Themes of The Iliad	
Warfare and the glory of war	With a focus on proving heroism but destroying lives.
Fate and free will	Mortals seek the help of the gods to alter their fate but not even immortals are immune to fate.
Honour and Glory	For a man in Ancient Greece, performing in battle was a source of honour and worthiness. The glory they earned made them legendary.
Retribution	Punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act.
Love	Parental, romantic and fraternal love are all featured in the poem. Love propels the plot.
Mortality and death	The poem confronts the fact that all men are doomed to die
The hero's quest	A long or arduous journey or mission
Divine intervention	The gods helped the mortal warriors by determining or changing fate. (Deus ex machina)
Valour	Great courage in the face of danger – bravery, courage.
Xenia	Hospitality and welcome shown to travellers or guests
Epic poetry	
Epic poem	A long, narrative poem that features a hero who goes on a journey, often takes part in a battle and encounters mythical creatures.
Oral tradition	Stories and poems would be told or sung from memory. They would be passed from generation to generation.
Epic hero	A hero of national importance – strong, heroic and brave. Usually victorious.
Epic setting	The story usually unfolds in both realistic and mythical settings where the hero will face danger and challenges.
Epithets	An adjective/descriptive phrase expressing a quality of the person or thing mentioned. 'Swift-footed Achilles'
The invoking of the Muses	Calling for inspiration from the daughters of Zeus at the start of the epic poem. In the Iliad the muse is Calliope.

Spelling	Definition
Scholars	
Reminiscent	
Reciprocal	
Deity	
Antiquity	
Nymph	
Sacrifice	
Calliope	
Prophecy	
Conjecture	
In media res	
Diverse	
Transgression	
Benevolent	
Scorn	
Protracted	
Eloquence	
Ruse	

Knowledge check

1. What is an epic poem?
2. What does omniscient mean?
3. Why don't we know very much about Homer?
4. What are the 6 elements of an epic poem?
5. Why was it important to show Xenia, even to the poorest stranger?
6. Who was the Trojan's greatest warrior?
7. Who was Helen's husband?
8. By what epithet is Odysseus known?
9. What does Agamemnon do to try to get good weather to sail to Troy?
10. What were Achilles soldiers called?
11. What is a minstrel?
12. What are the 6 elements of epic poetry?
13. What is the Greek term for hospitality?
14. Who were Achilles's parents?
15. What was the prophecy about Paris when he was born?
16. In what year of the Trojan War does the Iliad begin?
17. What was Odysseus's cunning plan to eventually win the Trojan War?

18. Who were Chryseis and Briseis?
19. Who was the father of Chryseis and what type of person was he?
20. What happened to the Greek forces as a result of Agamemnon's refusal to return Chryseis to her father?
21. How did Agamemnon anger Achilles?
22. Who was Patroclus?
23. How and why did Patroclus die?
24. What does Achilles do in response to the death of Patroclus?
- 25.
26. What are the themes of the Iliad?
27. What is *kleos*?
28. Many Greek heroes know that their fate is to die in battle. How do Greek heroes respond to this knowledge?
29. What is an invocation, and what are its purposes?
30. Who is Calliope?
31. What is hubris?
32. How is Paris described in Book 3?
33. Which goddess does Paris credit for his physical appearance?
34. When Paris saw Menelaus, "he cringed from death as one who trips on a snake in a hilltop hollow". What does this simile imply?
35. How did Hector react when Paris withdrew his first challenge to the Greeks?

36. What is Paris's response to Hector's reaction?
37. How did Paris escape the fight with Menelaus?
38. How is Paris' appearance misleading?
39. What would Paris prefer to be doing other than fighting?
40. How is Hector 'like an axe'?
41. A simile from book 3 to describe Paris?
42. What does Paris agree to do?
43. Why is this a surprise?
44. How is Hector different to Paris?
45. What concepts are explored in 'The Iliad'?
46. Who intervenes to save Paris in his battle with Menelaus?
47. Why is this embarrassing?
48. How is Menelaus' honour at stake?
49. Define: interrogative, imperative
50. How does Helen feel about Paris?
51. How do the crowd react to the idea of Paris and Menelaus fighting to the death?
52. How does Menelaus nearly kill Paris?
53. Why doesn't Paris die?
54. What is humiliating about Paris' rescue?

55. Why do the soldiers on both sides of the conflict hate Paris?
56. Why doesn't Achilles want Patroclus to be too successful in battle?
57. Who is 'the deadly archer'?
58. Why isn't Achilles on the battlefield?
59. How is Patroclus killed?
60. What concepts are explored in this section?

UNIT 2 – MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

Characters	
Leonato	A respected noble – the action takes place at his home in Messina, Italy.
Hero	Leonato's daughter. In love with Claudio.
Beatrice	Leonato's niece, Hero's cousin. Vows she will never marry.
Benedick	A well-regarded soldier who vows he will never marry.
Don Pedro	An important nobleman.
Don John	The illegitimate brother of Don John, sometimes referred to as 'the bastard'.
Claudio	A young soldier who has fought well. Wants to marry Hero.
Borachio	An associate of Don John. Margaret's lover.
Margaret	Hero's serving woman who unwittingly helps deceive Claudio into believing Hero is unfaithful.
Conrad	Loyal to Don John
Dogberry	The incompetent police constable. Brings comedy to the play.
Themes	
Women and Men	Life was very different for men and women. Some try to challenge societal norms (Beatrice) whereas others embrace them (Hero)
Deception and deceit	Some is malevolent (evil), some is benign (harmless)
Respect and reputation	A woman was expected to be chaste and a virgin before marriage otherwise she would lose social standing.
Courtship and courtly love	A highly conventionalised medieval tradition of love between a knight and a noblewoman.
Terminology	
Pun	A play on words
Dramatic irony	The viewers know more than the characters on stage
Patriarchy	A male-dominated society
Tragic	Extreme distress or sorrow
Reconciliation	Restoring friendly relations
Shame	A painful feeling of humiliation or distress caused by the consciousness of wrong or foolish behaviour.

SPELLING	DEFINITION
Medieval	
Renaissance	
Jacobean	
Elizabethan	
Chaste	
Playwright	
Cuckold	
Superficial	
Villain	
Connotation	
Unconventional	
Ascension	
Profanity	
Bohemians	
Idyllic	
Antagonism	
Oxymoron	
Disdain	
Pernicious	
Tyrant	
Traitor	
Illegitimate	
Canker	
Bachelor	
Heresy	
Subservient	
Scathing	
Enamoured	

Knowledge check

1. What is the etymology of 'Renaissance'?
2. What was the 'dark ages'?
3. During which 2 eras did Shakespeare write?
4. What were the theatres like when Shakespeare was writing?
5. Describe a stereotypical Elizabethan woman.
6. Why is this stereotype inaccurate?
7. What elements would a Shakespearean comedy have?
8. What important concepts are explored in 'Much Ado'?
9. Which 2 monarchs were on the throne in Shakespeare's life?
10. Which 2 animals does Shakespeare use to describe Claudio?
11. Which oxymoron is used to describe the relationship between Beatrice and Benedick?
12. Who is Cupid? What was his Greek name?
13. How does Benedick refer to Beatrice? Lady D_____
14. What is a 'pernicious suitor'?
15. What is Benedick determined never to do?
16. What sound would Beatrice prefer to a man saying he loves her?
17. What is 'courtly Love'?
18. Which noun does Claudio use to describe Hero?

19. What was Claudio's attitude to love before the war and now?
20. What is Don Pedro's plan to help Claudio?
21. Explain what juxtaposition is
22. What 'i' is the child of unmarried parents?
23. What had caused arguments between Don J and Don P?
24. What is the method where a writer places 2 contrasting words or ideas side by side?
25. What is the difference between an oxymoron and juxtaposition?
26. What do friends convince Benedick & Beatrice of?
27. Why does Benedick believe he can trust Leonato?
28. Define: unrequited
29. 2 words for 'trick'
30. What is a classical allusion?
31. What lie does Don John tell Claudio?
32. What could the consequences of unfaithfulness be for a woman?
33. 3 adjectives to describe Benedick's perfect woman?
34. What does Borachio mean when he calls Hero a 'contaminated stale'?
35. According to Benedick, how has Claudio changed since falling in love?

36. What does Claudio call Hero?
37. Who was Dian?
38. Who was Venus?
39. What is the Friar's plan (briefly!)?
40. What does Beatrice ask Benedick to do to Claudio?
41. Why can't she do this herself?
42. What is the classical allusion in this scene?
43. What does Benedick agree to do at the end of the scene?
44. What is revealed to Claudio and Don Pedro?
45. What does Leonato order Claudio to do?
46. What does Benedick ask the Friar?
47. Define: unwitting
48. How does the end of the play conform to a traditional comedy?
49. How are Hero's honour and reputation restored?
50. How does Benedick silence Beatrice?

UNIT 3 – DR FAUSTUS

Characters	
Faustus	The protagonist- a brilliant sixteenth-century scholar whose ambition for knowledge, wealth, and worldly might makes him willing to pay the ultimate price—his soul—to Lucifer in exchange for supernatural power.
Mephistophilis	A devil whom Faustus summons with his initial magical experiments.
Chorus	Characters who stand outside the story, providing narration and commentary. The Chorus was customary in Greek tragedy.
Good Angel	A spirit that urges Faustus to repent for his pact with Lucifer and return to God. The good angel represents Faustus’s conscience and divided will between good and evil.
Evil Angel	A spirit that serves as the counterpart to the good angel and provides Faustus with reasons not to repent for sins against God. The evil angel represents the evil half of Faustus’s conscience.
Lucifer	The prince of devils, the ruler of hell, and Mephistophilis’ master.
Valdes and Cornelius	Two friends of Faustus, both magicians, who teach him the art of black magic.
Themes	
Sin	An immoral act considered to be a transgression against God. Marlowe's play explores the alluring temptation of sin.
Redemption	The action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil.
Damnation	(In Christian belief) condemnation to eternal punishment in hell.
Fate vs. Free Will	One question that the play tackles is the issue of predestination. Is Faustus' fall from grace is his own fault or is he fated to be damned?
Knowledge, and Power	Faustus equates knowledge with power and it is greed for knowledge that drives him to sell his soul to the devil.
The Supernatural	Witchcraft and supernatural were both intriguing and feared by Elizabethans. Anything to do with the supernatural was deemed evil.

SPELLING	DEFINITION
Legacy	
Speculation	
Hamartia	
Pact	
Atheism	
Espionage	
Idyllic	
Blasphemy	
Anagram	
Predestination	
Trifle (not the food!)	
Hubris	
Perpetual	
Adversary	
Hesitation	
Astrology	
Covetousness	
Avarice	
Redemption	
Chary	
Vainglory	
Discerned	

Knowledge check

1. What is an atheist?
2. Why are there rumours that Marlowe was a spy?
3. Why have people speculated that Shakespeare and Marlowe were the same person?
4. What are the three classical unities in drama?
5. Who was Aristotle?
6. What is a scapegoat?
7. Why must a tragic hero be of noble birth?
8. What is the name of the devil Dr Faustus summons?
9. How many years' service from him did Faustus want?
10. Before Faustus got his powers, what did he imagine doing with them?
11. How does the power affect Faustus?
12. Who is Lucifer?

13. In what way are humans **conflicted**?

14. What kind of family is Faustus from?

15. What has Faustus spent his life doing?

16. What idea is explored in 'Che sera, sera, what will be, shall be'?

17. One difference between Medieval and Renaissance thinking?

18. Which 3 characters does Faustus summon?

19. What is a modal verb?

20. What does Faustus desire?

21. What is significant about the allusion to the Icarus myth?

22. What is Elysium?

23. What did Lucifer used to be?

24. How did he become a devil?

25. What are the details of the pact?

26. What does Faustus dream he will do with his powers?
27. Why does Mephistophilis warn Faustus against the pact?
28. What is the first person pronoun?
29. Where does Mephistophilis say hell is?
30. What does Faustus think 'hell' is?
31. What is Faustus' first name?
32. What is the first thing Faustus asks for?
33. What happens when Faustus has doubts or is wavering?
34. Whose spirit did Faustus raise from the dead? (classical allusion)
35. What is the meaning of the phrase 'Consummatum est' and what does it allude to?
36. Who does Faustus wish to hear epic poetry from? (classical allusion)
37. Which question will Mephistophilis NOT answer?
38. What are the seven deadly sins?

39. According to Pope Gregory – which deadly sin was the ruler of all the others?

40. What does Lucifer agree to show Faustus?

41. Which question does Mephistophilis refuse to answer?

42. What does Faustus do in Rome?

43. What kind of allusion is the allusion to Helen of Troy?

44. What name was Helen of Troy known by?

45. Why does Faustus want to summon her?

46. How do the scholars react to Faustus' pact?

47. What does the old man try to tell Faustus?

48. What is the divided nature of man?

49. Why does Faustus fear time at the end of the play?

50. What lesson should the audience learn from the play?

UNIT 4 – DORIAN GRAY

Characters	
Dorian Gray	The protagonist
Lord Henry Wotton	A nobleman and close friend of the painter - He believes in seeking new and enjoyable experiences without regard for morality.
Basil Hallward	An artist. He becomes obsessed and paints the portrait, claiming it as his greatest work.
Sybil Vane	A poor, talented actress. Commits suicide.
James Vane	A sailor bound for Australia. He cares deeply for his sister and grows after her death
Terminology	
Aestheticism	The belief that art should have no purpose other than being beautiful.
Decadence	Excessive indulgence in pleasure or luxury.
Mortality	Being able to die.
Classical allusion	A reference to ancient literature.
Motif	A repeated symbol.
The Victorian Era	
Oscar Wilde	The author of 'The Picture of Dorian Gray' who became involved in the aesthetic movement. He was convicted for indecency due to an affair with a lord, and spent the remainder of his life in Europe.
Reputation	This was paramount to Victorian values. They believed in maintaining a respectable outward demeanour at all times.
Opium	A legal narcotic drug made from poppy seeds. Originating in Asia, dens started to appear in Victorian London to cater to the sailors who had become addicted to it overseas.

Spellings:	Definition:
Aesthetic	
Flamboyant	
Narcissus	
Hypocrite	
Eccentric	
Posthumously	
Labyrinth	
Philanthropy	
Paradox	
Aphorism	
Epiphany	
Hedonism	
Myriad	
Transformation	
Callous	
Loathe	
Conscience	
Profanation	
Beautiful	
Mediocre	
Semantic field	
Idolatry	
Desecration	
Blasphemy	
Contempt	
Pall	
Notorious	

Knowledge check

1. How are Dorian Gray and Dr Faustus linked?
2. Who are the 3 main characters of the novel?
3. Name 1 of the classical allusions in chapter 1.
4. How is Dorian Gray like a muse?
5. Why was Oscar Wilde imprisoned?
6. What are the 4 sentence types?
7. What does Henry claim is the one thing worth having?
8. Who has Dorian fallen in love with?
9. What surprising news does Lord Henry receive at the end of chapter 4?
10. How does James Vane feel about Dorian Gray?
11. What name does Sybil use for Dorian Gray?
12. What makes Dorian reject Sibyl?
13. How does Wilde describe the impact Lord Henry has over Dorian?
14. What has started to happen to the painting? Why?
15. Why does Basil go to visit Dorian at the start of chapter 9?

16. Why is Basil shocked?
17. What is noticeable about Dorian's behaviour/attitude?
18. What does Dorian worry that Basil has noticed about the painting?
19. Why must the painting be hidden away?
20. What does Henry give to Dorian that changes his life?
21. How do we know Dorian is obsessed with this gift?
22. Why is Dorian so fascinated with it?
23. What has Basil come to talk to Dorian about?
24. What does Dorian decide to do?
25. What does Dorian blame for his corruption?
26. How does Basil react when he sees the painting?
27. What does Basil suggest Dorian does to save himself?
28. How does Dorian Gray react after the murder?
29. How does Dorian give himself an alibi?
30. Why does Dorian need Alan Campbell's help?

31. What do we know about the relationship between Dorian and Campbell?
32. How does Dorian eventually 'persuade' Campbell to help him?
33. What does Dorian realise he has forgotten to do for the first time ever?
34. What does he notice has appeared?
35. What phrase does Wilde use repeatedly to show Dorian completely dehumanises Basil?
36. What important information do we discover about Dorian in chapter 15?
37. Where does Dorian go?
38. How does Dorian feel about Basil at this point?
39. Why is the metaphor 'the Devil's bargain' so appropriate?
40. Who does Dorian meet and what is certain to happen?
41. What is Dorian's reaction when he sees James Vane at the window?
42. Why does Dorian feel sorry for the hare?
43. What impact has Basil's murder had on Dorian?
44. Why is Dorian so relieved at the end of chapter 18?

45. What regrets does Dorian have by the end of the novel?

46. Why is Dorian disappointed when he visits the painting for the last time?

47. What does he hope to achieve by destroying the painting?

48. What actually happens?

UNIT 5 – STORIES FROM AROUND THE WORLD

The Winter Oak	
Anna Vasilevna	Teacher who misjudges one of her pupils
Savushkin	Pupil who teaches his teacher an important lesson
Judgemental	Displaying an overly critical point of view
Epiphany	A moment when you suddenly feel that you understand
The Pieces of Silver	
Clement	Protagonist who is victimised by the head teacher
Evelina	Protagonist's older, empathetic sister
Humiliation	The embarrassment and shame you feel when someone makes you appear stupid, or when you make a mistake in public.
Retribution	The act of taking revenge
Compassion	Sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others.
Games at Twilight	
Ravi	Forgets the rules of the game and loses
Triumph	a great victory or achievement.
Insignificance	Being too small or unimportant to be worth consideration.
Dead Men's Path	
Colonialism	Acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.
Decolonisation	The action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent.
Unprogressive	Not implementing social reform or new, typically liberal, ideas.
Paganism	A religion other than one of the main world religions, specifically a non-Christian or pre-Christian religion.
Indigenous	The people who originally lived in a place, rather than people who moved there from somewhere else
Family Supper	
Heritage	Features belonging to the culture of a particular society
Fugu	Blowfish-so poisonous that the smallest mistake in its preparation could be fatal.
Grief	Intense sorrow, especially caused by someone's death.
Honour	Traditional Japanese: self-respect and staying true to one's principles.

SPELLING	DEFINITION
Emaciated	
Patronising	
Acquaintance	
Apprehensively	
Impromptu	
Parenthesis	
Magnanimous	
Pall	
Monotonous	
Confinement	
Melancholy	
Temerity	
Hirsute	
Ignominy	
Irrelevant	
Anadiplosis	
Inferiority	
Eradicate	
Heritage	
Honour	

Knowledge:

1. What is the role-reversal in '**The Winter Oak**'?
2. What is the irony that they are too late to see Savushkin's mother?
3. What is the irony about Savushkin not wanting to tell a lie?
4. What is the 'winding footpath' a metaphor for?
5. How is Mr Chase presented? (**The Pieces of Silver**)
6. What happens when the bell rings?
7. What do the boys receive punishments for?
8. Describe the relationship between Clement and Evelina.
9. What is the irony in the story?
10. What is Clement's motivation to pay for the other boys?
11. Describe the conditions at the beginning of '**Games at Twilight**'.
12. What is the mood of the children?
13. What does Ravi spend time in the shed fantasising about?
14. Why do you think winning is so important to him?
15. What is Ravi's epiphany?

16. Why does Desai repeatedly use images of death?
17. What does Ravi learn at the end of 'Games at Twilight'?
18. What is an empire?
19. What is Michael Obi's attitude towards the new school? (**Dead Men's Path**)
20. What does he intend to do?
21. What lesson does Obi learn by the end of the story?
22. How is the Ndume school a microcosm?
23. What is the main aim of colonisers?
24. Define: haughty
25. How are the children brainwashed?
26. What is the attitude of the colonisers to the indigenous people and their beliefs?
27. What happened in Nagasaki?
28. How does the story explore the concept of honour? (**Family Supper**)
29. How are traditional gender roles presented in the story?
30. In what way is the story ambiguous?