

**Y7**

# **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 – Greek myths and Legends

| Origin Gods                |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Gaia/Gaea                  | The primordial earth-mother goddess and personification of the natural world                                 |
| Ouranos                    | The sky god, Gaia's spontaneously conceived son. Father of the Titans  |
| Kronos                     | A Titan who castrated his father, Ouranos. Father of the Olympians including Zeus                            |
| Olympian Gods              |  |
| Zeus                       | Vengeful king of the gods. Father to Hercules, Perseus and Athena  |
| Poseidon                   | God of the sea. Brother of Zeus.   |
| Hades                      | God of the underworld. Brother of Zeus.  |
| Hermes                     | The messenger of the gods  |
| Athena                     | Daughter of Zeus. Goddess of wisdom and air.   |
| Apollo                     | Son of Zeus. God of sun and light.   |
| Hera                       | Goddess of women, marriage, family and childbirth. The sister and wife of Zeus.                              |
| Titan Gods                 |  |
| Prometheus                 | Stole fire from Mount Olympus. Cursed by Zeus to have his liver eaten daily.                                 |
| Epimetheus                 | Brother of Prometheus. Owner of Pandora's box.   |
| Greek Heroes               |  |
| Perseus                    | Slayed Medusa with the help of Athena  |
| Theseus                    | Son of King Aegeus of Athens. Slew the Minotaur.   |
| Hercules                   | Demi-god son of Zeus. Gained immortality after completing 12 labours   |
| Important Mortals          |  |
| Pandora                    | Created by Zeus as a punishment to mankind after Prometheus' transgression. Opened a forbidden box           |
| Daedalus                   | Built the Labyrinth  |
| Icarus                     | Son of Daedalus. Flew too close to the sun.  |
| Arachne                    | Mortal who challenged Athena   |
| Ariadne                    | Daughter of King Minos. Helped Theseus slay the Minotaur.  |
| Mythical Creatures         |  |
| Medusa                     | Cursed by Athena. Petrifying gaze and poisonous snakes for hair.   |
| The Minotaur               | Half-brother to Ariadne. Half bull, half human. Inhabitant of the Labyrinth.                                 |
| Cerberus                   | Hades' three-headed hell-hound. Guards the gates of the underworld.  |
| Nymphs                     | A mythological spirit of nature imagined as a beautiful maiden inhabiting rivers, woods, or other locations. |
| Themes of Greek Mythology  |  |
| Wrath of the gods          | Both powerful and wise, and cruel and vengeful   |
| Heroes and monsters        | Many famous heroes were locked in battles against strange and dangerous monsters                             |
| Death and the Underworld   | Hades and Persephone ruled the Underworld, a common setting for many myths, accessed by the River Styx       |
| Tricks and transformations | Many monsters were transformed by the gods as part of their powerful vengeance                               |
| Battles and quests         | Heroes gained glory through dangerous quests, some of which were long, arduous and took many years           |
| Prophecy and curses        | Myths often involve prophecies about the future. Gods often curse mortals as punishment                      |
| Trust and betrayal         | Many characters place their trust in each other and in the gods, only to be betrayed.                        |
| Honour and glory           | Victory in battle would bring high renown  |
| Key vocabulary             |  |
| Origin                     | The point or place where something begins  |
| Culture                    | The ideas, customs and behaviour of a people or society  |
| God/goddess                | Immortal and often supernatural subjects of mythology  |
| Mortal                     | A living being that cannot live forever  |
| Prophecy                   | The foretelling or prediction of what is to come   |
| Curse                      | A prayer or invocation (call/appeal) for harm or injury to come upon someone                                 |
| Wrath                      | Extreme anger  |
| Quest                      | A long or arduous search for something   |
| Temptation                 | The desire to do something, especially wrong or unwise   |
| Deity                      | A god or goddess (in a polytheistic religion)  |
| Betrayal                   | Disloyalty – the act of betraying one's country, a group, or a person; treachery                             |
| Hamartia                   | A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine   |
| Hubris                     | Excessive pride or self-confidence   |
| Polytheistic               | A belief in or worship of more than one god  |
| Renown                     | Being known or talked about by many people; fame.  |
| Vengeful                   | Seeking to harm someone in return for a perceived injury   |
| Transgression              | An act that goes against a law, rule, or code of conduct   |
| Mythology                  | A collection of stories, especially belonging to a religious or cultural tradition                           |
| Retribution                | Punishment inflicted as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act  |
| Invocation                 | An appeal to a higher authority for assistance   |

**Spellings and definitions:** make sure you learn the correct spelling of words and a clear definition of its meaning.

| Spelling          | Definition |
|-------------------|------------|
| Hegemony          |            |
| Pantheon          |            |
| Ritual            |            |
| Votive            |            |
| Appease           |            |
| Aetiological      |            |
| Psychological     |            |
| Invoke            |            |
| Intervene         |            |
| Sanctuary         |            |
| Primordial        |            |
| Regurgitate       |            |
| Exile             |            |
| Swaddle           |            |
| Indistinguishable |            |
| Serene            |            |

## **Knowledge check 1 – The Creation Myth**

What was Ancient Greek culture noted for?

When were the first Olympic games held?

What does an aetiological myth try and explain?

What is a historical myth?

What is a psychological myth?

What primordial deity existed before all others?

What three sets of children did Gaea and Uranus create?

How did Uranus treat the cyclopes and Hecatoncheires?

How did Kronos and Gaea manage to defeat Uranus?

What prophecy did Kronos receive?

How did Kronos treat his children?

How did Rhea and Zeus trick Kronos?

How was Atlas, leader of Zeus' enemies, punished after the Titanomachy?

## **Knowledge check 2 – Pandora's Box**

What relation were the titans Prometheus and Epimetheus?

What did Epimetheus create?

How did Prometheus make humans different to animals?

What gift did Prometheus give to humanity?

Why did Zeus grow enraged at this gift?

How did Zeus punish Prometheus for his transgression?

What did Zeus create as a punishment for humanity accepting the gift?

What was Zeus' wedding present to Epimetheus and Pandora? What instruction did he give alongside it?

When Pandora opened the box, what escaped?

What was the final thing to leave the box?

What is an abstract noun?

Give three examples of abstract nouns.

### **Knowledge check 3 – Arachne**

What was Arachne's greatest skill?

What is meant by the term 'hubris'?

How does Arachne demonstrate her hubris in the myth?

How does Athena try and show Arachne mercy?

During their competition, what images does Athena weave into her tapestry?

How is Arachne punished for her transgression?

### **Knowledge Check - The Myth of Icarus**

Define: heedless and impulsive

Another name for a maze? L\_\_\_\_\_

How are Icarus and Daedalus trapped?

What is a fledgling?

3 adjectives to describe Daedalus?

What is an oracle able to do?

Why did Acrisius lock Danae away?

Who was Perseus' teacher?

What is Perseus given to help him on his quest?

How does the myth show us that fate is unavoidable?

What is Xenia?

What is the name for a priest who tells a prophecy?

What is the name of a creature who is half-human, half-horse?

What is the name for being turned to stone?

Define: adamantine

How does Acrisius try to avoid his fate at the beginning of the myth?

Who is Chiron?

How does Perseus feel about Polydectes?

How do Zeus, Hermes and Athena help Perseus?

In Greek mythology, how were the Atlas mountains created?

Why is Andromeda going to be sacrificed?

How is the inevitability of fate explored at the end of the myth?

### **Knowledge check – Alternative perspectives**

From whose perspective is the poem written?

Why do you think Duffy chooses to offer this perspective?

How does the woman in the poem feel?

What has caused her to feel this way?

How does Duffy help the reader to empathise with the narrator?

### **Knowledge check – The origin of the Seasons**

How is Demeter described at the beginning of the myth?

How does Persephone end up in the Underworld?

What happens to the earth when Demeter searches for Persephone?

How is life for Persephone in the Underworld?

How does Hades trick Persephone?

What compromise is reached at the end of the myth?

### **Knowledge check – Echo and Narcissus**

How does Echo incur the wrath of Hera?

How is Narcissus' cruelty shown?

How is Narcissus' experience fitting and deserved retribution for his actions?

What lessons did the Ancient Greeks learn from this myth? (not just aetiological)

## UNIT 2 ROMEO AND JULIET MASTERY

| Spellings:    | Definition: |
|---------------|-------------|
| Medieval      |             |
| Renaissance   |             |
| Reign         |             |
| Speculation   |             |
| Playwright    |             |
| Feud          |             |
| Aristotle     |             |
| Catastrophe   |             |
| Masculine     |             |
| Unrequited    |             |
| Shakespeare   |             |
| Tyrannous     |             |
| Obedient      |             |
| Rhyme         |             |
| Metaphor      |             |
| Sonnet        |             |
| Persecution   |             |
| Patriarchal   |             |
| Hamartia      |             |
| Fray          |             |
| Oxymoron      |             |
| Canker        |             |
| Consent       |             |
| Ominous       |             |
| Foreshadowing |             |
| Blasphemy     |             |
| Flourish      |             |
| Precarious    |             |
| Trope         |             |
| Purging       |             |
| Pernicious    |             |
| Woo           |             |



# Knowledge organiser

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Romeo                        | 'Loved' Rosaline; loves Juliet; kills Tybalt; banished from Verona.  |
| Lord Montague                | Romeo's father   |
| Lady Montague                | Romeo's mother   |
| Mercutio                     | Lively, devoted friend to Romeo who provokes Tybalt. Eventually killed by Tybalt.  |
| Benvolio                     | A loyal friend to Romeo. Tries to keep the peace.  |
| <b>Characters - Capulets</b> |  |
| Juliet                       | Loves Romeo; does not want to marry Paris; takes Friar Lawrence's potion but fails to wake in time.  |
| Lord Capulet                 | Juliet's protective father   |
| Lady Capulet                 | Juliet's mother, like Juliet is a product of the patriarchal society   |
| Nurse                        | The personal servant, guardian and former wet nurse of Juliet Capulet, and has been since Juliet was born. Loquacious, garrulous.  |
| Tybalt                       | Juliet's cousin who is proud and protective. Killed by Romeo.  |
| <b>Other characters</b>      |  |
| Prince Escalus               | Prince Escalus represents the authority of Verona. He wants peace.   |
| Friar Lawrence/<br>Laurence  | Has the very best of intentions when he agrees to marry Romeo and Juliet; supplies Juliet with a sleeping potion   |
| Paris                        | County Paris is a nobleman of Verona. He is a suitor to the hand of Capulet's daughter Juliet  |
| Balthasar                    | Romeo's dedicated servant, who brings Romeo the news of Juliet's 'death'.  |
| <b>Themes</b>                |  |
| Fate                         | Romeo and Juliet are 'star-crossed lovers', Romeo attempts to deny fate: 'I defy you, stars!', Romeo has bad dreams; Juliet foresees bad things  |
| Family                       | The Montagues and Capulets are in conflict, Juliet defies her mother and father, Capulet and Lady Capulet are enraged by Juliet  |
| Love                         | Juliet does not love Paris, Romeo and Juliet's love 'springs' from hate, love is always overshadowed by death  |
| Violence                     | The male characters fight to the death, extreme emotions are 'violent delights', the play finishes with 'violent ends'   |
| Conflict                     | An 'ancient grudge' frames the events of the play, perceived dishonour leads to conflict, both Romeo and Juliet experience inner conflict  |
| Honour                       | Great respect and esteem. For most of the characters, honour means exacting revenge.   |
| <b>Terminology</b>           |  |
| Chorus                       | Introduces the action and sometimes comments upon it throughout the play.  |
| Prologue                     | A separate introductory section of a literary work.  |
| Blank verse                  | Verse without rhyme, especially that which uses iambic pentameter.   |
| Dramatic irony               | The situation in which the audience of a play knows something that the characters do not know  |
| Iambic pentameter            | A line of verse with five metrical feet, each consisting of one short (or unstressed) syllable followed by one long (or stressed) syllable, for example Two households, both alike in dignity. |
| Tragedy                      | According to Aristotle, a tragedy should centre on a protagonist of noble birth. Though high born, the protagonist of a tragedy has what Aristotle called hamartia, or a tragic flaw.          |

## **Knowledge check**

1. What was the era from 500-1500 CE known as?
2. What was the period of enlightenment in the 16th and 17th centuries known as?
3. During which 2 eras did Shakespeare live?
4. What 2 names were Shakespeare's acting troupe known by?
5. How were women encouraged to behave?
6. What is a shrew?
7. Which era came before the Renaissance?
8. Name 3 things women were not allowed to do.
9. Which 2 monarchs were on the throne in Shakespeare's life?
10. What is a male dominated society?
11. Who were the puritans?
12. What was the collection of Shakespeare's plays known as?
13. What are the three classical unities in drama?
14. Who was Aristotle?

15. What is a scapegoat?
16. Why must a tragic hero be of noble birth?
17. Which 2 families are fighting in the play?
18. What is the 'Chorus'?
19. How many lines are there in a traditional sonnet?
20. What is the rhyme scheme of a traditional sonnet?
21. What does a traditional sonnet end with?
22. Why is the opening scene of R&J so dramatic?
23. What does Lady Capulet suggest her husband needs rather than a sword?
24. What is the name for a line of poetry with 10 syllables?
25. Which character is a 'hot-head' with a quick temper?
26. Which character tries to keep the peace?
27. Who is Romeo in love with at the start of the play?
28. What does Romeo say the Montagues and Capulets love to do?

29. What is a 'wet nurse'?

30. 3 adjectives to describe the nurse?

31. How old was Lady Capulet when she had Juliet?

32. Juliet describes marriage as an 'honour'. What does this imply?

33. What does the description of Paris as 'a man of wax' suggest about him?

34. The nurse claims 'women grow by men.' How?

35. What does Romeo think when he sees Juliet?

36. What does Tybalt want to do when he hears Romeo at the ball?

37. How is Tybalt humiliated at the Capulet ball?

38. How is dramatic irony used in the scene when Romeo and Juliet meet?

39. What is a semantic field?

40. What semantic field does Shakespeare use in Romeo and Juliet's shared sonnet when they meet?

## UNIT 3 Y7 RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER MASTERY

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Retrospectively |  |
| Metric foot     |  |
| Tetrameter      |  |
| Transgression   |  |
| Penitence       |  |
| Atonement       |  |
| Tyrant          |  |
| Compelled       |  |
| Sublime         |  |
| Dilemma         |  |
| Onomatopoeia    |  |
| Grave           |  |
| Unslaked        |  |
| Spectre         |  |
| Leprosy         |  |
| Redemption      |  |
| Ballad          |  |
| Penance         |  |
| Semantic field  |  |
| Simile          |  |
| Hermit          |  |
| Supernatural    |  |

# Knowledge organiser

| Characters                                     |  |
|--|--|
| <b>The Ancient Mariner</b>                     | In many ways both the protagonist (main character) and the antagonist (villain) of the story. Narrates the majority of the poem.   |
| <b>The Wedding Guest</b>                       | A relative of the groom, in his early twenties, the man is very keen to leave the Mariner and enjoy the party, but eventually becomes 'a sadder and wiser man'.  |
| <b>Sailors</b>                                 | The nameless crew of the Mariner's ship, who initially see the Albatross as a good omen. They are killed and then re-animated to aid the Mariner's penance.  |
| <b>Life-in-Death</b>                           | A haunting, feminine figure on the ghost ship, who gambles with Death and wins the Mariner's soul, prompting him to live a 'life-in-death' until he is absolved.   |
| <b>First Voice and Second Voice</b>            | Two supernatural spirits, who discuss the penance the Mariner has done, and what more is required of him.  |
| <b>Hermit</b>                                  | The third person aboard the boat that rescues the Mariner, the Hermit is a man of God and Nature, and exemplifies the right way to live.   |
| <b>The Lonesome Spirit from the South Pole</b> | The Spirit follows the Mariner's ship from the South Pole, traps it on the calm sea, and later – after the Mariner's penance – drags it back to human shores.  |
| <b>Pilot</b>                                   | The Pilot of the small boat that rescues the Mariner, who appears just after the Mariner sees the beauty of the water snakes surrounding the ship.   |
| <b>Pilot's Boy</b>                             | A boy who serves under the Pilot (not his son) who rows the smaller boat. He goes mad when he realizes the Mariner is alive, and mistakes him for the devil.   |
| <b>The Albatross</b>                           | The victim in the text's murder, the Albatross has been interpreted as a symbol of God, of spiritual guidance, of Christ, of nature, or of the link between nature and the supernatural. Sailors traditionally saw them as an omen of good luck. |
| Key terms                                      |  |
| <b>Gothic</b>                                  | Displaying characteristics of Gothic writing: extreme weather, extreme emotions, foreshadowing, supernatural elements, darkness, sin and punishment  |
| <b>Ballad</b>                                  | A form of poetry that is meant to be sung and only passed along orally from singer to singer.  |
| <b>Sublime</b>                                 | An overwhelming sense of awe and wonder of nature  |
| <b>Cyclical structure</b>                      | The beginning and the end of the text are linked or similar  |
| <b>Allegory</b>                                | A story that reveals a 'hidden' meaning, typically a moral or political one.   |
| <b>Penance</b>                                 | A punishment inflicted on oneself to show repentance for wrong doing   |
| <b>Cautionary</b>                              | Serving as a warning to others   |
| <b>Allegory</b>                                | A story that reveals a 'hidden' meaning, typically a moral or political one.   |

## Knowledge check

1. What is **the sublime** in Romanticism?
2. First generation of Romantic poets?
3. Second generation of Romantic poets?
4. Which method does Coleridge use to describe the storm?
5. What is the term for a word that mirrors its sound?
6. What does the storm do to the boat?
7. What omen of good luck do they see in the sea?
8. What do the crew do to the Mariner at the end of part 2?
9. How does the Mariner kill the albatross?
10. Despite the fact that there is 'water everywhere', why can't the crew drink?
11. What do the crew hang around the neck of the mariner?
12. Which two characters are on the ghostly ship that approaches?
13. What happens to the crew?
14. How did the Mariner feel once he was left all alone on the ship?
15. What did the Mariner see that made him start to appreciate the beauty of nature?
16. What happened when he "blessed them unaware"?

17. How does the wedding guest feel about the Mariner when he is telling the story of all the crew on the ship dying? Why?
18. What does the Mariner wish for when he was on the ship with all of the bodies?
19. What two natural phenomena (things) make the Mariner appreciate nature?
20. What happens as he prays at the end of part 4?
21. How does the weather change at the start of Part 5?
22. Who follows the Mariner's ship from the South Pole?
23. What happens to the Mariner following his penance?
24. Which two supernatural spirits do we meet in Part 6?
25. What happens to the curse on the Mariner?
26. What happens to the bodies of the crew?
27. 'As idle as a painted ship \_\_\_\_\_ .'
28. Who wins the souls of the crew?
29. Who wins the soul of the Mariner?
30. What happens to the crew at the end?
31. What is the Mariner's penance?
32. What is the message that the Mariner must spread?
33. In what way is the poem a cautionary tale?



## UNIT 4 VICTORIAN SHORT STORIES AND POEMS

| <b>Spellings:</b> | <b>Definition:</b> |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Retrospectively   |                    |
| Melancholy        |                    |
| Ominous           |                    |
| Symbolic          |                    |
| Inevitable        |                    |
| Trope             |                    |
| Genre             |                    |
| Apronym           |                    |
| Monotonous        |                    |
| Narrator          |                    |
| Dew               |                    |
| Lore              |                    |
| Simultaneously    |                    |
| Ambiguous         |                    |
| Sagacity          |                    |
| Ere               |                    |
| Audacity          |                    |
| Rhythm            |                    |
| Scarcely          |                    |
| Punctuation       |                    |
| Classical         |                    |
| Biblical          |                    |
| Seraphim          |                    |
| Sibilance         |                    |
| Suffragette       |                    |
| Awry              |                    |

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Solemnly   |  |
| Fascinated |  |
| Repetition |  |
| Satirical  |  |
| Placidly   |  |
| Gravely    |  |
| Talisman   |  |
| Dubiously  |  |

## **Knowledge check**

### **The Masque of the Red Death**

1. What does the Prince think he can do?
2. What do the rooms in the castle symbolise?
3. What does the clock symbolise?
4. What is the biblical allusion in the story?
5. What is the message or moral in the story?

### **'The Tell-Tale heart'**

6. List 3 methods Poe uses to hint at a disturbed mind.
7. What does the narrator hate about the man?
8. How does Poe create a gothic setting?
9. What is the paradox in the story?
10. How is the murder discovered?

## **'The Raven'**

11. What is the Roman name for Athena?
12. Who was Pluto?
13. What does the bird in 'The Raven' repeatedly 'say'?
14. What does the potion nepenthe allow you to do?
15. What is the more common name for Aeneas?

## **'The Monkey's Paw'**

16. How is a Gothic setting established at the beginning of 'The Monkey's Paw'?
17. Why does Mr White suddenly get angry?
18. Why does Morris throw the paw into the fire?
19. How does Mr White feel about his life before making any wishes?
20. Why should you be careful what you wish for?
21. What is Mr White's first wish?
22. How is this granted?
23. What is the second wish?
24. Who knocks at the door?
25. What is Mr White's third and final wish? Why?

## 'The Yellow Wallpaper'

26. What nationality was Charlotte Perkins Gilman?

27. What does a social reformer want to do?

28. What condition did the narrator suffer?

29. How does her husband repeatedly undermine her confidence?

30. How is the narrator's environment like a prison?

31. What method does the writer use to describe the wallpaper?

32. What does the narrator wish for?

33. How reliable is the narrator?

34. What are the clues that the story is American?

35. What are the signs that the narrator is becoming more depressed?

36. How does the husband John treat the narrator?

37. What evidence is there that she is becoming increasingly paranoid?

38. What is she now convinced she can see in the wallpaper?

39. How is the end of the story ambiguous?

## UNIT 5 CONFLICT

| <b>Wilfred Owen</b>                         |   |
|---|---|
| 1914 - 1918                                 | Duration of World war 1   |
| Armistice                                   | An agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting; a truce.   |
| Posthumously                                | Happening after a person's death  |
| Shelled                                     | When an enemy is constantly fires at with bombs.  |
| Shell shock,                                | Psychological disturbance caused by prolonged exposure to active warfare, especially being under bombardment.                               |
| Nationalism                                 | Taking undue pride in your home nation  |
| <i>Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori</i> | It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country (Latin from the poet Horace)   |
| Patriotism                                  | Devotion to and vigorous support for one's country.   |
| <b>John McCrae</b>                          |   |
| Flanders                                    | A common English name of the World War I battlefields straddling Belgium and France   |
| Cycle of life                               | Beginning with conception, birth, adolescence, maturity, senescence and finally death.  |
| <b>Jackie Kay</b>                           |   |
| Arthur Roberts                              | Black first world war poet who felt forgotten   |
| Makar                                       | The national poet of Scotland.  |
| Ypres                                       | Belgium town. During the First World War, the centre of the Battles of Ypres between German and Allied forces. (commonly known as 'Wipers') |
| <b>Owen sheers</b>                          |   |
| Mametz wood                                 | The site of intense and sustained fighting between <a href="#">German</a> and <a href="#">Allied</a> forces                                 |
| Somme                                       | A battle of the First World War   |
| <b>Simon Armitage</b>                       |   |
| Poet Laureate                               | A poet given a special position by the king or queen, who is asked to write poems about important public occasions                          |
| World Trade Centre                          | Buildings in the Financial District of New York City, United States.  |
| <b>Imtiaz Dharker</b>                       |   |
| Perspective                                 | Point of view   |
| Militant                                    | Active, determined, and often willing to use force:   |
| Guerrilla                                   | A member of an independent group taking part in irregular/unsanctioned fighting   |
| Martyr                                      | To die or be killed for your religious beliefs  |

| <b>Spellings:</b>                    | <b>Definition:</b> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Choir                                |                    |
| Armistice                            |                    |
| Symbolic                             |                    |
| Solemn                               |                    |
| Inevitability                        |                    |
| Poignant                             |                    |
| Fatigue                              |                    |
| Posthumously                         |                    |
| Futile                               |                    |
| Dulce et decorum est Pro patria mori |                    |
| Remembrance                          |                    |
| Antiquity                            |                    |
| Tetrameter                           |                    |
| Atrocity                             |                    |
| Condemnation                         |                    |
| Complicity                           |                    |
| Foe                                  |                    |
| Amnesia                              |                    |
| Patriotism                           |                    |
| Unscathed                            |                    |
| Laureate                             |                    |
| Inherently                           |                    |
| Euphemism                            |                    |
| Limbo                                |                    |
| Eloquence                            |                    |

1. What do you know about the phrase 'Home by Christmas'?
2. What were the dates of WW1?
3. Name 3 rituals that are usually associated with remembrance.
4. What does Wilfred Owen suggest would be a more fitting tribute?
5. What does Owen compare the man's suffering to when he inhales the gas?
6. Why is the poem called 'In Flanders Fields'?
7. The poem mainly has 8 beats per line. What is this called?
8. Which flower grows between the graves?
9. What is a 'call to arms'?
10. What is the first-person plural?
11. How was Jackie Kay's start in life unconventional?
12. What did the CND movement fight for?
13. Which parties are on the political left? And right?
14. What is the term for the national poet of Scotland?
15. Describe how Arthur Roberts was treated in his life.

16. Define: tenacity

17. What is 'a baptism of fire'?

18. Define: macabre

19. Define: relic

20. What do farmers find today in Mametz Wood?

21. Which image emphasises the fragility of the dead soldiers?

22. How are the remains of the dead soldiers like a 'mosaic'?

23. What do the jaws of the soldiers make it appear they are doing?

24. Who is the current Poet laureate?

25. How many years is the post of Poet Laureate?

26. What was the World Trade Centre?

27. What does the poem describe?

28. Define: martyr

29. What does Imtiaz Dharker encourage us to do in her poem 'The Right Word'?

30. Define: guerrilla