



# Year 8 Midway Assessment Revision

Your midway assessment will be testing your knowledge of key information from Y7 and Y8.

## Year 8 knowledge

- What thesis statements are and how to use them
- Confident use of conditional sentences
- Use of introspection
- Use of cataloguing
- Creation of journal entries and use of personal pronouns
- Description of setting through use of creative writing devices (repetition, pathetic fallacy, similes and metaphors)
- Travel writing which includes being able to include objective information
- Identification and use of metaphors and simile

## Year 7 knowledge

- Booker's Seven Basic Plots
- Propp's Character Archetypes
- Epic similes and metaphors
- Tenor, Vehicle and Ground
- Rhetoric- Logos, Ethos, Pathos

Your assessment will be out of 60 in total. Use the information below to help support your revision.

### Features of Travel Writing:

#### Which aspects of Travel Writing will I need to revise?:

- Introspection (to show my subjective thoughts/feelings about Liverpool)

*Example: "The moment I landed in John Lennon airport, I was filled with such a sense of joy that my heart skipped a beat, never did I want to ever leave again."*

*Expressing feelings that are moving and relatable so that it hooks the reader into the art of storytelling and reflection.*

- Objective information (facts about Liverpool)

- **Metaphors and simile.** (comparative language where you relate your thoughts to something else)

**Simile:** a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as" to highlight a similarity.

**Metaphor:** a figure of speech that directly refers to one thing by mentioning another, implying they are alike.

**Example:** "I took a train to Liverpool. they were having a festival of litter when I arrived. Bill Bryson confuses us with the vibrant and colourful image of festivals by using it to describe how it's full of garbage and litter.

- **Pathetic Fallacy:** the attribution of human emotions or characteristics to nature or inanimate objects, especially reflecting the mood of a character or the atmosphere of a scene.
- **Repetition:** the repeated use of words or phrases to emphasize a point or to create a rhythm, often reinforcing an idea or theme.
- **Thesis statement**
  - Start with a subordinating conjunction (although, despite, whilst, even though)
  - Introduce a weaker viewpoint
  - Comma
  - Introduce a second viewpoint

**Example:**

*Although Bill Bryson comments on great length about the lack of cleanliness and hygiene in Liverpool, he is also quick to defend just how vibrant it is because of its lively spirit and honesty.*

## Robinson Crusoe

### Which parts of the novel should I be revising and what should I know?

- Why Robinson Crusoe is such an important novel?
- Whose perspective is this written from?
- What are some of the themes and issues that this novel poses?
- What do you understand by survival?

**Frayer:**

Colonialism Indigenous Allegory	Verisimilitude Thesis Entice	Expertise Satire Humour Oppression
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## Year 7

### Brooker's Seven Basic Plots

#### 1. Overcoming the Monster

- **Plot:** The hero must defeat a great evil or monstrous antagonist that threatens them or their world.
- **Examples:** *Beowulf*, *Jaws*, *James Bond* films.

#### 2. Rags to Riches

- **Plot:** A protagonist starts in a lowly, humble position but rises to success, wealth, or glory. Often involves a reversal of fortune.
- **Examples:** *Cinderella*, *Aladdin*, *Harry Potter*.

#### 3. The Quest

- **Plot:** The hero and companions set out to achieve a specific goal, often traveling far and encountering numerous obstacles along the way.
- **Examples:** *The Lord of the Rings*, *Indiana Jones*, *The Odyssey*.

#### 4. Voyage and Return

- **Plot:** The protagonist travels to a strange or unfamiliar world, faces challenges, and ultimately returns home, changed by the experience.
- **Examples:** *Alice in Wonderland*, *The Wizard of Oz*, *Gulliver's Travels*.

#### 5. Comedy

- **Plot:** Light-hearted and humorous, usually involving misunderstandings, confusion, and eventual resolution, often ending in a celebration or marriage.
- **Examples:** *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Bridget Jones's Diary*, *Much Ado About Nothing*.

#### 6. Tragedy

- **Plot:** The protagonist has a fatal flaw (hubris, greed, etc.) that leads to their downfall, often resulting in death or destruction.
- **Examples:** *Macbeth*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Great Gatsby*.

#### 7. Rebirth

- **Plot:** The main character experiences a major transformation or renewal, often after reaching a low point or "death" of some kind (literal or metaphorical).
- **Examples:** *A Christmas Carol*, *Beauty and the Beast*, *The Lion King*.

### Propp's Character Archetypes:

#### 1. The Hero

- The central character who embarks on a quest or faces challenges. The hero's journey often involves overcoming obstacles, defeating the villain, and achieving a goal.
- **Examples:** Hercules, Luke Skywalker, Harry Potter.

#### 2. The Villain

- The antagonist who opposes the hero, creating conflict. The villain's goal is to disrupt the hero's plans, often for personal gain or out of malice.
- **Examples:** Darth Vader, Voldemort, the Evil Queen.

Rhetoric: Ethos, pathos, and logos are three persuasion techniques that can be used to convince an audience.

Logos, Ethos and Pathos

- **Ethos:** Appeals to the speaker's authority or credibility, making the audience more likely to trust them.
- **Pathos:** Appeals to the audience's emotions, trying to make them feel angry or sympathetic.
- **Logos:** Appeals to the audience's reason, building up logical arguments

Logos: <b>Logos</b> appeals to the audience's reason, building up logical <a href="#">arguments</a>	<b>Ethos</b> appeals to the speaker's status or authority, making the audience more likely to trust them.	<b>Pathos</b> appeals to the emotions, trying to make the audience feel angry or sympathetic, for example.
Techniques used: Facts Statistics Percentages Data Use of logical argument sentence starters like 'therefore', 'thus'.	Techniques used: Personal Pronouns(me, my, ) Experts Exaggeration	Techniques used: Anecdote Personal pronouns Emotive language List of three Imagery