

Year 8 – OURSELVES– KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE ANGEL OF THE HOUSE: HOW CAN WRITERS CHALLENGE NORMALISED IDEALS?

What is the purpose of this topic?

I will explore how contemporary poetry and non-fiction present, as well as challenge, normalised and romanticised ideals within our society. I will focus on topics connected to identity, beliefs and idealisations. I will develop and reflect on my thoughts about my identity, beliefs and idealisations.

I will study texts and themes that concentrate on: Challenging Gendered Roles, Challenging Persecution, and Challenging Attitudes towards Refugees.

I will be inspired by the topics we explore to create my own piece of rhetorical writing.

Questions to ask yourself:

- What are stereotypes?
- What is expected of me and why is this expected?
- What beliefs do I have of myself?
- What beliefs do I have of others?
- What is social change?
- Who should fight for social change?
- Whose views do I listen to and why?
- Why are words important?

English Subject Terminology

No.	Term	Definition
1	Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.
2	Caesura	A pause in a line of poetry indicated by punctuation.
3	Connotation	The idea, feeling or abstract meaning that a word invokes/creates for the reader.
4	Consonance	Repeating similar sounding consonants in words that are close together.
5	Denotation	The literal meaning of a word that is found in a dictionary.
6	Ethos	Appealing to the speaker's status or authority, making the audience more likely to trust them.
7	Juxtaposition	Contrasting ideas within a text.
8	Logos	Appealing to the audience's reason, building logical arguments.
9	Metaphor	A way of describing something by saying that it is something else.
10	Pathos	Appealing to the audience's emotions, trying to make them feel angry or sympathetic, for example.
11	Rhetoric	Language designed to have a persuasive effect.
12	Semantic field	A collection of lexis (words) that connect to the same theme or idea.
13	Simile	A way of describing something by comparing it to something else, usually by using the words 'like' or 'as'.
14	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem.
15	Structure	The order and arrangement of ideas in a text.

BIG IDEAS

No.	Term	Definition
1	Alienation	The feeling that you have no connection with the people around you or that you are not part of a group.
2	Discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability.
3	Gender	The socially constructed characteristics of being a man, woman, non-binary or another gendered identity
4	Ideal	A person or thing thought of as being perfect.
5	Idealised	To think of or to represent someone or something as perfect; better than reality.
6	Identity	The fact of being who a person is, made up of (background, culture, family).
7	Inclusivity	Providing equal access to opportunities and resources for everyone, especially those who might be excluded (not included).
8	Justice	Morally right and fair behaviour or treatment.
9	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially on the basis of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or political beliefs.
10	Perseverance	Persisting in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success.
11	Representation	The description of someone in a particular way.
12	Roles	The function or part played by a person or thing in a particular situation.
13	Social change	Changing or transforming accepted norms or rules of a society.
14	Stereotype	A common idea of someone that is often over-simplified and fixed.
15	Sympathy	Feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.