

Year 7: “Myths and Legends” knowledge organiser



Key vocabulary	Purpose	Subject-specific language
<p>Myth: A traditional story created by early civilisations to make sense of things happening in the natural world around them. These stories have no historical basis and often include elements of the supernatural or divine.</p> <p>Legend: These stories are not always true but have some historical grounding and focus on a famous person or event.</p> <p>Hero: A person who is admired for their courage, outstanding achievements or noble qualities. In literature, heroes must often undertake a mission or quest.</p> <p>Villain: A character whose evil actions or motives cause harm or damage.</p> <p>Moral: A lesson or message about human behaviour.</p> <p>Vengeful: Seeking to harm someone for revenge.</p> <p>Betrayal: Breaking someone's trust.</p> <p>Plague: Widespread suffering or affliction.</p>	<p>In this unit we examine a range of both fiction and non-fiction texts which explore myths and legends from a range of cultures from around the world, including some from our own county of Suffolk! We will focus on writing non-fiction texts and analysis of structure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Key Myths and Legends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pandora's box • The Twelve Plagues of Egypt • Theseus and the Minotaur • Daedalus & Icarus • The Black Shuck • The Rendlesham UFO sightings <p style="text-align: center;">Key Themes & Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power and responsibility • God vs Man • Morals and values • Trust vs betrayal • Deception • Bravery and courage • Good vs evil • Supernatural • Chance vs fate • Curiosity • Prophecies and curses 	<p>Hamartia – a fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.</p> <p>Allusion – a reference to a person, place, event or literary work with which the reader is assumed to be familiar.</p> <p>Protagonist – the leading character or one of the major characters.</p> <p>Antagonist – a character who actively opposes or is hostile toward someone or something.</p> <p>Comparison – an assessment of the similarities and differences between two or more things.</p> <p>Structure – the organisation of a text, including the order of plot events.</p> <p>Focus – the centre of interest.</p> <p>Zoom in – a detailed description on a small and specific feature.</p> <p>Headline - the heading or title at the top of a news article.</p> <p>Introduction - an opening paragraph in which key information is given.</p> <p>Direct speech - an exact quotation from someone, signalled by speech marks.</p> <p>Reported speech – relaying the words of others without a direct quotation.</p>