English: Refugee Boy

Year 9 Term 3

Trinity Academy Bradford

Week 1: Complex Sentences

A complex sentence is a sentence with a **main clause** *(a phrase which makes sense on its own)* and a **subordinate clause** *(a phrase which doesn't make sense on its own).*

Example: I went to the park even though I didn't want to.

I went to the park. This is a complete simple sentence.

even though I didn't want to. This is not a complete sentence as it does not make sense until you add it to a main clause.

Week 2: Subordinate Clauses

A **subordinate clause** (a phrase which doesn't make sense on its own) can be used at the start or the end of a complex sentence.

If a subordinate is used at the start of a sentence, you must use a comma.
Example: Even though I didn't want to, I went to the park.

If it is used at the end then it follows a conjunction or connective (linking words/phrases).
*Example: I went to the park **even though** I didn't want to.*

Week 3: Inferences

Inference: The ideas you infer/work out from reading something, what the text makes you think of, the connotations of a text.

Examples:
The man was crying therefore he must be upset about something.
*The **black** sky **hung** overhead: Black and hung have connotations of death.*

Week 4: Alternatives for 'suggests'

When explaining a quotation you need to give details about what the writer is trying to suggest or make the reader think/feel.

You can use these words to introduce your ideas: **suggests, demonstrates, implies, conveys, shows, indicates, portrays, has connotations of, reflects, insinuates.**

Examples:
The sun shining suggests that the weather is nice and therefore the boy is happy.
The word 'shouted' has connotations of anger and implies that the teacher is raising their voice.

Week 5: Word Types

Noun: Name of a person, place or thing.
Examples: shoes, table, Halifax, girl, sheep, Joseph.

Verb: Action word.
Examples: Chatted, sit, clapping (Can also be is/ was/ are/ were)

Adjective: Describes a noun.
Examples: golden, soft, noisy, tiny, stinky, delicious

Adverb: Describes a verb by telling us either how it's done, where it's done, when it's done, how often it's done. *Examples: scruffily, down the stairs, yesterday, never*

Week 6: Narrative Voice

Narrator: The voice who recounts the story to the reader. The narrator can be one of the main characters or can be **omniscient** (detached from the main story and knowing more than the characters in the story do).
Examples: It was a quiet day in September as the sun began to rise.

Monologue: Where one person or character shares their feelings or point of view.
Examples: I wish I hadn't gone eaten that extra sandwich for lunch, I feel too full now.

Dialogue: Where two people engage in a conversation with each other.
Examples: 'What are you doing?' asked Joe.
'Revising my knowledge organiser. You?' replied Sarah.
'Same. Are you nearly finished?'

Trinity TV

For more help with this term, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos: **Trinity TV > Year 9 > English > Refugee Boy**

Revision Strategies:

1. Create a set of **flashcards** with key words on one side and definitions or pictures on the other.

2. Create a **quiz** to check whether someone has understood the information.

3. Create a **mind map** by putting a topic in the middle of your page and surrounding it with ideas or examples.

4. Create a **poster** to demonstrate the key ideas.

5. Re-write the definitions from the knowledge organiser in **your own words**.

6. Create an **acronym** (letters which stand for words) to help you remember key information.

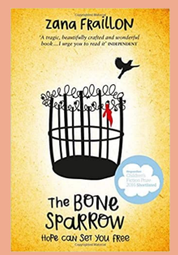
7. **Look, cover, write, check** your spelling words.

8. Write a **paragraph** about a topic of your choice to demonstrate the focus of your knowledge organiser.

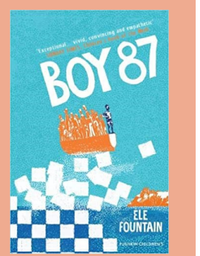
Recommended Reading:

Enjoying this term's text? Why not try:

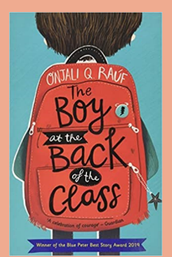
***The Bone Sparrow* by Zana Fraillon**
Born in a refugee camp, all Subhi knows of the world is that he's at least 19 fence diamonds high, the nice Jackets never stay long, and at night he dreams that the sea finds its way to his tent.



***Boy 87* by Ele Fountain**
Shif is just an ordinary boy who likes chess, maths and racing his best friend home from school. But one day, soldiers with guns come to his door - and he knows that he is no longer safe.



***The Boy at the Back of the Class* by Onjali Q Rauf**
There used to be an empty chair at the back of my class, but now a new boy called Ahmet is sitting in it.
He's nine years old (just like me), but he's very strange.



Context Timeline:

1500s – 16th	1600s - 17th century	1700s – 18th century	1800s – 19th century	1900s – 20th century	2000s – 21st
Romeo and Juliet	*Othello* *Macbeth*		*A Christmas Carol*	*The Hound of the Baskervilles*	*Cirque du Freak* *Refugee Boy*
Queen Elizabeth I Shakespeare born Spanish Armada	King James I Gunpowder Plot Shakespeare died Newton discovers gravity The Great Plague The Great Fire of London	Georgian period begins Industrial revolution begins American Independence Jenner discovers vaccinations French Revolution	First steam train Dickens born Napoleonic Wars The Poor Law Queen Victoria Crimean War Abolition of Slavery Dickens died Invention of cars	Invention of planes Titanic sinks World War 1 Russian Revolution Fleming discovers penicillin World War 2 Decolonisation Queen Elizabeth II Martin Luther King assassinated The moon landing The Cold War Invention of the internet Ethiopian-Eritrean War	9/11 Brexit Covid-19