



Topic: Refugee Boy

Year: 8

NC Strand:

What should I already know?

Last term pupils looked at a range of poems and short stories from a range of cultures. In particular, a number of stories were set in Africa, where a significant portion of this tale takes place. Pupils are already aware with how cultures and traditions are different in Africa.

You will apply comprehension and retrieval skills used in previous novel studies to explore the author's intent within a piece of writing. You will explore how a writer's culture has influenced their writing as well as using empathy to write as a range of characters.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

I will be able to:

Recall the key characters, their actions in the novel and their characteristics

Summarise the key events, themes and ideas of the novel

Identify key quotations on key characters and explain what I can interpret about their character as a result

Use a range of strategies to decode and learn new vocabulary,

Examine how language, vocabulary choice, grammar and text structure presents meaning

Explore how culture can influence and shape writing

Analyse a text, selecting relevant quotations to support my views in answer to a set question

Comment on the impact of the author's language and structure on differing audiences

Comment on how dramatists work is communicated through performance and how staging can allow for different interpretations

Write a critical essay on a set question, commenting on characters, themes and events from across the texts

Reflect on my own work, considering how it reflects the audience and purpose for which it was intended

Adapt my own use of vocabulary, grammar and structure to improve the overall effectiveness of my work.

Key Vocabulary

Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
Asylum	A place of shelter or safety. An asylum seeker is someone who has come to the country because it is a safe place for them, where their life will not be in danger.
Ethiopia	Africa's oldest independent country and its second largest in terms of population.
Eritrea	Won independence from Ethiopia in 1993 after a 30 year war. It has been plagued by repression at home and tense relations with its neighbours.
The Refugee Council	A UK based organisation which works with refugees and asylum seekers.
Political asylum	The protection granted by a state to someone who has left their home country as a political refugee.
The Home Office	A department of the Government which is responsible for immigration, security and law and order.
EAST	East African Solidarity Trust.
Detention Centre	An institution for the short term detention of illegal immigrants, refugee, people awaiting trial or sentence.
Appeal hearing	The appeal re-hears the evidence of the disciplinary matter and reaches a decision regarding the fairness of the decision.
Appellant	A person who applies to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court.
Persecution	Hostility and ill treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs; oppression.
Barrister	A type of lawyer in common law jurisdictions.

Literary Techniques

Allegory	A story, poem or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.
Assonance	A repetition of vowel sounds.
Connotation	Associated meaning of the word.
Dialect	A particular form of a language which links to a specific region or social group.



Emotive Language	Language used to create a particular emotion in the reader.		
Foreshadowing	When the writer hints at a future event.		
Formal and Informal language	Formal language is used in situations that are serious or that involve people we don't know well. Informal language is more commonly used in situation that are more relaxed and involve people we know well.		
Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements.		
Metaphor	A comparison – made directly or indirectly – without using 'like' or 'as.'		
Pathetic Fallacy	When a character's feelings, thoughts or emotions are displayed through the environment around them. For example, when a character is depressed and it is raining.		
Pun	A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings.		
Personification	Giving human characteristics to something which is not human.		
Plosive	'b,' 'p,' 't,' and 'd' sounds – which can be harsh, aggressive or shocking.		
Protagonist	The main character.		
Sibilance	Repeated 's' sounds – most often caused by 's,' 'ss,' and 'c.' These can be harsh, smooth or sickly.		
Simile	A comparison made using the words 'like' or 'as.'		
Slang	A type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal.		
Theme	The central idea of a literary work.		
Key characters		Key themes & Characters	
Alem	The protagonist of the novel. He is not safe in either Ethiopia or Eritrea because he is mixed race. He has to seek asylum in England.	War and Conflict	Alem is forced to become a refugee due to the war between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Whilst living in England, he encounters conflict every day and compares it to the war in Africa.
Mr Kelo	Alem's father. He is Ethiopian.	Love	Alem's parents love him and Mr Kelo leaves Alem in England to protect him from the dangers of war. Alem's friends and family also love him and protest against the decision to send him back to Ethiopia or Eritrea.
Mrs Kelo	Alem's mother. She is Eritrean.	Hope	Alem continuously has hopes that peace will be declared between Ethiopia and Eritrea and that he will be able to return safely to Africa to live with his parents.
Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald	Alem's foster parents.	Injustice	Alem is not welcome in either Ethiopia or Eritrea because he is mixed race and is threatened at gun point by soldiers who tell his family has to leave. However, a judge (who has never been to either country) decides that it is safe for Alem to return. This leads to Alem's friends protesting against the decision.
Ruth	Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald's daughter.	Isolation	Alem is left alone in England at the beginning of the novel. Throughout the book, Alem is faced with isolation and loneliness and there are many barriers which make him feel like an outsider.

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Sheila	A social worker who supports Alem.	Stanley	A boy in the care home that shares a room with Alem.
Mariam and Pamela	They are from the refugee council. They help Alem to apply for asylum.	Nicholas Morgan	A barrister for Alem. He is trying to get him refugee status.
Robert	Alem's friend from school. His real name is Roberto Fernandez.	Sweeney	A bully from the care home.
Asher	A very friendly boy and has a way about him that Alem admires.	Buck	One of the students from Alem's school.

Brief Summary

- ☐ Alem's family are threatened at gun-point in both Eritrea and Ethiopia.
- ☐ Alem's father takes him to London and leaves him alone in a hotel room.
- ☐ The Refugee Council send Alem to a children's home and then to the Fitzgeralds (a foster family).
- ☐ Alem starts school in London. He makes two friends - Robert and Buck.
- ☐ Alem receives a letter from his father indicating his mother is missing.
- ☐ Alem's application for asylum is rejected. He has his first appeal hearing.
- ☐ Alem receives a second letter from his father explaining that his mother has been killed.
- ☐ Alem's father arrives in the UK but is arrested and taken to Campsfield detention centre.
- ☐ Alem and his father have an appeal hearing together and their application for asylum is rejected as the judge believes that war has not affected the whole of Ethiopia or Eritrea.
- ☐ Alem is not allowed to stay with the Fitzgeralds. He is forced to live in a hotel with his father.
- ☐ Alem's friends start a campaign to support Alem and his father.
- ☐ Alem's father is shot and killed.
- ☐ Alem returns to live with the Fitzgeralds and his application for asylum is accepted.

Context

On 6th May 1998, a conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia began which left tens of thousands dead or injured in the space of just two years. The war was sparked by a battle for control of the border town of Badme - a humble, dusty market town with no apparent value.

A peace agreement was signed in December 2000, establishing the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission. It was meant to settle the dispute over Badme but its "final and binding" ruling 18 months later, awarding Badme to Eritrea, was not accepted by Ethiopia without the preconditions of further negotiations with Eritrea. Eritrea refused to talk to Ethiopia until the ruling was adhered to and peace between them remained elusive until July 2018 when a peace deal was signed.

**What should I already know?**

- How to read and follow a short narrative
- To recognise interesting word and phrases in a piece of writing
- To understand the craft of the writer in selecting words

What will I know by the end of the unit?

I will be able to:

- Recognise figurative language
 - Metaphor
 - Simile
 - Personification
- Be able to explain how language creates meaning for a reader.
- The structure of certain forms of poetry (the sonnet)

Key Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
Metaphor	A writing technique comprised of Tenor, vehicle and ground, which conjure images or ideas in the reader's mind
Personification	Similar to a metaphor, but focused on inanimate objects acquiring human characteristics.
Simile	A comparative technique, using the key words, 'like' 'as...as' or 'than'.
Tenor	The thing being described
Vehicle	The idea or object the Tenor is compared to
Ground	The characteristic the tenor and vehicle have in common
Iambic pentameter	A rhythm scheme comprising of 5 pairs of unstressed and stressed beats
Sonnet	A form of poetry which has 14 lines of iambic pentameter and a defined rhyme scheme

Poems covered in this unit

'Fog'	Carl Sandburg, 1878 – 1967
'November Night'	Adelaide Crapsey, 1878 – 1914
'Sally'	Phoebe Hesketh, 1909 – 2005
'Pigeons'	Richard Kell, 1927 –
'The Eagle'	Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 1809 – 1892
'The Tyger'	William Blake, 1757 – 1827
'Sonnet 20'	William Shakespeare 1564 - 1616
'Daffodils'	William Wordsworth 1770 - 1850



Topic: Nature Poetry - Metaphor

Year: 8

NC Strand: Literature - Poetry



Topic: The Tempest

Year: 8

NC Strand: Shakespeare

What should I already know?

- be able to use basic inference and deductions skills
- be able to select evidence from a text.
- recognise rhythm, particularly *iambic pentameter*
- be able to use retrieval techniques and be able to build upon this when analysing a new text.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- Background knowledge on Shakespeare, his life and work.
- How to read a play script and understand how stage directions work.
- Life in Renaissance Italy and Shakespearian England
- The methods Shakespeare's uses to engage the audience.
- The patterns of Shakespearian language and know the meaning of simple words such as 'thou', 'thee' and 'art'.
- The outline of the plot of The Tempest
- The symbolism of magic as a plot device
- The central characters, especially: **Prospero, Miranda, Caliban, Ariel** and **Ferdinand**
- To be able to select quotations to support ideas on characters, setting and themes.

Key Characters

Prospero	the rightful Duke of Milan
Miranda	Prospero's daughter
Caliban	a native of the island; a savage and deformed slave of Prospero's;
Ariel	an airy spirit; a slave of Prospero's who earns his freedom
Alonso	The King of Naples
Ferdinand	Alonso's son
Antonio	Prospero's brother. Antonio stole Prospero's title as Duke of Milan.
Gonzalo	The old counsellor to the King of Naples
Trinculo	A Jester
Stephano	A drunken butler

Key Terms

COLONIALISM	When one country establishes itself in another country. When someone colonises a new country, they are called a coloniser . The original inhabitants of the land are called natives .
USURP	To take control of someone else's power when you do not have the right to.
TEMPEST	A violent storm.
TREASON	A crime that harms your country or government. Someone who commits treason is a traitor .
CALLOUS	When someone is cruel and does not care about other people.
PATHOS	A situation that makes us feel sympathy or sorrow.
DUAL NATURE	Having two sides.
NURTURE	To encourage or support the development of someone or something.
TRAGICOMEDY	A play that has some features of a tragedy and some features of a comedy.



Plot Summary	Key information
<p>The Tempest (I.i)</p> <p>Alonso, the King of Naples, is on a ship with his son Ferdinand and his companions Sebastian, Antonio, Stephano and Trinculo. They are struck by a terrifying, howling storm. They abandon ship and swim to a nearby island but are washed ashore in different places. The island seems to be abandoned.</p>	<p>Shakespeare was born in the Elizabethan era, named after Elizabeth I. After she died, James I became king. This period of history is called the Jacobean era, because Jacob is the Latin for James. Shakespeare lived and worked in both eras.</p> <p>Italian city states - A city-state is an area that is ruled by a major city. During the Elizabethan and Jacobean era, Italy wasn't one unified country, but a number of small independent city-states.</p> <p>Sea exploration was booming in the Elizabethan era as people 'discovered' new parts of the world. Queen Elizabeth I was obsessed with their discoveries and was happy to pay for their travels. Led by her example, the rest of the country were also fascinated by their stories and goods.</p>
<p>After the Storm (I.ii)</p> <p>From a nearby island, Miranda watches the huge tempest. She lives with her father Prospero and has little memory of her life before the island. Prospero tells his daughter of their past: he was the Duke of Milan twelve years ago, but he was so involved with his books and secret studies that he did not realise his brother Antonio was stealing power from him. One night, Antonio ordered soldiers to take Prospero and Miranda and put them on a boat to their death. But they were washed ashore this island safely and have lived there ever since. Prospero has been ruler of the island. Prospero has created the storm to bring his brother to the island.</p>	
<p>Ariel and Caliban (I.ii. cont./II.i)</p> <p>Prospero is a powerful magician who controls the spirit Ariel who completes tasks for him. Prospero has agreed to release Ariel after this last mission. Caliban is a deformed savage slave who is also under Prospero's control. He is the son of an old witch, Sycorax, and is a native of the island. Prospero taught Caliban how to speak but he resents the control Prospero has over him.</p>	
<p>Kind Alonso (II.i)</p> <p>King Alonso and his younger brother Sebastian, as well as Antonio (the usurping Duke of Milan), wander around the island. King Alonso weeps as he believes his son Ferdinand is dead. Sebastian and Antonio plot to kill Alonso so that Sebastian can be king. They are stopped by Ariel's magical intervention.</p>	
<p>Caliban, Stephano and Trinculo (II.ii, III.ii)</p> <p>The monster Caliban is found by Stephano and Trinculo. They give him alcohol to drink and he gets drunk. Caliban offers to serve Stephano because he believes he is a god because of the heavenly drink! Caliban explains to them how Prospero has treated him and that he will be their guide on the island if they overthrow him. The three drunks go to find and kill Prospero.</p>	
<p>Ferdinand and Miranda (I.ii, III.i)</p> <p>Ferdinand has survived the storm. He is safely on the island and is found by Miranda. They fall instantly in love. Prospero wants to test that the love is real. Ferdinand has to endure hard labour to prove his intentions are honourable. Miranda pities Ferdinand and wants to marry him. Prospero blesses their marriage.</p>	
<p>The End (IV.i, V.i)</p> <p>A marriage for Ferdinand and Miranda is arranged and celebrated with a masque attended by spirits. It is interrupted when Prospero recalls the threat from Trinculo, Stephano and Caliban. Prospero and Ariel send spirit dogs to scare them away. King Alonso, Sebastian and Antonio meet Prospero. He explains what has been happening on the island. He shows them Ferdinand and Miranda who are now married. King Alonso is filled with regret and asks for forgiveness from</p>	

**Topic: The Tempest****Year: 8****NC Strand: Shakespeare**

Prospero which he grants.

Epilogue

Prospero declares that he will be giving up his magic. Ariel is released from his service. The party travel back to Milan. We do not know what has happened to Caliban.

Further Reading and extension activities

BBC bitesize: www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z37mn39

The Shakespeare Stories by Andrew Mathews and Tony Ross.

- How might the reactions of modern readers be different to Shakespearian readers?
- How would a Shakespearian audience be kept interested without the modern technologies of lighting and special effects?