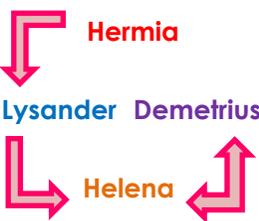
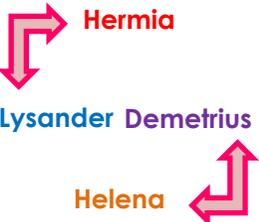


Plot Summary	Who loves Whom	Characters
<b>Act 1:</b> <b>Hermia</b> and <b>Lysander</b> love each other but are not allowed to marry so decide to run away to the forest to get married in secret. <b>Demetrius</b> wants to marry <b>Hermia</b> . <b>Helena</b> loves <b>Demetrius</b> . They follow <b>Hermia</b> and <b>Lysander</b> into the forest.		<b>Theseus</b> The duke of Athens. He is a strong and strict ruler of the city. <b>Hippolyta</b> Theseus's bride. She was a fearless warrior.
<b>Act 2:</b> In the forest, Oberon and Titania are arguing. Oberon sees <b>Demetrius</b> and <b>Helena</b> arguing and commands Puck to use the potion on the Athenian man to make him fall in love with <b>Helena</b> . However, the first Athenian man Puck sees is <b>Lysander</b> , so he puts the love potion on him. <b>Lysander</b> falls madly in love with <b>Helena</b> .		<b>Egeus</b> Hermia's stubborn father who wants her to marry Demetrius or be put to death. <b>Hermia</b> Egeus's daughter who is in love with Lysander.
<b>Act 3:</b> Puck sees Bottom in the forest and transformed his head into a donkey's head. He puts the love potion on Titania, who falls in love with Bottom. Puck puts the love potion on <b>Demetrius</b> so that he falls back in love with <b>Helena</b> . As a result, both men love <b>Helena</b> so there is chaos. Puck eventually drops a herb in <b>Lysander's</b> eyes to put him back to normal.		<b>Lysander</b> He is in love with Hermia and runs away to the forest with her. <b>Demetrius</b> He wants to marry Hermia and is disgusted by Helena's love for him.
<b>Acts 4 and 5:</b> Oberon finds Titania and Bottom and decides that he has had enough fun. Puck drops a herb in her eyes, she wakes and leaves with Oberon. The lovers return to Athens where Bottom and the other actors perform their play at the wedding of the three happy couples: Egeus and Hippolyta, <b>Lysander</b> and <b>Hermia</b> and <b>Demetrius</b> and <b>Helena</b> .		<b>Helena</b> Hermia's friend who is desperately in love with Demetrius.
<b>Oberon</b> The king of the fairies who controls the love potion.		<b>Titania</b> The fierce queen of the fairies who falls in love with Bottom when the love potion is put on her.
<b>Bottom</b> A weaver and actor who has his head turned into a donkey. Titania falls in love with him when she is under the love potion's influence.		<b>Puck</b> Oberon's mischievous servant who puts the potion on people's eyes 
		<b>The Love Potion</b> The love potion is made from a flower in the forest. The flower is magical because Cupid hit it with his arrow when he was aiming at a young girl. When the potion is put on characters' eyes, they fall in love with the first person they see. It is very powerful.

Background Information	Key words
Shakespeare went to a grammar school where he was taught Ancient Greek.	<b>soliloquy</b> - a speech in a play that the character speaks to himself or herself or to the audience, rather than to the other characters
The play is set in Ancient Greece and follows the rules of a comedy from Ancient Greece.	<b>severe</b> - very strict or harsh
When the play was written, Elizabeth 1 <sup>st</sup> was Queen. She decided not to get married which many people disagreed with.	<b>conflict</b> - a serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.
Many Elizabethans believed in and feared magic.	<b>unrequited love</b> - If a person loves someone who doesn't love them back, the person's love is unrequited
Cupid is the ancient god of love. He is usually presented as a baby whose arrows make people fall in love. 	<b>to mock</b> - To mock someone is to make fun of them
	<b>chaos</b> - a situation where there is no order and everyone is confused
	<b>to resolve</b> - to solve a problem or difficulty

### 'A Midsummer Night's Dream': Knowledge Organiser

# Oliver Twist: Knowledge Organiser

## Plot breakdown

Oliver is born in the workhouse. When he is a bit older he is nominated to ask for more food because the boys are starving.

He is kicked out of the workhouse and sold to the Sowerberry family to be an undertaker's apprentice. He's bullied by Noah, they fight and he is locked up.

Oliver runs away to London, meets Dodger and is introduced to Fagin's gang.

Oliver is taken out with the gang and is horrified to see Dodger steal a gentleman's handkerchief. Oliver is wrongly arrested for the theft.

The gentleman, Mr. Brownlow, takes pity on Oliver and takes him in. The gang plot to get him back in case he reveals information about them.

Oliver is abducted by the gang whilst running an errand for Mr. Brownlow.

Oliver is used by Sikes in a burglary. They fail and Sikes runs away. Oliver is left behind but the people who live there feel sorry for him and look after him. They are called Fred and Rose Maylie.

When Bill and Fagin realise what has happened, they plot to catch Oliver again. Nancy overhears and visits Mr. Brownlow to warn him.

Fagin tells Bill about Nancy's betrayal and Bill murders her. Fagin is discovered and sent to prison and Bill dies trying to run away.

Oliver discovers who his parents were and joins Mr. Brownlow and the Maylies to live happily ever after.

## Key words

**morality** – a code of right and wrong. People who try to be good can be called **moral** and people who do bad things can be called **immoral**.

**vulnerable** – in a situation in which you could be easily harmed. People living on the streets are **vulnerable**.

**brutal** – very violent or cruel.

**corrupt** – a word used to describe a person who uses their power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to make life better for themselves.

**villain** – a 'baddie' who harms other people or breaks the law to get what they want.

**malicious** – meant to hurt or upset someone.

**victim** – someone who has been harmed, often by other people.

**naïve** – If someone is naïve if they don't have experience of how complicated life can be and therefore trust people too much.

**society** – the people who live in a certain area. This could be a country, town or small group.

**workhouse** – a place where people who couldn't support themselves were sent to live and work.

## Background information

'Oliver Twist' was written in 1837-39.

It was written by Charles Dickens.

It was published chapter by chapter in a periodical (magazine).

Charles Dickens had to work in harsh conditions as a child when his father was sent to prison.

Dickens wanted to criticise a new change to The Poor Law which happened in 1834 and created more workhouses and show how hard life was for poor people.

## Characters

### Oliver

He is a 'pale, thin' orphan who is treated badly by almost everyone he meets. He tries his best to be a good person and experiences 'horror and alarm' whenever he sees crimes being committed.

### Mr. Bumble

The man who runs the workhouse and gives Oliver his name. He is 'a fat man' who enjoys power and doesn't care about the people beneath him.

### Noah Claypole

A 'malicious and ill-conditioned' boy who bullies Oliver at the undertakers. He eventually runs away to London and joins the same gang as Oliver.

### Fagin

An old man who runs the gang of pickpockets. He seems kind but his 'villainous-looking and repulsive face' reflects his selfish nature as he gets young boys to do his dirty work for him.

### Jack Dawkins (The Artful Dodger)

A young boy who introduces Oliver to Fagin's gang who has 'all the airs and manners of a man'. He's confident and cunning.

### Bill Sikes

A 'rough man' who has been a criminal for many years. He beats his dog viciously and brutally kills his girlfriend, Nancy.

### Nancy

Bill's girlfriend who risks her life to help Oliver escape from the gang. She loves Bill even though he treats her abusively and she feels guilty about the life of crime she has led.

### Mr. Brownlow

A wealthy older gentleman who takes Oliver in and looks after him. He believes in Oliver's goodness even when it looks like Oliver has stolen from him and eventually finds out the truth about Oliver's parents.

# 'The Daydreamer' by Ian McEwan

## Chapter synopses

**Introducing Peter:** Peter Fortune is introduced. He is a boy with a vivid and active imagination.

**The Dolls:** Peter fights with his sister, and then gets his own bedroom. When he goes into his sister's bedroom, he imagines that her dolls come alive. The Bad Doll wants to punish Peter.

**The Cat:** The family cat is old. Peter imagines slipping into the cat's body. He goes on a final adventure, and defeats the other local cats in a fight.

**Vanishing Cream:** Peter finds an old jar of cream. He imagines it is vanishing cream. He rubs it over his family, making them disappear. He soon regrets making all his family vanish.

**The Bully:** Peter wonders if he can be certain he exists. There is a bully at school. The bully tries to pick on Peter. Peter is not concerned by the bully because he does not know if the bully is even real. The bully is embarrassed. Peter and the bully eventually become friends.

**The Burglar:** A burglar is stealing from all the houses on the street. Peter devises a clever plan to stay home and catch the burglar.

**The Baby:** Peter's aunt and baby cousin come to live with his family for a while. Peter becomes annoyed by the baby. He imagines becoming the baby. He realises that he should show more empathy to the baby.

**The Grown-up:** Peter and his family go on holiday in Cornwall. Peter and his sister play with children from other families also on holiday. Peter imagines that he is a grown-up. He realises that being an adult is not entirely boring. The novel ends with Peter excited about all the possibilities his future holds.

## Influences on 'The Daydreamer'

Text	Author	How it influenced 'The Daydreamer'
'Metamorphoses'	Ovid	Transformations
'Frankenstein'	Mary Shelley	A monster is brought to life
'Metamorphosis'	Franz Kafka	Someone is transformed into an animal
'Oliver Twist'	Charles Dickens	A bully picks on a weaker character

## Key vocabulary

**prose** – prose is direct writing. It is straightforward.

**metamorphosis** – a metamorphosis is a transformation

**virtue** – a virtue is an advantage or useful quality; a good thing

**inherent** – something that is inherent is inborn; built in

**cogito ergo sum** – a Latin phrase, meaning 'I think, therefore I am'

**summary** – a summary is a brief description of something

**empathy** - empathy is the ability to imagine what it must be like to be in someone's situation

**plight** – a plight is an unpleasant or difficult situation

## Biographical information

- Ian McEwan is an English author.
- He was born in 1948.
- He has written a number of books, including 'Atonement', 'On Chesil Beach', and 'Enduring Love'.
- 'The Daydreamer' was first published in 1994.

**Metaphor**

**Literal language:** if something is **literal** it is accurate or precise.

- A **literal** description tells what actually happens.
- Something that is literal reports on events.
- An example would be 'he is lazy'

**Metaphor:** if something is a **metaphor** it is **not literal**.

- A **metaphor** does **not report on what actually happens**.
- A **metaphor** tells us more about something by bringing ideas together.
- An example would be 'he is a couch potato'

A **metaphor** has three parts:

**The tenor:** the thing you want to try and describe to your audience.

**The vehicle:** The imaginative idea you compare it with to help your audience understand it. This is the 'made up' bit.

**The ground:** the thing the tenor and the vehicle have in common.

Here is an example:

'**Achilles** fought like a **lion**' (both Achilles and the lion are **strong**)

**Achilles is the tenor because he is the thing being described. The lion is the vehicle because it is the imaginative idea Achilles is compared to. The ground is that they are both strong because this is what they have in common.**

**The poems and their key metaphors**

	<p>'Fog' – Carl Sandburg, 1878 – 1967                  'The fog comes on <b>little cat feet</b>'</p>	<p>Both 'the fog' and the 'little cat feet' are grey, delicate and move gently.</p>
	<p>'November Night' – Adelaide Crapsey, 1878 – 1914                  'like <b>steps of passing ghosts</b>,/ <b>The leaves</b>, frost –crisp'd, break from the trees and fall'</p>	<p>Both 'the leaves' and 'the steps of passing ghosts' rustle softly.</p>
	<p>'Dreams' – Langston Hughes, 1902 – 1967                  '... <b>if dreams die</b>/ <b>Life</b> is a <b>broken-winged bird</b>/ <b>That cannot fly</b>'</p>	<p>Both a life without dreams and 'a broken-winged bird/ That cannot fly' are sad and wasteful.</p>
	<p>'Sally' – Phoebe Hesketh, 1909 – 2005                  'She was a <b>dog-rose</b> kind of girl:/ Elusive, scattery as <b>petals</b>'</p>	<p>Both Sally and 'a dog-rose' are wild and not traditionally beautiful.</p>
	<p>'Frogs' – Norman MacCaig, 1910 – 1996                  'In mid-leap <b>they</b> are/ <b>parachutists falling</b>/ <b>in a free fall</b>'                  '... <b>their ballet dancer's</b>/ <b>legs</b>'</p>	<p>Both frogs and 'parachutists' leap into the air and spread out when they fall. Both frogs and ballet dancers have powerful and elegant legs.</p>
	<p>'Pigeons' – Richard Kell, 1927 –                  'small blue <b>busybodies</b>/ Strutting like <b>fat gentlemen</b>'                  '<b>their heads</b> like <b>tiny hammers</b>'</p>	<p>Both pigeons and 'busybodies' walk around looking like they think they're important. Both pigeons and fat gentlemen have big bellies but look quite dignified.</p>
	<p>'The Eagle' – Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 1809 – 1892                  'And like a <b>thunderbolt</b> he falls'</p>	<p>Both the eagle falling and 'a thunderbolt' are fast and dangerous.</p>
	<p>'The Tyger' – William Blake, 1757 – 1827                  '<b>Tyger, tyger burning</b> bright'</p>	<p>Both the tiger and fire are beautiful and powerful, but also difficult to control.</p>
	<p>'A Case of Murder' – Vernon Scannell, 1922 – 2007                  '<b>The cat</b>, half-through, was <b>cracked like a nut</b>'                  '... <b>the wound</b> of <b>fear</b> gaped wide and raw'                  '... <b>the huge black cat</b> pads out' (the cat turns from <b>tenor</b> into vehicle for the <b>boy's fear</b>)</p>	<p>Both the cat being slammed in a door frame and a nut being broken make a cracking sound. Both 'fear' and a 'wound' can be painful and can get worse. Both fear and a 'huge black cat' are haunting and can sneak up on you.</p>