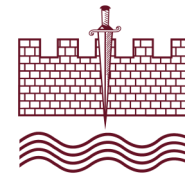


Half term 3

Fairy Tales

Key Stage 3: Year 7

Knowledge Organiser



WHAT ARE FAIRY TALES?

What is a fairy tale? Fairy tales, also known as traditional tales, are **short stories for children based in folklore**. They contain a range of imaginary characters, from dwarves and goblins to magical creatures and witches.

FUN FACT

Over 200 years ago in Germany, the Brothers Grimm wrote down the very first traditional tales. They heard them from storytellers all over Europe.

KEY TALES AND TEXTS:

- Cinderella
- A Midsummer Night's Dream—Shakespeare
- Alice in Wonderland—Lewis Carroll
- The Walrus and The Carpenter—Lewis Carroll
- The Jabberwocky—Lewis Carroll
- The Little Mermaid—Hans Christian Andersen
- Snow White

EXAM SKILLS:

- AO1: Read, understand and respond to texts using textual references. Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas.
- AO2: Use PEEL to analyse how the writers use language and structure techniques to achieve effects and influence readers
- AO3: Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written
- AO5: Respond creatively, effectively and imaginatively. Adapt tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences.

"Life itself is the most wonderful fairy tale." - Hans Christian Andersen

SUCCESS CRITERIA:

1. Identify techniques and analyse language, form and structure.
2. Understand and comment on the poet's intentions.
3. Understand and evaluate the reader's response.
4. Understand and evaluate the effects and significance of context (audience, social, historical, cultural).
5. Apply comparative skills.
6. Be able to explore a poem independently and interpret and evaluate the ideas of each poem.
7. Use precise evidence to support ideas.
8. Analyse multiple meanings/interpretations where possible.

KEY TERMS:

Traditional tale—A story that has been retold over many years. Sometimes called a fairy tale.

Setting—Where a story takes place

Hero/protagonist—The main character in a story. A hero is usually a character who is good and well-liked

Villain/antagonist—The character who is the opposite of the hero. The villain could be mean, nasty or evil!

Moral—a story may have a moral if it is trying to teach right from wrong, or have a moral message

Theme—an idea that recurs in a work of art or literature

Imagery—visually descriptive use of figurative language

Personification—the attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human

Metaphor—a phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable

Simile—comparing items using 'like' or 'as'