Sticky Knowledge New Terminology and	Sticky Knowledge	Reading	<u>KS2</u>
		Suggestions	Securing knowledge
Bildungsroman - a coming of age story- a novel dealing with one person's formative years or spiritual education Caricature - a picture, description, or imitation of a person in which certain striking characteristics are exaggerated in order to create a comic or grotesque effect Grotesque - comically or repulsively ugly or distorted Irony - the expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effectMelodrama - a sensational dramatic piece with exaggerated characters and exciting events intended to appeal to the emotions	<ul> <li>Dickens had an unconventional childhood where he had experienced working in a factory and a debtor's prison because of his father's debts.</li> <li>Dickens originally wanted to be an actor but he failed. You can see some theatrical elements of his story-telling.</li> <li>Dickens started writing as a political journalist.</li> <li>Dickens started writing as a political journalist.</li> <li>Dickens started writing as a political journalist.</li> <li>Family was important to Dickens and he had ten children.</li> <li>His writing made him rich, but his family asked often to borrow money from him.</li> <li>Dickens published his stories in newspapers so poorer people could read them. All the rich could afford books.</li> <li>Dickens would often use parts of his life as inspiration for his stories.</li> <li>Dickens was interested in the paranormal.</li> <li>Dickens was very political in his writing and saw it his duty to highlight and address injustices in society.</li> <li>Features of Dickens' writing style</li> <li>Exaggeration</li> <li>The world. We'd see this in novels where the</li> </ul>	Suggestions The Red Room Non-fiction articles from 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Securing knowledge of inference and linking inferences to a writer's choices Developing knowledge of fiction gained from KS2
Pathos-is an appeal to emotion, and is a way of convincing an audience of an argument by creating an emotional response         Retrospective - looking back on or dealing with past events or situations         Serialised - publish or broadcast (a story or play) in regular instalments         The Victorian Novel         The novel was in its early days during the Victorian period. In its early days, it followed the Romanticism movement and focused on the individual and his /her position in the world. We'd see this in novels where the protagonist's thoughts and feelings were more		Victorian workhouses Victorian lace making factory Industrial revolution	19 <sup>th</sup> century social, historical and cultural setting- ambition, social class and problems, church and religion and family
important than his /her actions. Gothic elements became more apparent in novels as writer's explored nature more. Towards the end of the Victorian age, the novel focused	<ul> <li>Long sentences</li> <li>Ghostly things</li> <li>Repetition</li> <li>Similes</li> <li>Lists</li> </ul>	<u>Links to other</u> <u>subjects</u> History – Victorian England	Deeper Thinking If Pip had not received his 'great expectations' how
on realism.	Sense		would his life have
<ul> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>19<sup>th</sup> century literary traditions- The 'Silver Fork' novel, The 'Newgate' novel, The 'Gothic' novel, The 'Romantic' novel and The 'Social-purpose' novel</li> <li>Great Expectations had to fill ten columns of All Year Round each week, for 36 weeks. Dickens' writing therefore 'filled space', included lots of repetition and long lists</li> <li>Dickens was famous for his exaggeration in his writing and critics linked this to his love of the stage</li> </ul>			been different?