

Name:

Form:

ENGLISH FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ BOOKLET

Year 7: Half Term 1 – Short Stories 20th Century Literature



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Half term 1 – Short Stories 20th Century Literature

| Who are they? | Answer |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. She is the protagonist of the short story. She is a beautiful young woman when the story begins but yearns for wealth. She is envious of the financially affluent and places a lot of emphasis on material belongings. | Mathilde Loisel |
| 2. He is Mathilde's husband and is happy with his station in life. He is madly in love with her and does his best to please her, despite being unable to understand her. He gives her what he can and sacrifices his wants for her happiness. | Monsieur Loisel |
| 3. She is Mathilde's kind and wealthy friend. She lends Mathilde a necklace to wear to a party and accent her new dress. | Madame Forestier |
| 4. A married couple and hosts of the party, Mathilde attends. They are examples of the wealthy class. | (Madame) George Ramponneau |
| 5. A wealthy woman who lacks remarkable attractiveness. Although no specifics about her day-to-day activities are provided, the reader may infer from the events that take place on the day the narrative is set that she spends much of her time shopping and pursuing other materialistic interests. This may not be so much a choice she made based on her morals and principles as it may be more of a result of the limitations and expectations that her social station and class impose on her. | Rosemary Fell |
| 6. He is a subject about which little is known. He is Rosemary's husband, and when he sees her having tea with Miss Smith, he draws her aside and informs her that her plan to aid the needy woman would not succeed. He says Miss Smith is attractive, and that makes Rosemary envious. | Phillip Fell |

Half-term 1 – Short Stories 20th Century Literature

| Definition | Answer |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A main character in a literary work who, in the face of danger, combats adversity through feats of resourcefulness, bravery or strength. | Hero |
| 2. The qualities of a hero or heroine; exceptional or heroic courage when facing danger. | Heroism |
| 3. A feeling of unhappiness and anger because someone has something or someone that you want. | Jealousy |
| 4. When someone makes you feel less hostile towards them. | Disarming |
| 5. Friendly, good natured, or easy to talk to. | Affable |
| 6. Believing that having money and possessions is the most important thing in life. | Materialistic |
| 7. A lack of certainty about whether something is right or wrong. | Moral ambiguity |
| 8. The way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted. | Perception |
| 9. Social, economic, cultural, political or educational status. | Social class |
| 10. How much power and importance the character has. | Status |



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Half term 1 – Short Stories 20th Century Literature

| Definition | Answer |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Socially-constructed perceptions of how men and women are expected to behave | Gender |
| 2. Features of particular literary genres, including novel, short story, ballad, sonnet, and play. | Literary conventions |
| 3. An original or typical version of something. | Archetype |
| 4. The point of view that uses a narrator with access to only one character's perspective, a limited perspective | Third person limited |
| 5. A literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story. | Foreshadowing |
| 6. A related series of incidents in a literary plot that build toward the point of greatest excitement/interest. | Rising action |
| 7. The point of highest tension in a narrative. | Climax |
| 8. The central character or leading figure in a poem, narrative, novel or any other story. Sometimes can also be referred to as a “hero” by the audience or readers. | Protagonist |



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Half term 1 – Short Stories 20th Century Literature

| Definition | Answer |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Excessive concern over physical appearance and achievements. | Vanity |
| To rank appearance above everything when establishing value. | Superficial |
| The rank that an individual holds, with attendant rights, duties, and lifestyle, in a social hierarchy based upon honour or prestige. | Social status |
| The act of hiding the truth. | Deception |
| A person who suffers very much or is killed because of their beliefs and is often admired because of it. | Martyr |
| To give up something that is valuable to you in order to help another person. | Sacrifice |



Half term 1 – Creative Writing

| Definition | Answer |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Building up a character in a narrative. | Characterisation |
| 2. When the weather is used to create a specific mood or tone. | Pathetic fallacy |
| 3. Used to juxtapose your section 2, a different moment in their life – use pathetic fallacy here too. | Flashback |
| 4. Where a key event takes place which impacts your main character – it could be positive or negative. Again, use pathetic fallacy to capture how they are feeling. | Ending |
| 5. A group of words that are related in meaning, used to create a specific theme or tone. | Semantic field |
| 6. Descriptive or figurative language, which creates an image in the mind. | Imagery |
| 7. The general feeling or atmosphere in a piece of writing. | Tone |
| 8. A phrase, with more than one piece of descriptive information, with a noun as its head | Expanded noun phrase |



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| 3. She is Mathilde's kind and wealthy friend. She lends Mathilde a necklace to wear to a party and accent her new dress. | |
| 4. A married couple and hosts of the party, Mathilde attends. They are examples of the wealthy class. | |
| 5. A wealthy woman who lacks remarkable attractiveness. Although no specifics about her day-to-day activities are provided, the reader may infer from the events that take place on the day the narrative is set that she spends much of her time shopping and pursuing other materialistic interests. This may not be so much a choice she made based on her morals and principles as it may be more of a result of the limitations and expectations that her social station and class impose on her. | |
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| 3. An original or typical version of something | |
| 4. The point of view that uses a narrator with access to only one character's perspective, a limited perspective | |
| 5. A literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story. | |
| 6. A related series of incidents in a literary plot that build toward the point of greatest excitement/interest. | |
| 7. The point of highest tension in a narrative. | |
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