

**Class Discussion**

**Do we really have control over our future success?**

What factors might influence how well we do in life?

How much does our wealth influence our opportunities?

How much does education shape our future?

How do we build trust with those we love?

**ASSERTION:**

A person can be limited in life if they do not have a proper education.

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

**ASSERTION:**

We are fully responsible for what happens in our lives.

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

**ASSERTION:**

**Sometimes, good people do bad things.**

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

**Key words and Vocabulary**



KEY TERM	DEFINITION	KEY TERM	DEFINITION
irony		cyclical	
Dramatic irony		Stage directions	
prologue		foreshadowing	
tragedy		theme	
Tragic hero		structure	
Anti-hero		context	
catharsis		foil	
epic		microcosm	

# English – Social Responsibilities

## Key words and Vocabulary

KEY TERM	DEFINITION	KEY TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Irony</b>	When something happens that is the opposite of what you expect.	<b>Cyclical</b>	Something that happens in a cycle or repeats itself over time.
<b>Dramatic Irony</b>	When the audience knows something that the characters do not.	<b>Stage Directions</b>	Instructions in a play that tell actors what to do, how to move, and where to stand on stage.
<b>Prologue</b>	An introduction to a story that gives some background information or sets the stage for what's to come.	<b>Foreshadowing</b>	Hints or clues in a story about what might happen later.
<b>Tragedy</b>	A serious story that often ends sadly, usually involving suffering and loss. It makes people think about deep feelings.	<b>Theme</b>	The main idea or message in a story that the author wants you to think about. It's what the story teaches us or makes us feel.
<b>Tragic Hero</b>	A main character who is noble but has a flaw that leads to their downfall. They usually learn a lesson through their mistakes.	<b>Structure</b>	The way a story is put together, including the order of events and how different parts connect to each other. It helps guide the reader through the story.
<b>Anti-hero</b>	A main character who doesn't have the usual heroic qualities. They might be flawed or do questionable things, but we still find them interesting.	<b>Context</b>	The background information about when, where, and why a story takes place. It helps you understand the story better and why the characters act the way they do.
<b>Catharsis</b>	The feeling of relief or emotional release that you get after experiencing a strong emotion in a story	<b>Foil</b>	A character who is different from another character, usually the main character, in a way that highlights their qualities. It helps us see what makes each character unique.
<b>Epic</b>	A long story, often in poem form, that tells about the adventures of a hero and covers big themes like bravery and honor	<b>Microcosm</b>	A small world that represents a larger one. For example, a small town can be a microcosm of the whole country, showing different types of people and their interactions.

### GRAMMAR:

#### Subject-Verb Agreement

**What it is:** Subject-verb agreement means that the subject (the person or thing doing the action) and the verb (the action word) in a sentence must match in number.

#### Singular and Plural:

**Singular:** When you talk about one person or thing, you use a singular verb.

Example: "The dog **barks**." (One dog, so we say "barks.")

**Plural:** When you talk about more than one person or thing, you use a plural verb.

Example: "The dogs **bark**." (More than one dog, so we say "bark.")

### FRAGMENTED SENTENCES

**What it is:** A fragmented sentence is a part of a sentence that doesn't express a complete thought. It's like starting a sentence but not finishing it properly.

#### Why They Happen:

**Missing a Subject or Verb:** Sometimes, a fragment might not have a subject (who or what the sentence is about) or a verb (the action).

Example: "Running through the park." (Who is running? It's incomplete.)

A **subordinate clause** contains both a subject and a verb.

A subordinate clause must be attached to a main clause as it would not make sense on its own. For example "I was hungry because I missed breakfast". In this sentence "because I missed breakfast" is the subordinate clause to the main clause "I was hungry".

### APOSTROPHE

#### Showing Possession:

You use an apostrophe to show that something belongs to someone or something.

**Singular Nouns:** Add an apostrophe and 's' to show that one person or thing owns something.

Example: "The dog's toy" (The toy belongs to one dog.)

**Plural Nouns Ending in 's':** If a plural noun already ends with 's', just add an apostrophe after the 's'.

Example: "The dogs' park" (The park belongs to multiple dogs.)

### Tenor, Vehicle and Ground (Metaphors)

•Tenor = the subject of the metaphor and its intended meaning

•Vehicle = the language used to describe the tenor

•Ground = the relationship between the tenor and the vehicle

#### Example:

*"I wandered lonely as a cloud."*

Tenor – the poet Wordsworth's wanderings

Vehicle – a cloud

Ground - Just as clouds are randomly blown by the wind, so Wordsworth's wandering is directionless and without aim.

**An appositive** is a noun or noun phrase that follows another noun or noun phrase and provides additional information about it. For example: St Bede's, a Catholic school in Blackburn, is situated on Green Lane

**APOSTROPHE -Forming Contractions:** An apostrophe is also used to combine two words into one by replacing missing letters.

Example: "Do not" becomes "don't" (The apostrophe takes the place of the 'o' in 'not'.)

### 'Blood Brothers' – by Willy Russell

**Blood Brothers**, a musical by Liverpudlian playwright Willy Russell, revolves around twin boys (Mickey and Edward) who are separated at birth and brought up in completely different environments in the city. The play, set in the 1960s, is divided into two acts, with songs throughout.

Mickey is brought up with his seven older siblings by his struggling single mother, Mrs Johnstone. His twin brother, Edward, however is brought up as the only child of the wealthy Lyons family, who live nearby, after Mrs Lyons persuaded Mrs Johnstone to hand over one of her twins at birth. Mickey and Edward don't meet each other until they're seven years old, but immediately become best friends and blood brothers. The bond continues when the boys are teenagers and both live in the countryside, despite them both being in love with Mickey's neighbour Linda. However, as they get older, the huge difference in their backgrounds pulls them apart and eventually leads to their tragic deaths.