

Learning Organiser for Y7 English – The Bone Sparrow - What are humanity's (and Subhi's) superpowers?

To understand what a refugee is and what a detention centre is.

To understand characterisation and narrative perspective

To understand what symbolism and motifs are

To understand rhetoric and be able to write an opinion article.

To revise heroic qualities and chart Subhi's heroism

To explore Subhi's super- powers in an analytical essay

Context of The Bone Sparrow

Refugees and Detention Centres

1. A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster.
2. They immigrate to other country to seek safety and a new life. Often, they have to wait in an immigration detention centre while they wait for permission to enter or before they are deported from the country.

Refugee Crisis

1. As a result of the influx of refugee's seeking safety in other countries it means that often they are overrun and in horrendous living conditions.
2. In 2019, 24, 052 individuals entered a detention centre in the UK.

Rohingyas

1. A district, Muslim ethnic group mainly living in Myanmar (also known as Burma), in Southeast Asia.
2. Thought to have descended from Muslim traders who settled there more than 1,000 years ago.
3. They are regularly persecuted, not seen as citizens and in Bangladesh many are poor with no documents or job prospects.

Key Vocabulary to Know

Refugee: A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster

Stateless: Having no official nationality

Discrimination: the act or practice of treating other's unfairly

Persecution: the act of harassing or punishing others because of their beliefs.

Bias: to have a one-sided view on an argument or topic.

Migration: to move from one place to another.

Immigrant: a person who comes to a new country to live there permanently.

Internment: to confine or impound someone e.g. in the detention camp in the story.

Justice: the act of ensuring that people get what is fair, good, deserved and right.

Equality: having the same measure, quantity, quality as another.

Democracy: government by the people (e.g. where people have the right to vote for their government in fair elections.)

Liberty: the positive enjoyment of various social, political and economic rights and privileges. The power of choice.

Entrapment: to catch, trap and lure another.

Key Devices to Know

Narrative Devices:

Parallel narrative: Another plot that runs alongside the main story.

First person narrative perspective: A story told from the perspective of a character e.g. Subhi's chapters.

Third person narrative: the narrator exists outside the events of the story and relates the actions of the characters by referring to their names or by the third-person pronouns he, she, or they. e.g. chapters about Jimmie.

Inner voice: The thoughts or feelings inside a person's head

Implication/imply: What ideas are suggested

Theme: A key idea across the text

Symbolism: When the writer uses objects to represent a larger idea or message in the novel. If the symbolism is used repeated and it's meaning develops as the novel goes on, it becomes a **motif**.

Structure: The way a text is constructed

Tension: A build up of emotional intensity anticipating an event

Cliff-hanger: ending in suspense and leaving the reader with unanswered questions.

Reader's interpretation:

Inference/infer: What we can guess from the evidence in front of us

Connotation: The implicit or associated meaning of a word or image

Empathy: Understanding another person's emotions or feelings