



Assessment and Homelearning overview		Term 3	Year 7
English			
Assessment	Time	Assessment Details	
AP3- June 2026	50 minutes	A task that pupils will have explored and engaged with in the lesson. The focus will be on how Shakespeare uses language to convey the effects of the love potion Pupils will also be tested on core knowledge from AP1 and AP2 -Aristotle’s Theory of Persuasion -Poetry -Oliver Twist -Knowledge Writers -Key knowledge from ‘A Midsummer Night’s Dream’	
Key online resources:			
Knowledge Organiser			
BBC Teach – A Midsummer Night’s Dream plot: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/articles/z6rcgwx">https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/articles/z6rcgwx</a>			
Access to the home learning plan – Term 5:			

Date	Knowledge retrieval task	Activity/ Help resource																																	
20/04/26	<b>Complete SPARX Reader- you must achieve 100% (300 SRP)</b>  LCSC/LCWC <b>Topic: Context Summary</b> Use the KO to learn the key contextual factors linking to the play and why they will be relevant in other Shakespearean texts that you will study.	<b>AMSND KO</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Key Fact</th> <th>Why It Matters</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon.</td> <td>This helps us understand the world he lived in and wrote about.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>He lived during the Elizabethan era, under Queen Elizabeth I.</td> <td>Plays like <i>Macbeth</i> and <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> reflect the beliefs of this time.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>He is the most famous writer in English literature.</td> <td>His influence can still be seen today in books, films, and theatre.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Shakespeare often borrowed ideas from older stories and myths.</td> <td><i>A Midsummer Night’s Dream</i> and <i>The Tempest</i> include magical and mythical themes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>He likely went to grammar school, studying long hours and hard subjects.</td> <td>He was well-educated, which helped him write about kings, love, and tragedy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>He studied ancient Greek and Roman myths and stories.</td> <td>These stories inspired the magic and fantasy in his plays.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Myths often included gods, magic, and strange events.</td> <td>This links to the magical forest and fairies in <i>A Midsummer Night’s Dream</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Elizabethan schools focused on religion, maths, and classics.</td> <td><i>Macbeth</i> and <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> reflect religious and moral themes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Ancient societies had strict rules and punishments.</td> <td>In Shakespeare’s plays, breaking rules often leads to chaos or tragedy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Women in Ancient Greece and Elizabethan England had fewer rights.</td> <td>This helps us understand characters like <i>Hermitia</i>, <i>Juliet</i>, and <i>Lady Macbeth</i>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Key Fact	Why It Matters	1	Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon.	This helps us understand the world he lived in and wrote about.	2	He lived during the Elizabethan era, under Queen Elizabeth I.	Plays like <i>Macbeth</i> and <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> reflect the beliefs of this time.	3	He is the most famous writer in English literature.	His influence can still be seen today in books, films, and theatre.	4	Shakespeare often borrowed ideas from older stories and myths.	<i>A Midsummer Night’s Dream</i> and <i>The Tempest</i> include magical and mythical themes.	5	He likely went to grammar school, studying long hours and hard subjects.	He was well-educated, which helped him write about kings, love, and tragedy.	6	He studied ancient Greek and Roman myths and stories.	These stories inspired the magic and fantasy in his plays.	7	Myths often included gods, magic, and strange events.	This links to the magical forest and fairies in <i>A Midsummer Night’s Dream</i> .	8	Elizabethan schools focused on religion, maths, and classics.	<i>Macbeth</i> and <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> reflect religious and moral themes.	9	Ancient societies had strict rules and punishments.	In Shakespeare’s plays, breaking rules often leads to chaos or tragedy.	10	Women in Ancient Greece and Elizabethan England had fewer rights.	This helps us understand characters like <i>Hermitia</i> , <i>Juliet</i> , and <i>Lady Macbeth</i> .
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	<p>LCSC/LCWC</p> <p><b>Topic: Key Themes</b></p> <p>Use the knowledge organiser to revise the key themes of the play. Understand why they are relevant to the context of the time that the play was written</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Theme</th> <th>How It Appears in the Play</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power and Control</td> <td>Egeus demands obedience from Hermia. Theseus holds legal and political power. The fairies also manipulate the humans, showing how control can come from different sources.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Supernatural</td> <td>Magic causes chaos in the forest – love potions, fairy interference, and enchantments lead to confusion, mistaken identity, and transformation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appearance vs Reality</td> <td>Characters fall in and out of love under magical influence, blurring truth and illusion. Things are not always what they seem, especially in the enchanted forest.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Theme	How It Appears in the Play	Power and Control	Egeus demands obedience from Hermia. Theseus holds legal and political power. The fairies also manipulate the humans, showing how control can come from different sources.	The Supernatural	Magic causes chaos in the forest – love potions, fairy interference, and enchantments lead to confusion, mistaken identity, and transformation.	Appearance vs Reality	Characters fall in and out of love under magical influence, blurring truth and illusion. Things are not always what they seem, especially in the enchanted forest.																									
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