

## Year 7 English: Cycle 1 – Greek Myths 100% sheet

Section 1: Context		Section 2: Myth Types	
Ancient Greece 700 – 480BC	Ancient Greece saw advances in art, poetry and technology. It is known as the age in which the city-state was invented.	Aetiological	Explaining the reasons why something is the way it is – for example, nature.
Myth	A traditional story concerning the early history of a people, typically involving supernatural beings or events.	Historical	Retelling of historical events to keep in living memory.
Purpose of myths	Allowed early mankind to explain phenomena such as creation and the changing of the seasons.	Psychological	Explaining why we act and feel the way we do.
Oral storytelling	Spoken word as the most common form of storytelling.	Theological	Relating to or concerning the Gods.
Moral messages	Allow mankind to explore morality – the concept of right and wrong.		
Section 3: Features		Section 4: Key Myths and Characters	
Xenia	The importance of being a good host or guest.	Zeus	Ruler of the Gods; brutal, merciless, and unforgiving.
Philotimia	The adoration of being honoured.	Lycaon	Tested Zeus’s power; turned into a wolf as punishment.
Aristeia	A hero’s moment of glory.	Prometheus	Responsible for creating mankind; stole fire from the Gods.
Moirā	Fate or the belief that our lives are mapped out for us.	Pandora	First mortal woman: sent to Earth to punish mankind.
Hamartia	A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.	King Minos	Ruthless leader; owned the Minotaur in a labyrinth.
Section 5: Key Myths and Characters 2		Section 6: Key Words	
Theseus	Prince of Athens; defeated the Minotaur.	Exile	(noun) a person sent away from their homeland.
Icarus	Died flying too close to the sun; naïve and arrogant.	Vengeance	(noun) the desire for revenge.
Medusa	Head of snakes and gaze which turns people to stone.	Exploit	(verb) to treat a person or situation as an opportunity to gain an advantage for yourself.
Achilles	Archetypal Greek hero; took part in Trojan War.	Wretched	(adjective) extremely bad or unpleasant.
Odysseus	Cunning and clever; the main character of the Odyssey.	Writhed	(verb) to twist the body about, or squirm, as in pain.
Section 7: Key Words 2		Section 8: Key words 3	
Engulfed	To swallow up, plunge or immerse.	Tempest	A violent storm at sea.
Suitor	A man who wants to marry a woman.	Submerged	To cause (something) to be under water.
Oracle	Someone who seeks advice or prophecy from the Gods.	Stubborn	Determination to not change one's attitude or position on something.
Renegade	A traitor or rebel.	Encounter	Unexpectedly be faced with or experience difficulty.
Opponent	A rival who competes against another.		
Section 9: Key Words 4		Section 10: Key Words 5	
Omnipotent	(adjective) having unlimited power.	Hubris	(noun) excessive pride or self-confidence.
Alluring	(adjective) powerfully and mysteriously attractive.	Perish	(verb) to pass away or disappear.
Malevolent	(adjective) having or showing a wish to commit evil.	Immortal	(adjective) to live forever.
Benevolent	(adjective) displaying a kind or caring nature.	Retribution	(noun) punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act.
Avenge	(verb) inflict harm in return for perceived wrongdoing.	Authority	(noun) the power or right to give orders and make people obey.

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Section 11: Key Words 6		Section 12: Word Class and Language Techniques 2	
Deceitful	Behaving in a way that tricks or misleads others.	Simile	A comparison using ‘like’ or ‘as’.
Flouted	To openly disregard, mock or ignore.	Metaphor	Describing one thing as though it is another.
Sacrifice	To give up something.	Personification	Describing something that is non-human and non-sentient (not alive) as having human behaviours or characteristics.
Deity	A god or goddess.	Tone	The mood of the writing created by vocabulary choices.
Brandish	Wave or flourish (something, especially a weapon) as a threat or in anger or excitement.		
Section 13: Word Class and Language Techniques			
Nouns	Words that name people, places, things, and ideas.		
Verbs	Words that show an action.		
Adjectives	Words that describe nouns.		
Adverbs	Words that describe verbs or adjectives (usually end in -ly).		
Pronoun	Can be substituted for a noun or noun phrase.		