

English Knowledge Organiser Y7 Dystopian Summer 2

Key term	Definition
Conjunction	A word to connect clauses or sentences.
Simple sentence	Has one subject noun and one verb.
Compound sentence	Has at least two subjects, two verbs and linked with a conjunction
Complex sentence	Sentence with a main clause and a subordinate clause.
Atmosphere	The feeling that exists in a place or situation.
Declarative sentence	Sentence that is informative, factual or explains.
Exclamatory sentence	Sentence expressing a strong emotion (!)
Interrogative sentence	Sentence that asks a question (?)
Colon	(;) goes before a list or explanation
Semicolon	(;) shows a pause between two independent but linked clauses.

Understanding Dystopias

A **dystopia** is a made-up, future world where people suffer a lot and things are very unfair. In these stories, the world has advanced technology. The **setting** is where and when the story happens. The opposite of a dystopia is a **utopia**, which is an imagined place where everything is perfect and fair.

Dystopian stories often show us problems in our own world.

Dystopian Descriptions

Atmosphere is the feeling or mood of a place. In dystopias, the atmosphere can feel scary, dark, and uncomfortable. It can make you feel like something bad is going to happen and that the place is not friendly.

Personification is when you give human qualities to non-human things. It's a useful way to make a place feel unfriendly or scary. Choose your verbs carefully to show this. For example, you could say, "The wind **howled** angrily," or "The shadows **crept** along the walls." These verbs help create a hostile atmosphere.



A **dystopia** is a world where people suffer. A utopia is the opposite.



A **hostile and oppressive** atmosphere.

Using Different Sentence Types to Describe

Example of a declarative: The city was covered in a thick smog, making it look nightmarish.

Example of an interrogative: How did this once-great city fall into such ruin?

Example of an exclamative: What a nightmarish place this has become!

Example of a simple sentence: The smog was everywhere.

Example of a compound sentence: The buildings were in ruins, and the air was filled with smog.

Example of a complex sentence: As the nightmarish smog rolled in, the ruins of the city became even more haunting

WAGOLL:

In the heart of the nightmarish city, a thick smog hung in the air, making it hard to see or breathe. The once-great buildings now stood in ruins, their broken windows and crumbling walls telling stories of a better past. As the nightmarish smog rolled in, the ruins of the city became even more haunting.

Links and wider reading

The Hunger Games Trilogy by Suzanne Collins

Noughts and Crosses by Malory Blackman

1984 by George Orwell