

Wynter's Thief by Sherryl Jordan

From the author:

When I was 8 years old I was given a book with amazing paintings of life in Medieval times. As I looked at those pictures of village life hundreds of years ago, I felt as if I were looking at a long-lost home. I still feel that way about ancient times – as if that's where I truly belong. So I live there in my mind, every day when I write.

I love writing about ordinary people and how they survived without any of our technologies – with no electricity, cars, bikes, computers, phones, supermarkets, books, TV – in fact, without any of the things we use almost every moment of our lives. I am fascinated by, and drawn to, the simplicity of their lives. But life was also hard, in those times. It was hard for Rafferty, who was homeless and fending for himself. But he was very clever, and he stumbled upon a wonderful way to earn money. I hope you enjoy his adventures as much as I enjoyed writing them.

Synopsis of Novel:

Set in Medieval English during the 14th Century, *Wynter's Thief* is a story of two young people who find each other imprisoned by their circumstances, escape, run, hide, fall in love, are tested almost to the point of death but, ultimately find resolution and happiness.

Wynter is a water diviner when she meets Fox, a thief by 'trade' and because of the brand on his face. Just as Fox is 'trapped' by the outward mark, Wynter is imprisoned by her father lest she leave and deny him the opportunity to make money for Wynter's gift of special sight.

When a local priest convinces the villages that Wynter is a witch and even her father supports the accusation, Fox intervenes, picks the lock on Wynter's shackle, and the two flee.

Not long after arriving at another town, Wynter has a dreadful premonition about a terrible storm, floods, destruction of the town's crops, and the inevitable starvation of its people. Against Fox's advice, she tries to warn the people but is jeered and challenged until a godly priest sets her a test to prove her gift is a divine one and not evil. Through his insistence, the villages harvest the crops early and days later, the storm arrives, flooding the streets and where the crops had been.

Wynter is invited to look after the ill pregnant wife of the Lord of the manor and Fox is able to get work helping workmen who are building a new church. Our two heroes realise their friendship has blossomed into love and they are wed in front of a witness. However, their happiness is short lived when a series of encounters with dangerous and deadly men separate Wynter and Fox and, ultimately put both their lives in danger.

Wynter's race to find and save a severely injured Fox and then his to save her from being burned as a witch make for exciting reading with twists and turns in the plot right up to the very satisfying end.



For the teacher:

Suggested year level and approach to the study of this novel: Y9 or Y10 or up to Y11 would be the most appropriate with regard to the content; the language, however, can be quite challenging but would be a fantastic opportunity to develop students' vocabulary range (and why vocab activities are included in this resource)

The text also lends itself to excellent exemplar of creative writing work especially around describing a person or a place. Much of the study guide is intended for post reading although you may choose to work through some of the activities (especially the vocab and writing activities) as your students are reading.

For the student:

In English, we take time to look much closer at texts which is why we say we are going to 'study a novel'. This means to read, to think about, to analyse (to work out how and why a text is constructed) the novel so that we have a better understanding of it and its message and to take the time to communicate that understanding in different ways: writing, speaking, creating something visual etc.

These elements of the novel are the ones we are to study:

- Style (the WAY the story is written)
- Character (the people of the story)
- Plot (key EVENTS that happen)
- Setting (WHEN and WHERE the action takes place)
- Theme (messages/lessons learned as a result of reading the text)

A: Close up on Character:

1. Main Character:

Novels have least one fully-rounded character. We know what they want, what they think, their hopes and dreams. We, the reader, sympathise with this character. We learn what they learn (or what they fail to learn).

Known as the 'Protagonist' or the 'Hero' (but can be an anti-hero). In this novel, we have TWO main characters, Wynter and Fox. They are both 'heroes'.

When considering the characters in the novel, keep in mind the information in the two diagrams below:

DIAGRAM A:

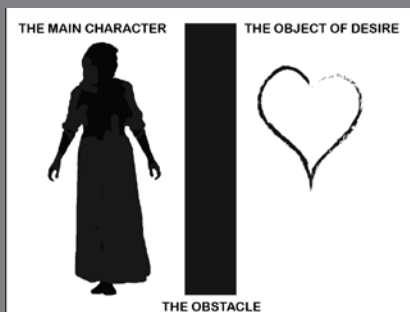


DIAGRAM A: Character's 'object of desire' (also known as the GOAL) blocked by 'obstacles'.

A character's attempts to overcome the obstacle(s) in the story help them to learn, grow, change and, through their experiences, we, the reader also learn important ideas (themes)

DIAGRAM B: What a character WANTS conflicts with their NEEDS



What a character thinks they...

WANT (plot)

_____ is in direct **CONFLICT** with what they _____
NEED (story)

CHARACTER STUDY:

Do a character study of Wynter and Fox by completing the following tasks for each:

- a) Describe their personality. What you think they look like. To help you, you could cut out from a magazine or find pictures online of a film or tv character that you think is most them but do say why you have chosen the picture.
- b) Identify the character's goal/object of desire. In other words, what is that s/he wants at the start of the novel?
- c) List the problem(s)/obstacle(s) that get in the way.
- d) Write down two or three things the character does to try to a) overcome the obstacle and/or obtain their goal.
- e) Choose ONE of the quotes below and explain what the character means and what YOU think about what they say:

Wynter:

- "This is what I am, Fox. This is my gift. This is what I was born to do. To warn people of storms, to find water if they need it, to bring life when the earth is contrary. If I am silent now, I betray my own heart." pg 60
- None of us are spared, it seems, from the world's troubles. pg115
- You have a scar on your face that is skin-deep, that's all. What you are is what you decide to be." pg121

Fox:

- No one listens, no one gives me a chance. I count for nothing. pg 26
- The earth doesn't hurt on purpose, the way people do, even in a storm. pg 40
- I want to make something of my life, Wynter. I fear it is slipping away in desperate acts and mad chance." pg 88
- "I want to be free to be myself."pg 197

A: Close up on Character:

2. Two or three minor characters

Two or three minor characters are used to help us understand the main character(s). We know their names, and personalities and they have an impact on the main character (either positive or negative). Often they are part of the obstacle or cause conflict for the main character.

From the list, choose one of the minor characters:

- a) Describe what they are like
- b) Explain why they are important to either Wynter's or Fox's stories.
 - Lord Rathborne and Lady Adelaide
 - Father Villicus
 - Father Damian
 - Tom Machin
 - John Strongarm
 - Sir Godfrey de Berneval

3. Flat characters

Two dimensional. Mostly only serve as a plot device/ to further the action of the story or to provide something necessary for the main character's storyline.

- Asselin and Margery
- Meredith
- Summer/Elfrida/Linnet
- Richard Rathborne
- Simon Jackson

a. Choose and describe two of the characters in the list above.

b. What is their purpose in the story?

B: Close up on Style

Wynter's Thief has two narrators: Wynter and Fox.

The way a story is told is called 'narrative voice' or 'point of view narration'. The main ones writers use are:

- First person – using 'I' or 'me' for example in the novels *The Hunger Games*, *The Fault in Our Stars* and *To Kill A Mockingbird* by Harper Lee and the short story 'A Game of Cards' by Witi Ihimaera.
- Third person limited – he or she but the view is limited to one or two characters. 'The Doll's House' by Katherine Mansfield and *Ender's Game*, *The Giver* and *The Harry Potter* novels are written this way.
- Third person omniscient (or eye of God) such as *Charlotte's Web* by EB White, *Pride and Prejudice*, and *Lord of the Flies*
- There is also a rarely used 'second person' narrative voice. The short story 'Like Wallpaper' by Carl Nixon and the novel *Bright Lights, Big City* by Jay McInerney uses this type of narration.

Wynter's Thief is written in first person narration or point of view which means that we, the reader, feel as if the character is speaking directly to us. Each of the two main characters take turns narrating their story.

- a) What are some advantages of using first person narration?
- b) What are some disadvantages of using first person narration?
- c) Which narrative point of view do you prefer? Why?
- d) What are the advantages of having two narrators?
- e) What are the disadvantages of having two narrators?

Extension task:

Choose one of the following scenes and re-write from the point of view of the named character:

- a) Simon Jackson: His witness of Wynter and Fox's wedding, page 125.
- b) Summer: When Wynter hear what has happened to Fox and Tom page 137...
- c) Sir Richard Rathborne: when he enters the great hall during Wynter's hearing page 178.
- d) John Strongarm: when made to say Wynter is a witch page 32.

Tense:

Most stories are written in PAST tense. That is, the action has already happened and the narrator is telling us about the events which are completed. There might be some reflection and evaluation and commentary on the action by the narrator.

Wynter's Thief is written in PRESENT tense. That is, we are with the narrator as the action unfolds.

- What is one advantage of using present tense?
- What is one disadvantage of using present tense?
- Which do you prefer? Why?

Vocabulary exercises:

- Match the words in the left hand column with the definitions in the middle column by drawing a link from the word to the definition.
- Select from the box of 'Opposites', the 'antonym' for the word and definition and write the word in the right hand column.

Words	draw link	Definitions	Antonym
bigotry		to stare with the mouth open in wonder or astonishment	
cavalcade		to obtain or get by care, effort, or the use of special means	
cuckold		rapid, indistinct, or nonsensical talk; gibberish	
discordant		stubborn, complete intolerance of any creed, belief, or opinion that differs from one's own	
idolatry		a procession of persons riding on horses, in horsedrawn carriages, in cars, etc.the religious	
procure		worship of idols	
purgatory		ancient or venerable	
vexation		a cause of annoyance; nuisance	
widdendream		any condition or place of temporary punishment, suffering	
yabberous		the husband of an unfaithful wife.	
gawping		disagreeable to the ear	
hoary		A state of mental disturbance or confusion	

Opposites:

bad-mouthing
calmness
delight
devotee
harmonious
ignoring
individual
lose
new
peace
reason
tolerance

- Sherryl Jordan uses a lot of effective and wonderful imagery in her story telling. Not only does she use interesting words but she uses the techniques of personification, simile and metaphor. Read the following examples and identify which technique is used:

a) the air already like a baker's oven. _____

- b) Wynter as frantic as a hen on a hot griddle. _____
- c) unwilling as a pig into a pork pie. _____
- d) They're both cut from the same cloth, _____
- e) treacherous as vipers. _____
- f) "You really know how to stir up my pot," _____
- g) the washed world sings _____
- h) Sorrow is about to swamp him _____
- i) I miss Wynter's company with a longing like hunger.

- j) The servants creep about as if the manor is a graveyard

- k) my breath locked in my throat. _____
- l) Shut tight as an oyster she was _____

4. Choose TWO of the examples above and explain the meaning and effect. For example:

"the air already like a baker's oven."

Meaning: a baker's oven is very hot because it is used to bake bread. It has a wide door and, when opened, very hot air rushes out.

Effect: The writer is explaining how hot the air is to help us understand that it is uncomfortable for the characters.

5. Wordfind. Find the words from the list down the right hand side.

UNFAMILIAR WORDS IN 'WYNTER'S THIEF'

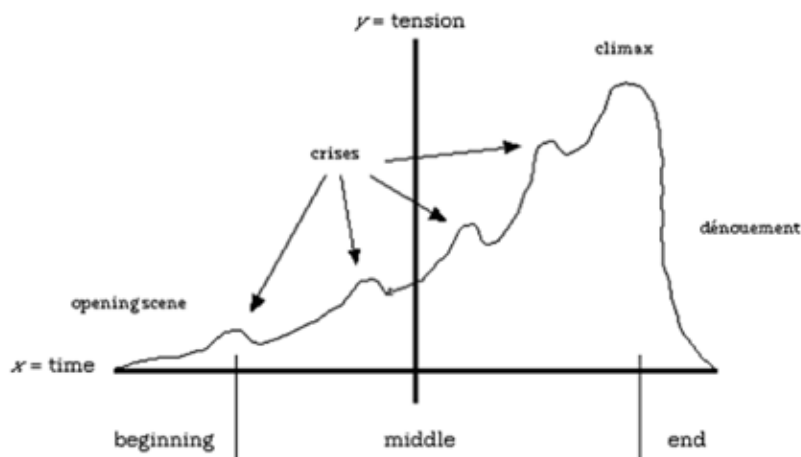
P	S	O	J	O	U	R	N	E	R	D	N	P	A
N	N	A	T	A	L	R	A	H	C	K	A	G	O
E	C	N	S	E	L	K	N	A	R	R	E	R	E
R	N	G	T	N	U	A	G	L	A	C	P	K	I
I	E	T	R	A	I	T	S	M	N	H	I	D	I
D	L	I	T	G	D	T	O	A	R	L	M	I	U
C	L	R	M	U	O	U	N	S	H	P	A	E	H
P	A	E	U	I	R	E	U	T	I	T	L	I	E
A	F	F	Z	L	P	X	I	L	R	T	E	C	R
N	T	U	Z	E	I	A	M	O	T	L	E	Y	E
T	S	L	L	E	R	E	L	E	P	S	I	D	T
H	E	K	E	W	V	E	X	A	T	I	O	N	I
E	R	H	D	I	D	O	L	A	T	R	Y	R	C
M	C	E	L	B	L	A	S	P	H	E	M	Y	C

PENANCE
 ANTHEM
 MUZZLED
 PARAMOUR
 WRAITHLIKE
 IREFUL
 CHARLATAN
 HERETIC
 SOJOURNER
 CRESTFALLEN
 BLASPHEMY
 MOTLEY
 GUILLE
 TRAITS
 IDOLATRY
 VEXATION
 GAUNT
 DISPEL
 DIRE
 RANKLES

Play this puzzle online at: <https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/689153/>

C. Close up on Plot

The events which happen in the story, constructed in such a way as to cause the characters to go 'on a journey' – either a physical one, an emotional/spiritual one or both. Each plot point must increase the tension of the story with action rising to a climax/crisis point.



TO DO

1. EITHER

Put these key plot points in order:

- Everyone of Ocken Underwood harvests all the crops.
- Fox discovers he is the long lost son of Lord Rathborne.
- Wynter tells the villagers they must keep digging for water.
- Fox meets Wynter at village of Nettle Hill.
- Wynter goes to Bryn, finds Fox, hires a room but is caught by Father Villicus.
- Fox sees Tom Machin steal tools and he is caught.
- Wynter takes away Fox's 'pain'.
- Fox and Wynter find an old cottage and make it their home.
- The villagers find the water just as Wynter predicted.
- Wynter is found not guilty of being a witch.
- They go to Ocken Underwood and see a church being built.
- Wynter dreams of a disaster for the villagers and tries to warn them.
- Wynter's father tells everyone that his daughter is a witch.
- Father Damian tests Wynter's gift.
- Fox helps Wynter escape and they leave Nettle Hill.
- Fox is banished for five years for hurting badly Tom Micham.
- Wynter makes the she-hound leave without hurting them.
- Tom and Fox fight and both are badly wounded. Fox runs away.
- Fox, Wynter, and Sir Richard leave the manor and go to Oxford.
- Fox and Wynter kiss.
- The storm comes just at Wynter predicted and floods the village.
- The leapers help Fox back to Ocken Underwood.
- Wynter goes to work at the manor
- Sir Richard arrives back to the manor and has his leg amputated.
- Fox and Wynter are married.
- Wynter and Fox are both tried by Sir Godfrey de Berneval.

- b) Where do they get what they need?
- c) Which comes first?
- d) Why do you think it must happen this way?

4. Extension Activity: What happened next?

Choose one of the following writing tasks:

- a) Write an epilogue – it is almost five years since Fox's banishment and he and Wynter are planning their return to the manor. Write a summary of what they have been doing during this time.
- b) Imagine you are Sir Richard: write a letter to your father about your journey to Oxford, what you have been doing and your thoughts about Fox
- c) Imagine it is many, many years later and you are a storyteller speaking to a group of children at the new church of Ocken Underwood. Tell the story of Fox and Wynter.
- d) Write what you think happens to Father Villicus and John Strongarm.

OR

Using the plot diagram like the one above, place on the graph the key action points including the climax and resolution

2. CHOOSE

Choose FIVE key plot points and describe how is Wynter or Fox feeling/ thinking at each point and why does this matter to the story?

3. THINK BACK

Thinking back to your work on the main character's wants (vs needs):

- a) Where and when on this diagram do Fox and Wynter get what they want?

D: Closer look at Setting

Time and place affect what information is included in a novel and will have bearing on the actions and attitudes of your characters. Be mindful of your own beliefs and experiences as you read (judge) these characters. Ask yourself why you think the author has set this story in this place, during this time. The novel is set in Medieval England in the 14th Century (1346).

1. Either from what you already know, can find out from research, or from reading the novel, fill in the chart below;

Aspect of Life	14th Century	21st Century
Medicine		
Religion		
Role of Women		
Punishment		
Economy		

a) What aspects of human behaviour are the same in both centuries? Why do you think this is so?

b) Choose one aspect of life and compare the two time periods. Which, in your opinion, is better? Why?

2. Read the extract and do the tasks which follow

page 37

"In the thick darkness I am blind. I sense the trees about me, am aware of their vast ancestral force, and sometimes, from the corner of my eye, snatch a glimpse of their ghostly life-light; yet with my natural eyes I see nothing. It is fear, I think, that blinds me and deafens me to the earth-song. I feel Fox's hand strong about mine, and the heat of his body as he holds me to his side, pulling me up when I stumble, helping me over fallen logs or up crumbling banks, or across twisted roots, sheltering me from low branches. Once we run through a small stream, and I can see then, for moonlight falls through gaps in the branches above. He takes us a little way downstream, then up a bank and through wild undergrowth that slashes my legs and entangles my feet. A dozen times I fall, and Fox pulls me up again. I think that mayhap he has in truth a fox's eyes, for he seems to find his way even in this inky dark. And he has a fox's ears, for suddenly he stops and we stand in the dark, very still. From far in the distance come the howls and barks of dogs, the neighing of horses, and shouts."

a) In one or two sentences, describe where they are and what is happening.

b) What does Wynter think about Fox in this scene? Provide an example to support your point.

c) All pieces of writing have an overall tone which falls firstly into the broad category of positive or negative. Basically, if there are more positive than negative words, it is a positive piece. Re-read the passage. Do you think this has a positive or negative tone? _____

d) **Highlight** the words in the below list that are used in the extract that help contribute to the overall _____ tone of the piece.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| thick | darkness | blind | vast |
| ancestral | ghostly | life-light | fear |
| blinds | defends | song | strong |
| heat | stumble | fallen | crumbling |
| twisted | sheltering | low | small |
| moonlight | gaps | wild | slashes |
| entangles | fall | inky | dark |
| howls | barks | neighing | shouts |

By choosing these specific words, Sherryl Jordan makes us feel like we are experiencing the fear and danger alongside the narrator. She has specifically chosen words to create a tone which helps build up a sense of danger, the unknown, fear. We feel relieved for the Wynter that Fox is there with her and this small scene description helps us to picture exactly what it is like for the characters.

e) **Extension:** Take 8-10 of the authors words and write a short paragraph describing a time that you experienced darkness. For example, when camping, in a glow worm cave, driving on a country road in winter...

3. Read the character description below and do the tasks which follow

page 168

In the chairs behind the table sit six men. In the centre, in the lord's own carved chair, is a gaunt man, clean shaven, with a sharp-boned face. His nose is hooked like a hawk's beak, his cheekbones shine in the candlelight, and the hollows of his face are finely lined. His eyes are heavy-lidded and sharp, blue and watchful. He wears all black, has no jewels, and his white hair falls in long waves to his shoulders. And the colours that stream from him are purest blue and gold. The judge he is, the man Lord Rathborne swore would be just and true, who judges beggar and lord alike. A swift joy surprises me, and I look straight into his knowing eyes,

and he sees me watching him, and smiles. I cannot help smiling back, even while I think how much I must trust to his goodness. His word is God's this day, and he holds my life in his hands.

a) Find one example of each of the following language techniques:

- i. simile: _____
- ii. listing: _____
- iii. repetition: _____
- iv. metaphor: _____
- v. alliteration: _____

b) Using the descriptions above, draw a picture of the judge.

c) Using the description above as a template (a step by step guide of how to do something), write a description of someone you know well. Aim to mimic the sentence structure, and the language features. Proof read carefully for accuracy.

E: Theme: a closer look at the call to action

The main message the author wants us to learn about a topic and (usually) a 'call to action' of some sort as a result of learning the lesson.

1. Using the 'Three Level Reading Guide' to help 'unpack' the text

This guide with help you to gain a deeper understanding of the text, starting with the basics and going towards a deeper analysis of the text.

a) Read each statement below and circle whether it is true or false.

(Thinking about these statements will help you gain a deeper understanding of the text)

Level One: **Literal** meanings or 'On the Surface' statements. The information can easily be found in the text.

- a) Fox is a good thief. TRUE/FALSE
- b) John Strongarm is Wynter's father. TRUE/FALSE
- c) Father Villicus is a good priest. TRUE/FALSE
- d) The villagers of Nettle Hill find water. TRUE/FALSE

- e) Wynter is a witch. TRUE/FALSE
- f) Fox killed Tom Machin. TRUE/FALSE

Level Two: Interpretation of the Level One statements or 'Between the Lines.' You say what you think the writer means using your understanding of the information provided.

- a) Father Damian is in love with Wynter. TRUE/FALSE
- b) Tom Machin is jealous of Fox. TRUE/FALSE
- c) Fox is an orphan. TRUE/FALSE
- d) Fox believes he will never be truly safe. TRUE/FALSE
- e) Wynter can speak to animals. TRUE/FALSE
- f) Wynter puts too much trust in people. TRUE/FALSE

Level Three: Application of the ideas by 'Going Beyond the Lines.' You make judgements based on the information in the text and your own interpretations.

- a) A person must always be punished for wrong deeds. TRUE/FALSE
- b) No matter where you go, you will always encounter people who want to do you harm. TRUE/FALSE
- c) It is dangerous to trust people. TRUE/FALSE
- d) If you know something to be true, you must always speak up. TRUE/FALSE
- e) Hide who you really are lest people take advantage of you. TRUE/FALSE
- f) That people's intelligence, character and ability should not be judged by outward appearances. TRUE/FALSE

b) Choose one of the Level Three statements (Going Beyond the Lines) that you believe is TRUE and explain why you think it is true. Use evidence from the text to support your answer:

Number: ____

This is true because: _____

2. Below are some other key ideas (themes) explored in the novel. It is through the action and interaction of the main characters that we are challenged to think about these ideas.

- That everyone longs to belong.
- That being with your own family is the most important

thing for a child.

- That having determination and resilience in the face of adversity is necessary for survival.
- That, no matter the difficulties you face, you should not give up.
- That being true to your heart is a core principal to live by.

Choose TWO of the above and write short paragraphs using the structure given below:

1. Topic Sentence: (this is where you write in one of the themes)
2. Evidence: (from the novel and try to also include a direct quote)
3. Explanation: (explain the meaning of the quote and how this evidence supports the topic sentence)
4. Purpose: explain what the author wants us to learn/know/understand from this example

Important/interesting quotations from the novel:

- a) Fox: "And being different is not a felony. Though I confess, it can at times be dangerous." pg 9
- b) Fox: "No matter what I wish for – whatever my hopes or dreams or desires – they all are blotted out by one irrevocable truth: that I am branded on my face with what I am. A thief, ill-fated and unworthy – and the only certain thing in my life is the tree on which I will surely, in the end, be hanged."
- c) Wynter: "None of them know anything; they are like unwitting sheep bleating in the heat, knowing only that they thirst." pg17
- d) Fox: "This brand is my penance, my pre-death purgatory". pg 25
- e) Fox: "Your truth can wipe away your chain, the way mine could wipe away my brand? Face it – we're both prisoners, Wynter. We can say what we like about ourselves, can dream up any life – but you're still a chained-up diviner, and I'm still a branded thief. You're as fated as I am." pg 25
- f) Fox: No one listens, no one gives me a chance. I count for nothing. pg 26
- g) Wynter: In a way I can hardly explain, I forget myself, become ally to the she-hound's wildness, seek out her creature heart. It is like divining for water, feeling for another force, listening for a different music, and finding it. And in the finding there is harmony. pg 42

- h) Fox: I told you before, Wynter, I am a free man. Solitary, answerable to no one. I won't be tied down, not by you or anyone. pg 49
- i) Fox: She is a mixture of distrust and friendliness, and I never know how to be with her. pg 50
- j) Fox: in my innermost being I yearn for a place to call Home. pg 51
- k) Wynter: "This is what I am, Fox. This is my gift. This is what I was born to do. To warn people of storms, to find water if they need it, to bring life when the earth is contrary. If I am silent now, I betray my own heart." pg 60
- l) Fox: "One error doesn't wipe out all the good, Wynter." pg 78
- m) I ask, "If you could do anything in the world, Fox, what would it be?"
- "I'd learn to read and write," he says, without hesitation. "And then I'd do something to help people. Not as a labourer, not laying stones or felling trees or such-like, but something different. Something to give back to folks, since I've been all my life taking from them. You know what I mean? Something like a scribe, perhaps, writing letters and documents for people who can't do it for themselves. Something important. I want to make something of my life, Wynter. I fear it is slipping away in desperate acts and mad chance." pg 88
- n) Wynter: You have a scar on your face that is skin-deep, that's all. What you are is what you decide to be." pg 121
- o) Fox: And suddenly I realise that this is what I have always wanted – the chance to face a representative of our unfair laws, and say my piece. This is unexpected, and I am unprepared. But then I think that every moment I

have lived has been a preparation for this. For the first time in my life I have a voice, and I will use it. pg 186

- p) Fox: And there is another thing that disturbs me, and that most deeply of all: despite the vagrancies of my sorry life, I have cherished one thing – that I was free, beholden to no one. Now I have a father with grand notions of what I will become, and this weighs heavy on me, marks me like another kind of brand. I am feeling sorely trapped, and guilty for it. pg 193
- q) "Of course those years are not a waste," she says, kissing my cheek, my brand. "They made you who you are." pg 196

Suggested further reading which students can use to make connections:

Novels by Sherryl Jordan: *Rafferty Ferret Ratbag* (junior novel), *The Anger of Angels*, *The Raging Quiet* and *Winter of Fire*.

Classics: *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens, *Silas Marner* by George Eliot

Poetry: '*The Water Diviner*' by Dannie Abse <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/48466/the-water-diviner>

'*The Diviner*' by Seamus Heaney

'*Branded*' by Paul Ogbuigwe

<https://www.poemhunter.com/poem/branded-13/>

Film: *A Knight's Tale*

<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0183790/>

by Tania Roxborough

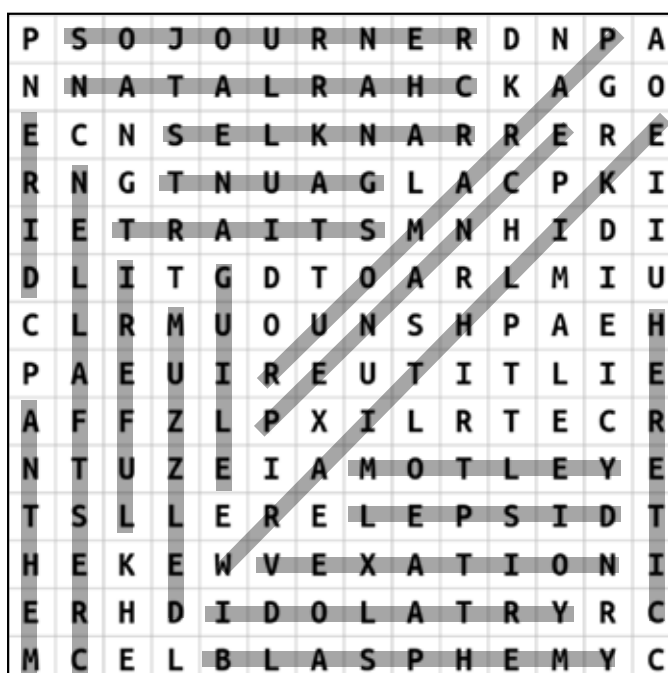
Answers

B: 1 and 2

Word	draw link	Definition	Antonym/ opposite
bigotry		stubborn and complete intolerance of any creed, belief, or opinion that differs from one's own.	tolerance
cavalcade		a procession of persons riding on horses, in horse drawn carriages, in cars, etc.	individual
cuckold		the husband of an unfaithful wife.	devotee
discordant		disagreeable to the ear	harmonious
idolatry		the religious worship of idols	bad-mouthing
procure		to obtain or get by care, effort, or the use of special means	lose
purgatory		any condition or place of temporary punishment, suffering	peace
vexation		a cause of annoyance; nuisance:	delight
widdendream		A state of mental disturbance or confusion	calmness
yabberous		rapid, indistinct, or nonsensical talk; gibberish	reason
gawping		to stare with the mouth open in wonder or astonishment	ignoring
hoary		ancient or venerable:	new

3. a) simile g) personification
 b) simile h) personification/metaphor
 c) simile i) simile
 d) metaphor j) simile
 e) simile k) personification/metaphor
 f) metaphor l) simile

5. Wordfind



C:1

Correct order of Key Plot points:

1. Fox meets Wynter at village of Nettle Hill.
2. Wynter tells the villagers they must keep digging for water.
3. The villagers find the water just as Wynter predicted.
4. Wynter's father tells everyone that his daughter is a witch.
5. Fox helps Wynter escape and they leave Nettle Hill.
6. Wynter takes away Fox's 'pain'.
7. Wynter makes the she-hound leave without hurting them.
8. Fox and Wynter find an old cottage and make it their home.
9. They go to Ocken Underwood and see a church being built.
10. Wynter dreams of a disaster for the villagers and tries to warn them.
11. Father Damian tests Wynter's gift.
12. Everyone harvests all the crops.
13. Fox and Wynter kiss.
14. The storm comes just at Wynter predicted and floods the village.
15. Wynter goes to work at the manor
16. Fox sees Tom Machin steal tools and he is caught.
17. Sir Richard arrives back to the manor and has his leg amputated.
18. Fox and Wynter are married.
19. Tom and Fox fight and both are badly wounded. Fox runs away.
20. Wynter goes to Bryn, finds Fox, hires a room but is caught by Father Villicus
21. The leapers help Fox back to Ocken Underwood.
22. Wynter and Fox are both tried by Sir Godfrey de Berneval.
23. Wynter is found not guilty of being a witch.
24. Fox discovers he is the long lost son of Lord Rathborne
25. Fox is banished for five years for hurting badly Tom Machin.
26. Fox, Wynter, and Sir Richard leave the manor and go to Oxford.

D: 3

a) Find one example of each of the following language techniques:

- i. simile: hooked like a hawk's beak
- ii. listing: gaunt man, clean shaven, with a sharp-boned face; eyes are heavy-lidded and sharp, blue and watchful; wears all black, has no jewels, and his white hair
- iii. repetition: judge/judges; smile, smiling
- iv. metaphor; falls in long waves
- v. alliteration sit six; hooked like a hawk; face are finely; eyes and he sees me ... and smiles; word is God's this day and he holds