

Proficiency: Students gain a high degree of knowledge and skills and are evaluated in what they actually can do.

Resilience: Students develop the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties and highly demanding tasks.

Communication: Students develop the skills of exchanging information by speaking and writing and access authentic materials which develops them as well-rounded citizens who understand the wider world and are ready to discover their place in it.

Year 10

Autumn term

Spring term

Summer term

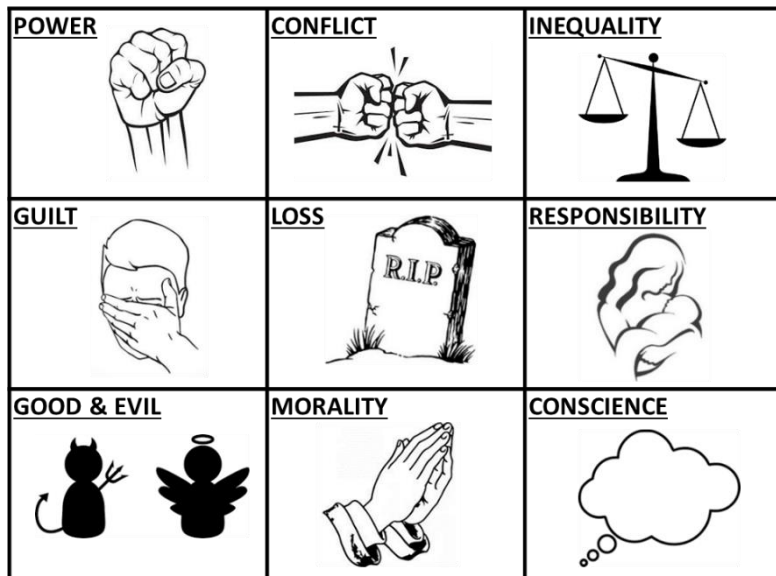
		Year 11		
		Lit text and key focus	Key knowledge	Vocabulary instruction
		<p><i>An Inspector Calls</i> Explore the way Priestley presents his ideas about society in the play.</p>	<p><i>Poetry anthology and Unseen Poetry</i> Compare the ways poets present a theme in two poems.</p>	<p><i>Literature Revision</i> How are the key themes, concepts and characters presented in the texts?</p>
		<p>J.B. Priestley's life and politics; Socialism and Capitalism; Karl Marx and Communism; post-war attitudes and societal changes allegory; the Russian Revolution; recurring imagery; irony and corruption; facades; inequality</p>	<p>Power and conflict; identity; nature; religion; omnipotence; metaphor; structure; political context; loss/grief; conscience; guilt; how to tackle unseen poems and analyse them free of context or prior study</p>	<p>Making links between GCSE texts, what is known about the world and students' own lives and experiences including the study of Unseen Poetry</p>
		<p>Allegory; dramatic irony; Chekov's gun; capitalism/socialism; social conscience; gender; generation; equality/inequality; egalitarian; proletariat/bourgeoisie</p>	<p>Metaphor; simile; structure; anaphora; sibilance; rhyme; rhythm; colloquial; dialect; idiom; Romantic</p>	<p>Power; conflict; inequality; guilt; loss; responsibility; good & evil; morality; conscience</p>
	English Language (Half-termly split focus)	<p>1. Paper 1 Reading Fiction Texts (Language and structure analysis, evaluation) 2. Paper 2 Reading Non-Fiction Texts (Summarising, language analysis, comparison of viewpoints)</p>	<p>3. Paper 2 Question 5 EPIIIC Method Transactional Writing & SPOKEN LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT 4. Papers 1 & 2 Whole Paper Focus – Reading and Writing</p>	<p>5. Papers 1 & 2 Whole Paper Focus – Reading and Writing REVISION</p>
	Grammar and writing	<p>Developing and sustaining a thesis; conceptualising an answer; embedding quotations; analysing language; developing analysis; including relevant context; accurate SPAG</p>	<p>Developing and sustaining a thesis; conceptualising an answer; embedding quotations; identifying writers' viewpoints; developing analysis; including relevant context; accurate SPAG</p>	<p>Developing and sustaining a thesis; conceptualising an answer; embedding quotations; developing analysis; including relevant context; accurate SPAG; Speaking and Listening skills</p>

English Helpdesk

Welcome to English Solutions. Please follow the link in the solution section below to access the resources.

The areas for development are:	Solution
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Being able to use vocabulary to express ideas and examine high-level concepts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Practise key vocabulary using your Knowledge Organiserhttps://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z3kw2hv
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understanding essential skills in spelling, punctuation and grammar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Practise writing extended paragraphs about a range of topics and in different formatshttps://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z3kw2hv
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand the essential context of the novels, plays and poems being studied	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Test yourself using your Knowledge Organiserhttps://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z3kw2hv

The study of all texts in English Literature are underpinned by, and taught through study of, the common universal themes and **BIG QUESTION:**



**What does
English
Literature
teach us about
how to live our
lives?**