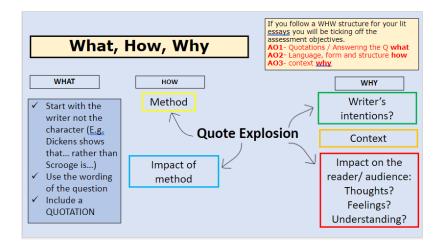
Plan 1

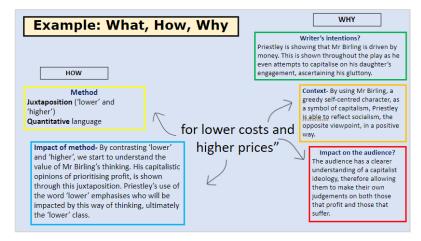
English Literature

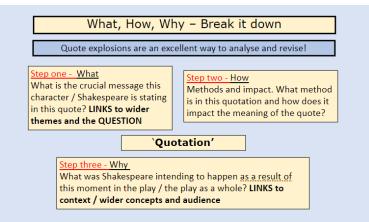
Week	Revision plan for half term	Target Areas	Resources
1 (13 th February to 17 th February)	 Access the Literature Revision Guide in Resources section, this has also been uploaded on Go4schools along with KO's. The Literature Revision Guide will also be shared with your parents. KO's for all Literature topics are also available online and in your books. Exercise books with Essay Challenge and feedback can be used to guide revision, alongside Mock Target cards to help direct the main areas you need to focus on. You should complete retrieval practice using flashcards that you are going to create. Key flashcards relate to flexi quote explosions for each text – examples can be found in the Revision Guide. These should be brought to lessons for the 2 weeks prior to mock exams. Use Revision Guide attached to create a number of revision cards for your chosen area from this list in the 'Target Areas' column. Use these revision cards to support practice writing activities – you can find a range of exam 	In your next set of mock Literature papers, you will be answering questions on all of the texts studied: • A Christmas Carol (30) • Macbeth (34) • An Inspector Calls (34) • Power and Conflict Poetry (30) • Unseen Poetry (32) Use your target cards (in books) to select the areas for development you believe are your priority targets for An Inspector Calls, Power and Conflict Poetry and Unseen Poetry. The Literature Revision Guide contains comprehensive activities, but focus on the areas you need the most practice in based on your current targets for improvement. Minimum	Literature English Revision Guide ppt/PDF Further resources shared within the Revision Guide Literature KO's Retrieval practice ppt Flashcards

 questions that have example paragraphs in the Revision Guide Review what, how, why paragraphs in the Literature Revision Guide and attempt to write your own as part of you revision process 	expectation: learning quotations. Make quotation flashcards for All texts, (remember to include context)
	Use retrieval practice to review the information on your flashcards on a daily basis.
	Review the what, how, why slides from The Literature Revision Guide making sure that you add relevant information to your flashcards. Your goal is to know your quotations, but also what you can potentially write about them too.



How do quote	What, How, Why
explosions	
translate into	Priestley presents Mr Birling as an embodiment of a capitalist ideology.
what, how, why	This is shown in the quotation 'for lower costs and higher prices.' Priestley
paragraphs?	uses juxtaposition, to contrast the 'lower' and 'higher' profits, to show Mr
Pay attention to	Birling's values of thought. He prioritises profit over the wellbeing of the
the fact that the what, how and	poor. Priestley's use of quantitative language 'lower', reflects on the people
what, now and why always closely	who will suffer from this capitalist mindset, ultimately that being the
link together. A	'lower' class. Priestley is showing that Mr Birling is driven by money;
common mistake it	throughout the play he attempts to capitalise on his daughter's
to write a how and why that isn't	engagement. As Priestley uses Mr Birling, a self-centred, greedy character
linked with the	to symbolise capitalism, he therefore shows the opposite ideology,
what (quote).	socialism, in a positive light. The audience has a clearer understanding of a
	capitalist viewpoint, therefore allowing them to make their own
What – AO1 Ref	judgements on both those that profit and those that suffer.
How – AO2	Judgements on both those that prom and those that suffer.
🖵 Why – AO3	





Assessment Objectives: AO1 (12 marks)

• For AO1 you should be writing about how the themes and big ideas of the text relate to the storyline and the development of characters. This is your WHAT statements.

 AO1 is also about answering and focusing on the task – i.e. have you answered the question?

• Finally and most importantly AO1 is about your knowledge of the text. This is quotations and specific references to the text.

• For AO1 you are encouraged to use embedded quote where you can., though if you can't remember the exact guote you can make as close a reference to the text as you can.

AO1 Read, understand and respond to texts.

Students should be able to:

maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response

 use textual references, including guotations, to support and illustrate interpretations

Assessment Objectives: AO3 (6 marks)

 For AO3 this is all about understanding context; this is essentially understanding the world in which the writers were writing and the wider societal impact it had.

- This is you WHY section of your essay.
- Whilst it is worth less marks than the other AOs, you can use AO3 to inform your AO1 and AO2 - this is where higher bands tend to be reached.

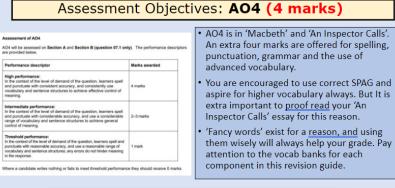
Writers don't just write to make people happy: they also write to quell a burning desire for real social change. Dickens didn't write 'A Christmas Carol' just for fun, he wrote it from a burning desire to make his world see how the obsessive pursuit of wealth was damaging society by punishing the poor - the same reason J.B. Priestley wrote 'An Inspector Calls' really. Shakespeare wrote Macbeth to impress King James. It is delving into the 'why' behind the texts we study.

AO3 Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written.

Assessment Objectives: AO2 (12 marks)

- For AO2 you should be focusing on the specific language being used. For this you should zoom in on specific words and phrases and make sure you show and explore meaning. A good guide to succeed here might be to think about the following:
- This is you HOW section of your essay state methods and go into detail about the impact of that language.
- To reach higher bands you need to go into the form and structure.
- This is the part where building layers of analysis gets you moving up the bands.

Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings AO2 and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate



A04 Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation.