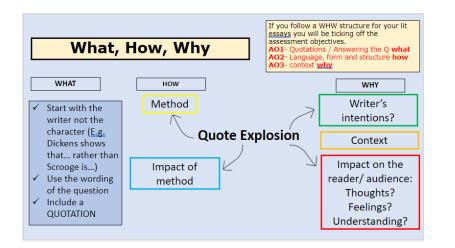
# Plan 1

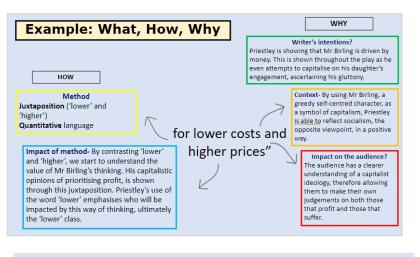
# (English Literature)

| Week   | Revision plan for half term  | Target Areas  | Resources  |
|--|--|---|--|
| 1<br>(13 <sup>th</sup><br>February<br>to 17 <sup>th</sup><br>February) | <ul> <li>Access the Literature Revision Guide, with extensive revision resources for preparation for your mocks and final exams. The Literature Revision guide is available to you on G4S, set by your class teacher and sent via email from Ms Matthews.</li> <li>The Literature Revision Guide will also be shared with your parents.</li> <li>KO's for all Literature topics are also available online and in your books.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>You should complete retrieval practice using flashcards you have created. 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.</li> <li>Use Revision Guide attached to create a number of revision cards for your chosen area from this list in the 'Target Areas' column.</li> </ul> | In your next set of mock<br>Literature papers, you will be<br>answering questions on all of<br>the texts studied:<br>• A Christmas Carol (30)<br>• Macbeth (34)<br>• An Inspector Calls (34)<br>• Power and Conflict<br>Poetry (30)<br>• Unseen Poetry (32)<br>Use your target cards (in books)<br>to select the areas for<br>development you believe are<br>your priority targets for <b>An</b><br>Inspector Calls, Power and<br>Conflict Poetry and Unseen<br>Poetry. The Literature revision<br>guide contains sections on<br>WHW, extended writing, thesis<br>statements, key vocabulary,<br>flexi quotations and quote<br>explosions. Select the areas | Literature<br>English<br>Revision<br>Guide<br>ppt/PDF<br>Further<br>resources<br>shared<br>within the<br>Revision<br>Guide<br>Literature<br>KO's<br>Retrieval<br>practice<br>ppt<br>Flashcards |

| <ul> <li>Use these revision cards to support practice<br/>writing activities – you can find a range of exam<br/>questions that have example paragraphs in the<br/>Revision Guide</li> </ul> | you need the most practice in<br>based on your current targets<br>for improvement.<br>Don't stop there – you should<br>also review your knowledge of<br><b>A Christmas Carol</b> and <b>Macbeth</b><br>to support your responses to<br>these questions. You may need<br>to start by <u>reviewing plot</u> ,<br>before making use of the ample<br><u>examples questions and</u><br><u>responses</u> to make <u>key</u><br><u>flashcards</u> on <u>quotations</u> ,<br><u>context or other key content for</u><br><u>creating effective exam</u><br><u>answers</u> . |  |
|---|--|--|
|   | Create a range of these revision<br>cards for each topic: you<br>should then use retrieval<br>practice to review the<br>information you have recorded<br>on a daily basis.   |  |



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



What, How, Why – Break it down Quote explosions are an excellent way to analyse and revise!

What is the crucial message this character / Shakespeare is stating in this quote? LINKS to wider themes and the QUESTION

Step one - What

Step two - How Methods and impact. What method is in this quotation and how does it impact the meaning of the quote?

### Quotation'

### Step three - Why

What was Shakespeare intending to happen <u>as a result of</u> this moment in the play / the play as a whole? **LINKS to context / wider concepts and audience** 

## 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.

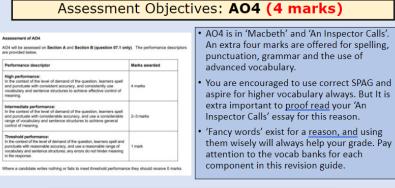
Writers don't just write to make people happy: they also write to quell a burning desire for real social change. Dickens didn't write 'A Christmas Carol' just for fun, he wrote it from a burning desire to make his world see how the obsessive pursuit of wealth was damaging society by punishing the poor - 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.