Year 11
11x/En4
Mrs.Gatiss

<u>Plan 2 - English Literature</u>

20th February

Classwork – Week 1 (20 th February – 23 rd February)	Classwork – Week 2 (27 th February – 2 nd March)
In these lessons, you will be focusing on the Literature texts that you have studied least recently, starting with A Christmas Carol. Lesson One: Review my prior learning of A Christmas Carol by looking at context and themes? Identify my revision priorities through this reflection. Lesson Two: Look at analysis of an extract, in order to prepare for the style of the exam questions. Lesson Three: Essay Challenge - Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present Scrooge's attitude to charity? Lesson Four: Effective planning strategies for Literature exam responses. What are the success criteria for a grade 4+ response?	This week, your lessons will all be essential skills for extended writing, particularly those around What, How, Why paragraphs and including key context. We will look at and practice this across the full range of Literature texts, with one lesson each dedicated to An Inspector Calls, Macbeth and Anthology Poetry. Your essay challenge will be a series of mini challenges on each of these areas where you will practice speed planning responses to exam questions. Lesson One: How do I construct What, How, Why paragraphs effectively? Lesson Two: Quotation review and revision. Create flashcards for each of the Literature texts that can be continued at home as part of revision. Lesson Three: Mini-essay challenges: plan responses for questions on the three Literature area identified for this week. Lesson Four: Language Paper One – Planning and practicing a response to Q5, worth 40 marks in your exam.
Homework – Week 1	Homework – week 2

Complete your plan for your essay writing challenge (Wednesday P5) so that you are ready to write. Lessons will be used to give guidance, but this task will rely on the strength of your revision.

Task: Starting with this extract, how does Dickens present Scrooge's attitude to charity?

Read the bullet points below and choose one of the tasks. Focus on the one you feel you need to practice:

- A full essay plan, with key quotes incorporated into a clear 3 paragraph (minimum) response
- A timed essay plan, taking no more than 10 minutes to complete the outlines of the plan

Flashcards of the key elements for this question, such as key quotes, context or analysis

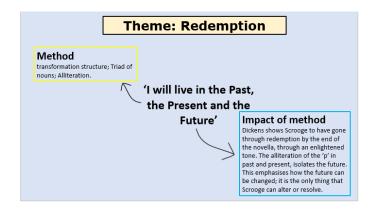
Create a bank of quotation flashcards. You need to select 2-3 quotations per the themes specified below. For each quote you need to write the method and the impact of method. An example is included below:

An Inspector Calls – Responsibility, Generations, Socialism, Capitalism, Social Class and Gender

A Christmas Carol – Redemption, Family, Poverty, Social Class, Religion, Christmas and Charity

Macbeth – Power, Gender, Appearance vs. reality, Religion, Loyalty and betrayal and supernatural

Power and Conflict – Power, conflict, nature, war, identity, loss and memory



RESOURCES

<u>Literature English Revision Guide ppt/PDF -</u> for hints, tips and supporting material

YouTube – there are a range of video resources that could support you, such as Mr Bruff's analysis videos.

Remember, just watching or reading material is not revision – do something with it to absorb the information, such as spaced retrieval (explored in the <u>Retrieval practice ppt</u>)

Revision Guide for Language

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – PLEASE READ

Notes for trial exams: In your next set of mock Literature papers, you will be answering questions on all of the texts studied:

Paper One

- A Christmas Carol (30)
- Macbeth (34)

Paper Two

- An Inspector Calls (34)
- Power and Conflict Poetry (30)
- Unseen Poetry (32)

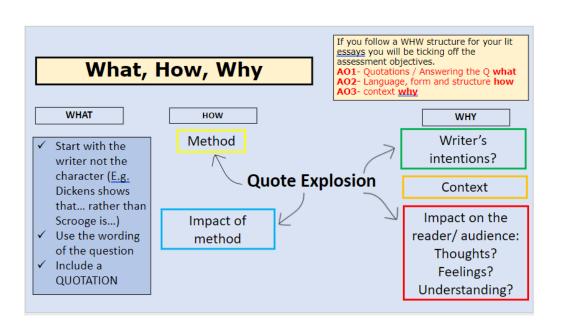
In your Language exams, you will have to answer 5 questions on both papers, both with Section A and B weighted at 40 marks (50% of the paper; 25% of your overall grade):

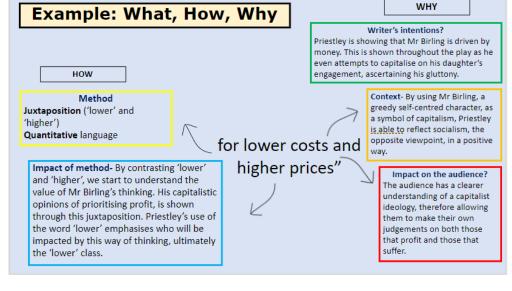
Paper One

- State four things (4)
- Language (8)
- Structure (8)
- Evaluate (20)
- Creative Writing (40)

Paper Two

- Pick four true statements (4)
- Summary (8)
- Language (12)
- Comparison (16)
- Transactional Writing (40)





How do quote explosions translate into what, how, why paragraphs?

Pay attention to the fact that the what, how and why always closely link together. A common mistake it to write a how and why that isn't linked with the what (quote).

- ☐ What AO1 F

☐ How – AO2 ☐ Why – AO3

What, How, Why

Priestley presents Mr Birling as an embodiment of a capitalist ideology. This is shown in the quotation 'for lower costs and higher prices.' Priestley uses juxtaposition, to contrast the 'lower' and 'higher' profits, to show Mr Birling's values of thought. He prioritises profit over the wellbeing of the poor. Priestley's use of quantitative language 'lower', reflects on the people who will suffer from this capitalist mindset, ultimately that being the 'lower' class. Priestley is showing that Mr Birling is driven by money: throughout the play he attempts to capitalise on his daughter's engagement. As Priestley uses Mr Birling, a self-centred, greedy character to symbolise capitalism, he therefore shows the opposite ideology, socialism, in a positive light. The audience has a clearer understanding of a capitalist viewpoint, therefore allowing them to make their own 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!

Step one - What

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

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 as a result of 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 quote you can make as close a reference to the text as you can.

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 quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations.

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 and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.

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: AO4 (4 marks)

AO4 will be assessed on Section A and Section B (question 07.1 only). The performance descriptor Marks awarded High performance: In the context of the level of demand of the question, learners spell In the context of the level of demand of the question, learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy, and use a considerable range of vocabulary and sentence structures to achieve general in the context of the level of demand of the question, learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy, and use a reasonable range of vocabulary and sentence structures; any errors do not hinder meaning

Where a candidate writes nothing or fails to meet threshold performance they should receive 0 marks

AO4 is in 'Macbeth' and 'An Inspector Calls'. An extra four marks are offered for spelling, punctuation, grammar and the use of advanced vocabulary.

- You are encouraged to use correct SPAG and aspire for higher vocabulary always. But It is extra important to proof read your 'An Inspector Calls' essay for this reason.
- 'Fancy words' exist for a reason, and using them wisely will always help your grade. Pay attention to the vocab banks for each component in this revision guide.

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