Year 9

Content, skills, objectives

Travel Writing/19th Century Non-Fiction

- Write effectively for different purposes/audiences
- Select vocabulary grammar and form which is effective for audience/purpose
- Use language and form creatively and imaginatively
- Maintain coherence across a text
- Vary sentences/vocabulary for effect
- Use a range of punctuation to clarify/enhance meaning
- Analyse writer's use of language/structure
- Explore how writers present perspectives/feelings/ideas

W1a, b, c. W3a, b, c GV1b, R1C, R2a, c, e, g

Teaching and Learning resources, keywords

- Study a range of travel texts from different times
- Concept of journeys (physical and metaphorical)
- Purpose of travel writing/understanding of different genres, styles and conventions
- Use of fact and opinion to present location
- Use of a picture to inspire writing
- balancing facts and description;
- use of sentence structures and punctuation to help build mood and description;
- use of tense and the effects; structuring a whole text;
- authorial/narrative voice creating tone to match audience and purpose;
- language/grammatical features: noun phrases, hyperbole, superlatives, comparatives, imperatives, relative clauses, rhetorical questions; adverbial phrases, prepositions, use of humour

NHTW: cacophony, beguiling, awe-inspiring, alluring (see sheet for further examples)

Resources (shared area): resource pack – Journeys, PPT resources, extracts/examples of writing, IGNITE English resources

Texts/writers to consider: Bryson, Dickens, Kate Humble, Paul Theroux, John Mandeville (see MTP for further examples)

Video resources: Simon Reeve Incredible Journeys (IPlayer), YouTube examples including Vagabrothers

Assessment

Short writing tasks using examples of travel writing as models.

Big Write tasks (see MTP) Recall/retrieval tasks; literacy starters

Key assessment writing task: developed piece of travel writing in the style of contemporary travel writer (eg Bill Bryson)

Reading assessment task: How are feelings/perspectives presented in "Accounts from the First Men on the Moon"

Writing marked using GCSE writing mark scheme, awarded mark out of 40 (relate to 4+/5+/7+ criteria) Green pen responses in exercise books.

Homework

Pupils to research places to explore in writing, find photos/images to use as inspiration for writing, annotation of travel writing texts

CEIAG
Opportunities
including roles
and
competencies

Competencies:

communication, <u>Career role/focus:</u> copy writer/advertising

HT 2 <u>Content, skills, objectives</u>

Shakespeare's Villains

- Understand literary archetypes of villains
- Conventions of characters and their roles within tragedy/comedy
- Write analytically in academic style
- Make comparisons across two texts
- Analyse how writers use language, form and structure to present character
- Explore writer's intentions through character
- Show familiarity with social/historical context in relation to character types
- Use vocabulary, sentences to create character

R1B, R2b, c, d, e, g, h, R3. W1a, b,c

Teaching and learning resources, keywords

Relevant extracts from Shakespeare plays: Henry IV, Richard III, Much Ado About Nothing, Othello

- Explore concept of heroes and villains in texts generally
- Explore traits/types of villain
- Review/synopsis of plays: create play profile
- Themes: honour, betrayal, deception, ambition,
- Conventions of genre: tragedy, comedy, history
- Dramatic techniques: soliloquy, dramatic irony, structural focus
- Writer's intention (focus on Richard III)

PPT resources relevant to study of characters (Falstaff, Richard, Iago – see MTP and group drive) Selection of youtube video clips for each play focussed on character (see MTP and group drive) NHTW: contempt, malicious, nefarious, coercive, immoral, corrupt (see sheet for further examples, differentiate as appropriate.)

Assessment

Shorter analytical pieces on individual characters initially as Big Write (e.g.: How does Shakespeare use language to present Falstaff as heroic/villainous? Why does Shakespeare present Richard as a villain?)

<u>Key reading assessment task:</u> Comparison of presentation of villains in two Shakespeare plays. (potential focus on one text for lower ability groups)

Possible writing task: description of pupil's own villain

CEIAG Opportunities including roles and competencies

Competencies:
Creativity,
literacy

Career role focus
Writing and
Publishing

Homework

Independent study of villains in film, TV, literature etc. Research on the real-life villains Shakespeare writes about. Literary reading on character archetypes/conventions of genre (British Library website)

HT 3 Content, skills, objectives Teaching and learning resources, keywords Assessment Introduction to genre (define conventions Sinister **Reading: Gothic Short Stories** See MTP for suggested Big Write ideas. settings, mystery / fear, Supernatural / paranormal CEIAG • Understand and explore conventions of activity, emotional distress / insanity, an anti-hero Shorter analysis on extracts throughout the study considers art/architecture) of the stories (see MTP) the gothic **Opportunities** Pathetic fallacy Analyse how writers use language, including roles Use of adjectives and verbs to create a structure, form and Key reading assessment: Explore how Poe presents Explore writer's intentions horrific atmosphere. Use of nouns to the theme of madness in A Tell-Tale Heart Recognise significance of social and describe the creature and his reaction to historical context it. Recognise significance of literary heritage Use of oxymoron / paradox (contrasting **Creativity and** images of the creature) • Write critically in a suitably academic style literacy Frankenstein as the anti-hero (obsessive, insane R1C, R2b, b c, d, e,f, g, h behaviour) • The Signalman: Use of adjectives / verbs **Publishing** / adverbs / noun phrases to establish mysterious / sinister atmosphere. Pathetic Fallacy Homework Sensory Language Find a film / TV show / book that fits the gothic Sentence structures conventions and explain how it fits. Make a mood Use of prepositional phrases board of gothic images, words and ideas. The Tell-Tale Heart: Repetition Exploration of insanity using the articles in shared **Juxtaposition** area: what were the two opposing views of Metaphor insanity Extracts from gothic texts, paintings and art, film clip examples (Sleepy Hollow) NHTW: transgression, ominous, hysteria, misogyny (other examples in shared area, differentiate as appropriate)

competencies

Competencies:

Career role focus:

HT4 Content, skills, objectives

Descriptive and Narrative writing – Gothic Conventions

- To explore how writers, use vocabulary, language techniques and sentence structures to create effect (NCR5b, 5c, 5d, R6a)
- To make comparison of writers' use language for effect (R6e
- To develop skills for descriptive/narrative writing including structure, vocabulary sentence construction, narrative perspective (W1, W2d, W3, W4, W6a, W6b, W6c, GV1b)
- To introduce pupils and create generic elements of Gothic Writing (W5, GV1c, GV1d, GV1e, GV1f)

Teaching and learning resources, keywords

To understanding how to introduce character and setting

To consider how to build tension and engage the reader

To explore the structure of narrative and beginnings and endings

To employ gothic literary devices into their own writing: pathetic fallacy, authorial voice, symbols and motifs, etc

Literary devices to build tone, description: pathetic fallacy, expanded noun phrases, adverbials, metaphors, symbols and motifs, narrative voice, etc

Freytag's conventions of structure: exposition, climax, denouement etc

Reading: Extracts from - *Dracula, Jane Eyre, Macy Day Parade, The Raven, Dorian Gray, Jekyll and Hyde*

Vocabulary

beguiling, palpable, macabre, skeletal, clamouring, fixation (see NHTW sheet for further examples.)

Assessment

Tests on grammar features. Range of shorter writing tasks relating to use of specific grammar and linguistic features of the genre. (Teacher modelling before writing) Use of still image and film clips to aid this

A crafted Gothic narrative Broken down into key areas of:

- Openings
- Atmosphere/setting
- Introduction of character
- Endings

Marked using GCSE Writing mark scheme. Green pen response in exercise books; modelled teacher response to guide improvements

Homework

Annotation of dystopian extracts for features. Independent writing tasks building up to main assessments.

CEIAG
Opportunities
including roles
and
competencies

Competencies: Teamwork, problem-solving

Career role focus:
Public Relations,
tourism

HT5 Content, skills, objectives

Poetry: William Blake

- Explore social and historical context (R1,2a)
- Explore and analyse range of poetic forms, language and structural techniques (R1a, R2c, d, g)
- Make critical comparisons between poems and poems across time (R2h)
- Continue to develop skills in academic writing centred around writer's intentions (W1a,b, c)
- Use poetic form, language techniques, structural techniques in their own writing (W4, 5, GV1b, c)
- Develop skills for descriptive writing (W1, W2d, W3, W4, W6a, W6b, W6c, GV1b

Teaching and learning resources, keywords

To develop ideas about the gothic and poet as voice for change which links to GCSE study of other poetry/texts.

Contextual information on French Revolution, ideas about religion and society, inequality.

Themes:

- Power and exploitation
- Corruption
- Childhood/purity
- Romanticism

Poetic form: ballad, free verse, regular stanzas, monologue

Language and structural focus: violent imagery, patriotic imagery, aural imagery, plosives, alliteration, tactile imagery, Biblical allusion, personification, enjambment, caesura, verb choices, in media res, , contrast, consonance, volta, pararhyme, quatrain, couplet, cyclical, pronouns, irony, juxtaposition, flashback, iambic pentameter

NHTW across different poems. Vocabulary for poems: Radical, hypocrisy, liberty, parody, non-conformist, social critique, morality

Assessment

Recall/retrieval tests on poetic terminology/quotation etc

Comparison of the *Chimney Sweeper* poems.

How does Blake present his dissatisfaction with the way people have to live in *London*?

Big Write tasks as identified. (e.g.: Writing in the style of Blake)

Assessment pieces marked using GCSE Lit mark scheme. Green pen response in exercise books; modelled teacher response to guide improvements

CEIAG Opportunities including roles and competencies Competencies:

Presenting, creativity

Career role focus: proof-reading, editing, publishing

<u>Homework</u>

Research on Blake/French Revolution/philosophy and beliefs, critical reading British Library website. K. Organiser work

HT6 Content, skills, objectives

Modern Drama (GCSE Literature Paper 2) An Inspector Calls

literal and inferential comprehension: understanding a word, phrase or sentence in context; exploring aspects of plot, characterisation, events and settings; distinguishing between what is stated explicitly and what is implied; explaining motivation, sequence of events

(Rn1c, R2a, c, d R3, c, GV1b, d)

critical reading: identifying the theme a; supporting a point of view by referring to evidence in the text; recognising the possibility of and evaluating different responses to a text; using understanding of writers' social, historical and cultural contexts to inform evaluation; making an informed personal response (R2c, d, e, g, R3, W1b)

evaluation of a writer's choice of vocabulary, grammatical and structural features: analysing and evaluating how language, structure, form and presentation contribute to quality and impact; using linguistic and literary terminology for such evaluation (R2a, b, g. W1b, c. GV1a, d) producing clear and coherent text: writing effectively about literature for a range of purposes such as: to describe, explain, summarise, argue, analyse and evaluate; discussing and maintaining a point of view; selecting and emphasising key points; using relevant quotation and using detailed textual references (W1a, b, c.)

Teaching and learning resources, keywords

- Biography of J B Priestley (political views etc)
- Historical context: 1912/1945, gender, class,
 Socialism/Capitalism. Link to writer's intentions
- Genre conventions: Morality play, the Whodunnit, The Unities (time place, action)
- Stagecraft (entrances, exits, time, sound= ringing, slamming props= the ring, the door, phone, furniture, lighting)
- Stage direction reflecting characters' change
- Characters' symbolic roles including Edna, Joe Meggarty
- Dramatic irony
- Critical theory: Todorov, "othering" in relation to Eva
- Foreshadowing

Themes:

- Power and exploitation
- Responsibility
- Younger/older generation
- Class/gender

<u>Vocabulary</u> (NHTW for each act) penitent, obstinate, altruistic, conceited, culpable, superficial, avaricious, omniscient, revelation

Assessment

Assessment: Knowledge recall and retrieval while reading the text including quotation revision and multiple choice questioning on plot/character/techniques

Analysis of: stage direction at beginning / Birling's presentation in act 1 (dramatic irony/rhetoric)
Comparison of Birling/Inspector's speeches

Language analysis on key scenes

Exam style questions on character and theme e.g.: Responsibility/Role of men, women/selfishness/change in attitudes

When feeding back, pupils to have good quality models to refer to. Green pen responses in exercise books independently.

<u>Homework</u>

Research on context, author, critical reading British Library website. K. Organiser work

CEIAG
Opportunities
including roles
and
competencies

Competencies: aiming high and communication

Career role/focus: Law and legal Public Relations