Subject: English	Subject Leader: Julia Haynes	Year Group: 10	AUTUMN TERM
Topic	Key Learning Points	Key Vocabulary	Assessments
To know the methods a writer uses to make social criticism.  Whole texts: 'An Inspector Calls' 'A Christmas Carol'  Poetry Anthology	'An Inspector Calls'  What social criticism is and why the play is an example of it How the audience is encouraged to react References to specific parts of the text Analysis of language and structure Link in context: 1912 and post war Understand the message and theme of the play  Poetry: What social criticism is and why the poem is an example of it References to specific parts of the text Explore how techniques are used to create meaning Link in context  'A Christmas Carol' What social criticism is and why the novel is an example of it How the reader is encouraged to react References to specific parts of the text Using quotation to support: varying length and being judicious Explain and analyse the theme Identify and explore the narrative viewpoint and structure Explore the techniques that the writer uses for impact Link in Victorian context: Victorian: personal, social, historical an cultural/literary Know how to write an introduction and conclusion Identify and explore: motif, symbolism and pathetic fallacy	Socialism Capitalism Character arc Allegory Dramatic irony Redemption Social criticism Post War consensus Person Period Purpose Reader Reason Response Resonates	Formative on going assessment of knowledge using starters and plenaries and low stakes quizzing. Timely feedback through peer/self-assessment using models and criteria and teacher 'book look'.  Summative assessment based on curriculum knowledge.  Extended writing: analytical essays  Reading: vocabulary, comprehension, inference and analysis.  Oracy: Fluency of reading to consider meaning: reading echoing

<b>Subject: English</b>	Subject Leader: Julia Haynes	Year Group: 10	SPRING TERM
Topic	Key Learning Points	Key Vocabulary	Assessments
Power  To know and analyse how writers explore themes of power	<ul> <li>Unseen Poetry and anthology poetry</li> <li>techniques used in poetry</li> <li>how to annotate a text to support literary analysis</li> <li>how to respond to an unseen poem</li> <li>how to write about poems analytically using analytical verbs</li> <li>how to include context in poetry analysis</li> <li>how to compare ideas and method</li> </ul>	Hamartia Catharsis Audience Hubris Equivocation Finale Regicide Tragic hero	Formative on going assessment of knowledge using starters and plenaries and low stakes quizzing. Timely feedback through peer/self-assessment using models and criteria and teacher 'book look'.
Whole text: 'Macbeth'  Poetry	<ul> <li>Macbeth</li> <li>understand the genre of Tragedy</li> <li>know the characterisation and plot of 'Macbeth'</li> <li>understand and explain the themes of the play</li> <li>explore power dynamics</li> <li>link contextual knowledge: Jacobean era</li> <li>how to write analytically about 'Macbeth' using analytical verbs and identifying literary and dramatic techniques</li> <li>explore the use of soliloquy, considering the impact of iambic pentameter and rhythm changes</li> <li>embedding judiciously chosen quotes to support an argument</li> <li>how to write an introduction and conclusion</li> <li>using discourse markers and topic sentences to frame an argument</li> <li>explore alternative interpretations</li> </ul>	Tragedy Soliloquy Caesura Enjambement Rhyme Rhythm	Summative assessment based on curriculum knowledge.  Extended writing: analytical essays  Reading: vocabulary, comprehension, inference and analysis.  Oracy: Fluency of reading to consider meaning and interpretation: reading echoing. Practise and perform. Stagecraft.

Subject: English	Subject Leader: Julia Haynes	Year Group: 10	SUMMER TERM
Topic	Key Learning Points	Key Vocabulary	Assessments
Using your critical voice  To know how to voice critical thought for a purpose.  Whole text: revision of all texts studied	<ul> <li>Now how to compare theme and language of poems using discourse markers</li> <li>Link in understanding of genre</li> <li>Learn quotes for all texts</li> <li>Know the context for production and reception for all texts</li> <li>Know the theme of all texts</li> <li>Explore structure and form of poetry and prose</li> <li>Practising meter in poetry out loud</li> <li>Know how to zoom into a quote to explore meaning</li> <li>Understanding biblical and mythical allusion</li> <li>Understanding time and place of poetry: including WW1 poetry and Romanticism</li> <li>How to look at the big picture and how the Literature fits into our world</li> <li>Speech: speaking and listening endorsement</li> <li>Understand and use a range of rhetorical devices to impact an audience</li> <li>Use the 7-part structure to create a speech</li> <li>Understand ways to build up a point of view, linking ideas</li> <li>Know how to create a speech with effective use of voice, pace and stress</li> </ul>	Audience Purpose Punctuation Form Structure Imagery Spotlights Provokes Introduces Challenges Constructs Exposes Rhetoric	Formative on going assessment of knowledge using starters and plenaries and low stakes quizzing. Timely feedback through peer/self-assessment using models and criteria and teacher 'book look'.  Summative assessment Literature exams: Paper 1: Macbeth and A Christmas Carol Paper 2: An Inspector Calls and Poetry  Extended writing: extended analytical essays  Reading: vocabulary, comprehension, inference and analysis.  Oracy: presentation and questions. Separate endorsement. Practising meter in poetry recitation.

#### How parents can support learning in the subject this academic year

Watch adaptations of the texts we have covered at home.

Discuss the wider themes of texts covered at home.

Visit the library and discuss reading in order to encourage personal choice.

Practise using broad vocabulary in conversation.

Read the news and discuss links to the texts we have covered.

Test the key learning points and quiz what C.O.M.P.A.S.S.; S.T.E.A.L.; PPP, RRRR and D.A.F.O.R.E.S.T. stand for.

C.O.M.P.A.S.S: Colour and contrast; onomatopoeia, metaphor, personification, pathetic fallacy, alliteration, adjectives, similes, sentences, senses (used to create setting)

D.A.F.O.R.E.S.T: direct address, alliteration, facts, opinions, repetition, rhetorical question, emotive language, statistics, triplet (all rhetorical devices used to persuade)

S.T.E.A.L: speech, thoughts, effects on others, actions. Looks (all devices a writer uses to create character)

G.A.S.E: gist, a closer look, summary, elaboration (the JMHS reading strategy)

PPP: person, purpose, period (introductions for Literature essays)

RRRR: Reader, response, reason, resonance (conclusion for Literature essays)

Recommend	led F	Read	ing

An Inspector Calls by J.B. Priestley	
A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens	
Great Expectations by Charles Dickens	
David Copperfield by Charles Dickens	
1984 by George Orwell	
Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury	
The Great Gatsby by F Scott Fitzgerald	
Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte	
Every Day by David Levithan	
Scythe by Neal Shusterman	
The Road by Cormac McCarthy	
The Shell House by Linda Newberry	

Macbeth By William Shakespeare
King Lear by William Shakespeare
Dracula by Bram Stoker
The Power by Naomi Alderman
The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins
Looking for Alaska by John Green
Brighton Rock by Graeme Green
Lord of the Flies by William Golding
The Medici Seal by Theresa Breslin
Notes on a Nervous Planet by Matt Haig
The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd

The Bell Jar by Sylvia Plath
Blood Brothers by Willy Russell
Everyday by David Levithan
Never let me Go by Kazuo Ishiguru
Rebecca by Daphne Du Maurier
The Grapes of Wrath by John Steinbeck
The Poisonwood Bible by Barbara Kingsolver
We have always lived in the Castle by Shirley
Jackson
Six of Crows by Leigh Bardugo
Maus by Art Speigelman
Purple Hibiscus by Chimamanda Ngozi Adiche

#### Points to note

We will seek to give students the opportunity to see plays and texts in action at the theatre. Students will be involved in poet and author visits throughout the year.