Year 9: English	Curriculum Intent: Students will study two plays and a collection of poetry and literature based on the themes of war and conflict. They will study a Shakespeare play as well as a modern play offering a variety of different historical contexts, settings and different genres. Through the study of poetry and literature, students are able to consider the purpose of war as well as reflecting on both historical and modern-day wars. Students will develop their debating skills as well as building of the skills of ethos, pathos and logos through speech writing. They will also develop skills to analyse language and then transfer this into essays which focus on how language is used for meaning, effects on a reader as well as to consider how the structure of a text impacts the reader. Students will explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, drawing on inferences and justifying these with evidence, focusing particularly on evaluating how authors use language, including figurative language. The learning journey will continue with the development of grammar, spelling and punctuation skills by looking at how writers manipulate grammar and punctuation to enhance meaning. Students will continue to develop their creative writing skills through description of setting, character and atmosphere by applying accurate grammar, spelling and punctuation.			
	Term 1 Term 2 Hamlet Of Mice and Men Diversity Language Viewpoints and Perspectives		Term 3 Blood Brothers Creative Writing Power and Conflict Poetry	
Reading and Writing Focus Speaking and Listening Focus	Reading: To analyse and track the protagonist, Hamlet. Write an analytical response on him.  Writing: Write and analyse an extract used in GCSE Language Paper 1.	Reading: To analyse the themes in Of Mice and Men.  Writing: Write an article on a specific topic used in GCSE Language Paper 2.	Reading: How does Willy Russell present ideas about social class?  Writing: Describe a utopia using the image below to help you or write a story set in a dystopian world.  Reading: Retention Quiz from poems studied so far.	
Topic Titles (in order of delivery)	<ul> <li>Act 1 Scene 1 and context Whoosh Act 1 Scene 1 Ghost Act 1 Scene 2 Monarchy The Hate U Q1 – Q4 analysis Refugee Boy Q1 – Q4 analysis The Kite Runner Q1 – Q4 analysis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Introduction</li> <li>Context</li> <li>Description         Chapter 1</li> <li>Introduction         to Lennie</li> <li>Chapter 2</li> <li>Curley         and         perspectives</li> <li>Rhetorical         devices</li> <li>Homework</li> <li>Stereotypes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prologue</li> <li>Context</li> <li>Stage direction</li> <li>Whoosh!</li> <li>Mrs Johnstone</li> <li>Superstition</li> <li>Remains</li> <li>The Charge of the Light Brigade</li> <li>Comparison of Remains and COTLB</li> <li>War photographer</li> </ul>	

and Claudius Context Context Act 1 Scene 2 Hamlet's soliloquy Hamlet writing Act 1 scene 3 Ophelia Act 1 Scene 4 - 5 significances of ghost Ghost analytical writing Act 2 Scene 1 revenge tragedy play Madness Act 3 Scene 1 Ophelia Act 3 Scene 1 Ophelia Act 3 Scene 1 To Be or Not to be' Act 3 Scene 3 Claudius Guilt Act 3 Hamlet's soliloquy and revenge Hamlet analytical writing Act 4 Scene 1-3	<ul> <li>Slim analysis</li> <li>Chapter 3</li> <li>Chapter 4</li> <li>Crooks</li> <li>Chapter 5</li> <li>Curley's Wife</li> <li>Chapter 6</li> <li>Ending</li> <li>Analysis of George</li> <li>Atmosphere</li> <li>American Dream</li> <li>Assessment Prep</li> <li>Assessment</li> <li>Feedback</li> <li>Writing a letter</li> <li>Youth violence</li> <li>Letter on celebrities</li> <li>Retention quiz</li> <li>Article writing</li> <li>Speech introduction</li> <li>Planning speech</li> <li>Assessment prep</li> <li>Assessment</li> <li>Feedback</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Comparison of boys</li> <li>Dramatic devices</li> <li>Mrs Lyons</li> <li>Act 2 and motifs</li> <li>Social class</li> <li>Mickey and Edward</li> <li>Madness and fate</li> <li>Money</li> <li>Ending</li> <li>Assessment prep</li> <li>Assessment</li> <li>Introduction to dystopia</li> <li>Sensory language</li> <li>Planning and writing</li> <li>Flashbacks</li> <li>Speed writing</li> <li>Imagination station</li> <li>Descriptive writing</li> <li>Narrative viewpoints</li> <li>Dual narrative</li> <li>Tenses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Comparison of WP and Remains</li> <li>Bayonet Charge</li> <li>Comparison of BC and COLTB</li> <li>Exposure</li> <li>Comparison of Exposure and WP</li> <li>Retention quiz</li> </ul>
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Vocabulary	hero, primogeniture, omniscient, omnipotent, benevolent, tension, static, madness, dynamic, usurp, fealty, loyalty, catalyst, prophetic, patriarchy, Machiavellian, traitor, treason, subverted, vulnerable, tragic, flaw, fate, delusion, deception, guilt, tragedy, iambic pentameter, prose, the Great Chain of Being, the Divine Right of Kings, dramatic irony, symbolism, motif, proxemics, pathetic fallacy, foreshadowing, stage directions,	language, evaluate, diversity.	describe, structure, language, discrimination, outsiders, itinerant, transient, masculinity, inferiority complex, idyllic, male gaze, femme fatale, symbolism, motif, novella, foreshadowing, cyclical structure, focus, shift.	imperative, credibility, influence, manipulate, ethos, logos, pathos.	Thatcherism, social class, responsibility, morality, contrast, superstition, represents, childhood, juxtaposition, decimalisation, significant, adolescence, madness, fate, criminalise, climax, prologue, stage directions, symbolism, motif, play, foreshadowing, cyclical structure, dramatic irony, Utopia, dystopia, sensory, tone, atmosphere, planning, narrative, viewpoints, dual narrative, tenses,	oppressed, dominate, hostile, sublime, foreboding, tyrannical, hubris, transient, patriotism, incessant, indoctrination, deception, patriotism, acquiescent, futile, corruption, destruction, camaraderie, dominant, transient, endure, persevere, formative, resistant, fearful, judgement, prejudice, trauma, subsequently, overall, simultaneously, clearly, ultimately, despite, although, contrastingly, conversely, maintains,

Grammar, punctuation and spelling	aside, foil, trochaic tetrameter, protagonist, antagonist, rhyming, rhythm, blank verse, imagery, epithet, allusion, didactic, hubris, hamartia, passenger, agent, soliloquy.  Why do the writers vary and break the rules on grammar?	Why do the writers use dialect? How does punctuation exemplify this?	<ul> <li>Shakespeare's language and use of grammar</li> <li>Play writing styles</li> </ul>	• The use of punctuation and grammar to deliver the correct style of writing and tone.	Looking at the use of dialect in the play.     To explore dystopian styles of writing and use of grammar.     Spelling	highlights, signifies, suggests, implies, cyclical, contrast, mirroring, oxymoron, juxtaposition, phonetic spelling, colloquial, assonance, sibilance, fricative, plosive, extended metaphor, meter, couplet, tercet, quatrain, caesura, enjambment, Post-Colonial lens  Analyse the poetic structures and how they use grammar and punctuation for this effect.
	Reading: Selection	Writing: Analyse	Reading: Analyse an	Writing: Write an	tests. <b>Reading:</b> How does	Reading: Retention
	of poetry across the theme of love and	the language used	extract on Hamlet.	article on a specific	Willy Russell	Quiz from poems studied so far.
	relationships.	in an extract from 'Of Mice and Men'.	How does	topic used in GCSE Language Paper 2.	present ideas about social class?	studied so far.
Assessment	. stationionipo.	2111100 0110111	Shakespeare present		220.400.	
Assessment	Using the poem	How does the writer	Hamlet as a troubled	Homework has no	Writing: Describe a	
	'Winter Swans'	use language to	character?	value. Some	utopia using the	
	explore how the	describe the bunkhouse?		students get it done for them; some	image below to help you or write a	
	poet presents romantic feelings.	Dunknouse:		don't do it at all.	story set in a	
	. sinding roomings.			Students should be	dystopian world.	

	relaxing their free	
	time.	
	Write an article	
	explaining your	
	point of view.	