



Year	Context	Key Knowledge and Concepts
7	<p>The Spoils of War?</p> <p>Private Peaceful War Horse extract</p> <p>War poetry (coincide with History)</p> <p>Letters, diaries and correspondences from the era</p> <p>Dulce et Decorum Est (Wilfred Owen)</p> <p>Who's For the Game (Jessie Pope)</p> <p>The Soldier (Rupert Brooke)</p> <p>The Mother (Mary Herschel-Clarke)</p> <p>9 Weeks</p>	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Authors sometimes use unreliable narrators to challenge the readers' perception of what is happening * Unreliable narrators are sometimes used to challenge the readers' perspective and their point of view * An unreliable narrator can be used to challenge the readers' understanding of the narration, their perception of the narrative reality and their window into the narration * Flashbacks can be used as framing devices in nonlinear narratives * First person narration enhances the authenticity of the narration – the reader assumes that what they are saying is the truth * Multiple perspectives help to challenge the authenticity of the first-person narrator and therefore the impact on the reader <p>Non-Fiction:</p> <p>Diaries from World War 1 Letters from World War 1 Correspondences from World War 1 Newspaper articles (historical) Biographies of War Poems</p> <p>Language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Prepositions; adverbials; active and passive voice;



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7	<p>Knights in shining armour? (2 weeks)</p> <p>The Lady of Shallott – Alfred, Lord Tennyson</p> <p>Fafnir and the Knights – Stevie Smith</p> <p>A Twist in the Tale (2 weeks)</p> <p>The Ballad of Charlotte Dymond – Charles Causley</p> <p>Miller’s End – Charlotte Causley</p>	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Key words and phrases can be used to challenge preconceived notions * A stereotype is a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea *Language choices are used to suggest to the reader that all is not what it seems *Poems can use language conventions such as irony to twist the reader’s expectations or challenge the reader’s expectations *A stanza is any grouping of words in a poetic composition *A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounds in the final stressed syllables and any following syllables of two or more words * A metre is a unit of rhythm in poetry – the pattern of the beats <p>Non fiction: Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Readers form an opinion based on what they have read and the perspective they bring to the writing
7	<p>Spiritual vs. Magical</p>	<p>✓ TBC for 2021-2022</p>



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7	<p>The problem with Shakespeare</p> <p>Macbeth (6 weeks)</p>	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Shakespearean language differs to modern English *Shakespeare has its own deliberate rhythm and structure *Multiple plots engage the reader through a complex narrative before being pulled together through the resolution *Beliefs and values influence the context for writing *Misunderstanding can be used to create humour *The unexpected can be used to challenge preconceptions *Language changes over time *Shakespeare has left a legacy in our language <p>Non-Fiction:</p> <p>Discussion – How accessible is Macbeth to audiences today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Causal and comparative links are used to relate information and justification of information *Impersonal language is used to communicate objectively *Generalisers are used to infer from a general principle from particular facts or instances *Technical language is used for authenticity <p>Language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Complex sentences; apostrophes; comparatives and superlatives
7	<p>Dystopian Times (9)</p> <p>Thomas Moore Extracts Orwell – 1984 Extracts Hunger Games Extracts Magician’s nephew, CS Lewis – Extracts The Time Machine, H.G. Wells</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Effective description helps create a believable fictional world ✓ Fiction can function as an effective mirror that either reflects or distorts the real world ✓ Fiction – specifically Science Fiction - has a role in offering a critique on our world and social and political commentary ✓ Language is used deliberately by authors to make commentary, either literally or figuratively ✓ Science Fiction can manipulate the reader into agreeing or disagreeing with political ideologies and can influence and challenge the way in which the reader thinks <p>Non Fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Journalistic writing ✓ Blogs and Vlogs ✓ Biographies of famous authors (Orwell, Wells, Lewis) <p>Language:</p>



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ENGLISH

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		✓ compound complex sentences; semi colons, colons for lists



<p>8</p>	<p>Challenging Values The Shadow Men – L.J. Smith (extract) The Old Man and the Sea – Ernest Hemingway (extract) Lady Chatterley’s Lover – D.H. Lawrence (extract) Isaac Asimov – A Boys Best Friend The Restaurant at the End of the Universe – Douglas Adams A Vendetta – Guy de Maupassant 15 weeks</p>	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Writers use irony and satire to convince the reader of a certain point of view✓ Empathetic writing can be used to manipulate the emotions of the reader✓ Irony is the expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect✓ Satire is the use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices, particularly in the context of contemporary politics and other topical issues✓ Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another <p>Non Fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Persuasive arguments analysis –✓ Arguments are evidence based and evidence is quoted to underpin arguments✓ Powerful and precise language is used to manipulate the reader’s emotions✓ Include a call for a judgement to be made (right or wrong, good or bad)✓ Rhetorical devices are used to persuade or subtly influence the reader✓ Anaphora is repetition of words or phrases at the beginning of sentences and is used for emphasis <p>Language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Colons for emphasis✓ Emphasis on key words (italics, underlining, bold) to highlight the importance to the reader
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8	<p>Poetry Old and New Samuel Taylor Coleridge Percy Shelley Mary Lamb William Blake</p> <p>4 Weeks</p>	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Language choices ✓ Poetry is the expression of feelings and ideas given intensity by the use of distinctive and deliberate style and rhythm ✓ Romantic poetry is the poetry of sentiments, poetry and imagination ✓ Romantic poetry often uses nature to symbolise and evoke emotion ✓ Poets use metaphorical imagery ✓ Structural choices ✓ There are poetic conventions – onset, rhyme, stanza, metre, caesura, enjambment ✓ Regular and irregular rhyming and metre creates impact on the reader ✓ Apostrophes are used for omission to make the words fit the rhythm <p>Language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SPAG is manipulated for intensity
8	<p>Sympathy for Monsters Great Expectations, Charles Dickens</p> <p>Pygmalion, George Bernard Shaw</p> <p>Frankenstein, Mary Shelley</p> <p>9 weeks</p>	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Authors construct narratives that require the reader to question moral and ethical dilemmas *Authors use language to influence how a reader feels about a character *Authors expect readers to understand how events in characters life might impact on their actions – this creates empathy *Authors can use interactions with other characters in the text to convey a characters’ flaws *Deliberate language choice in playscripts is the main vehicle for exposing a characters’ flaws <p>Non-Fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biography • Play reviews • Historical reports



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		<p>Language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Finite and non-finite verbs; non-finite clauses; verbless clauses; Participles; hyphens; dashes; Transitive and intransitive verbs;
8	<p>The problem with Shakespeare</p> <p>Macbeth (6 weeks)</p> <p>For 2021-2022 only due to missed coverage during COVID</p>	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Shakespearean language differs to modern English *Shakespeare has its own deliberate rhythm and structure *Multiple plots engage the reader through a complex narrative before being pulled together through the resolution *Beliefs and values influence the context for writing *Misunderstanding can be used to create humour *The unexpected can be used to challenge preconceptions *Language changes over time *Shakespeare has left a legacy in our language <p>Non-Fiction:</p> <p>Discussion – How accessible is Macbeth to audiences today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Causal and comparative links are used to relate information and justification of information *Impersonal language is used to communicate objectively *Generalisers are used to infer from a general principle from particular facts or instances *Technical language is used for authenticity <p>Language:</p> <p>Complex sentences; apostrophes; comparatives and superlatives</p>
8	<p>Influencers (4)</p> <p>Speeches</p> <p>Martin Luther King</p> <p>Charlie Chaplin (The Great Dictator)</p> <p>Winston Churchill</p> <p>Malala Yousafzai</p>	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rhetorical questions act as an effective hook to engage your reader ✓ Triples (rule of three) help to emphasise a point or underscore an argument ✓ A rational voice helps to convince the listener of the legitimacy of a point of view ✓ Emotive and evocative language can be an effective means of enhancing the persuasiveness of a speech <p>Non Fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Biography



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ENGLISH

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	Greta Thunberg	✓ Obituaries Language: ✓ sentence adverbials; nominalisations