

# GCSE English Language and Literature

What is on the exams?

## EDUQAS GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Code	Activity	Assessment method	Value
Component 1	<b>Section A:</b> Reading 20 <sup>th</sup> century unseen prose <b>Section B:</b> Prose Writing	1 hour & 45 mins exam	40%
Component 2	<b>Section A:</b> Reading Non-fiction <b>Section B:</b> Two non-fiction/ persuasive writing tasks	2 hour Exam	60%

## EDUQAS GCSE ENGLISH LITERATURE

Code	Activity	Assessment method	Value
Paper 1	<b>Section A: (20%) Shakespeare - Romeo and Juliet</b> One extract question and one essay question based on the reading of a Shakespeare text <b>Section B: (20%) Poetry from 1789 to the present day</b> Two questions based on poems from the WJEC Poetry Anthology, one of which involves comparison.	2 hour exam	40%
Paper 2	<b>Section A: (20%) Post 1914 Prose/Drama</b> <i>An Inspector Calls</i> (Priestley) One source-based question <b>Section B: (20%) 19<sup>th</sup> Century Prose - A Christmas Carol</b> (Dickens) One source-based question <b>Section C (20%) Unseen Poetry</b> Two questions on unseen poems, one of which involves comparison.	2 hours & 30 mins exam	60%

## How parents and students can help

- Helping to be organised. There will be a lot of work/ books/ paper/ flashcards to keep safe so be prepared for this.
- Support learning by using GCSE Pod/ Century Tech/ Seneca/ BBC Bitesize and revision guides.
- See the list of poems and poets below. Knowing a little about the poets and the context is extremely helpful.

1. *The Manhunt* Simon Armitage
2. *Sonnet 43* Elizabeth Barrett Browning
3. *London* William Blake
4. *The Soldier* Rupert Brooke
5. *She Walks in Beauty* Lord Byron
6. *Living Space* Imtiaz Dharker
7. *As Imperceptibly as Grief* Emily Dickinson
8. *Cozy Apologia* Rita Dove
9. *Valentine* Carol Ann Duffy
10. *A Wife in London* Thomas Hardy
11. *Death of a Naturalist* Seamus Heaney
12. *Hawk Roosting* Ted Hughes
13. *To Autumn* John Keats
14. *Afternoons* Philip Larkin
15. *Dulce et Decorum Est* Wilfred Owen
16. *Ozymandias* Percy Bysshe Shelley
17. *Mametz Wood* Owen Sheers
18. Excerpt from *The Prelude* William Wordsworth

- Study guides – below.



## **“The Dirty Thirty!”**

**Make sure you can spell these words!**

- 1. accommodation**
- 2. appalled**
- 3. beautiful**
- 4. because**
- 5. beginning**
- 6. believe**
- 7. business**
- 8. ceiling**
- 9. decided**
- 10. definitely**
- 11. disappear**
- 12. disappointed**
- 13. embarrass**
- 14. extremely**
- 15. friend**
- 16. immediately**
- 17. minute**
- 18. necessary**
- 19. neighbour**
- 20. nervous**
- 21. opportunity**
- 22. persuade**
- 23. queue**
- 24. quiet**
- 25. quite**
- 26. receive**
- 27. separate**
- 28. sincerely**
- 29. surprised**
- 30. until**

# Terminology

<b>Alliteration</b>	The repetition of the same consonant sound, especially at the beginning of words
<b>Ambiguity</b>	Use of language where the meaning is unclear or has two or more possible meanings or interpretations. It could be created by a weakness in the writer's expression, but it is more likely it is a deliberate device used by the writer to create layers of meaning
<b>Assonance</b>	The repetition of similar vowel sounds
<b>Colloquial</b>	Ordinary, everyday speech and language
<b>Connotation</b>	An implication or association attached to a word or phrase. It is suggested or felt rather than being explicit
<b>Diction</b>	The choice of words a writer uses. Another word for "vocabulary"
<b>Empathy</b>	A feeling on the part of the reader of sharing the particular experience being described by the character or writer
<b>Enjambment</b>	A line of verse that flows on into the next line without a pause
<b>Figurative language</b>	Language that is symbolic or metaphorical and not meant to be taken literally
<b>Hyperbole</b>	Extreme exaggeration and is used to make a strong point.
<b>Imagery</b>	The use of words to create a picture or "image" in the mind of the reader. Images can relate to any of the senses, not just sight
<b>Internal rhyme</b>	Rhyming words within a line rather than at the end of lines
<b>Irony</b>	At its simplest level, it means saying one thing while meaning another. It occurs where a word or phrase has one surface meaning but another contradictory, possibly opposite meaning is implied. Irony is often confused with sarcasm. <b>Sarcasm</b> is spoken, relying on the tone of voice and is much more blunt than irony
<b>Metaphor</b>	A comparison of one thing to another to make the description more vivid. The metaphor actually states that one thing is another.
<b>Metre</b>	The regular use of unstressed and stressed syllables in poetry
<b>Onomatopoeia</b>	The use of words whose sounds copies the thing or process they describe
<b>Personification</b>	The attribution of human feelings, emotions, or sensations to an inanimate object. Personification is a type of metaphor where human qualities are given to things or abstract ideas.
<b>Protagonist</b>	The main character or speaker in a poem, monologue, play or story
<b>Pun</b>	A play on words that have similar sounds but quite different meanings
<b>Rhyme</b>	Corresponding sounds in words, usually at the end of each line, but not always
<b>Rhyme scheme</b>	The pattern of rhymes in a poem
<b>Rhythm</b>	The 'movement' of the poem as created through the meter and the way that language is stressed within the poem
<b>Satire</b>	The highlighting or exposing of human failings or foolishness through ridiculing them. Satire can range from being gentle and light to extremely biting and bitter in tone
<b>Simile</b>	The comparison of one thing to another in order to make the description more vivid
<b>Sonnet</b>	A fourteen-line poem, usually with 10 syllables in each line. There are several ways in which the lines can be organised, but they often consist of an octave and a sestet
<b>Stanza</b>	The blocks of lines into which a poem is divided. [Sometimes these are, less precisely, referred to as verses, which can lead to confusion as poetry is sometimes called 'verse']
<b>Structure</b>	The way a poem or play or other piece of writing has been put together
<b>Symbol</b>	Like the use of images, symbols present things which represent something else. In very simple terms, a red rose can be used to symbolise love; distant thunder can symbolise approaching trouble. Symbols can be very subtle and multi-layered in their significance