## **Curriculum Knowledge Map 2024-25**





Year 11	AUTUMN	
Topics	LANGUAGE REVISION	LITERATURE REVISION
Declarative What should they know?	<ul> <li>An understanding of the English department's step by step approach to each of the language questions across both papers.</li> <li>An understanding of how to maximise the number of marks they can get across both papers by using their time strategically.</li> <li>An understanding of wider themes and messages that run through both fiction and non-fiction extracts.</li> <li>How to explore nuance in a text and how to therefore comment on writer's viewpoints and attitudes.</li> <li>How the time in which something was written can influence the attitudes of the writer and intended reader.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A strong knowledge and ability to recall the plot and key events of each literature text studied: JEKYLL &amp; HYDE, MACBETH, LORD OF THE FLIES and LOVE AND RELATIONSHIPS POETRY CLUSTER.</li> <li>The key themes of each of the literature text studied, including duality, repression, reputation, good vs evil, Kingship, religion, masculinity, love, obsession, marriage and class.</li> <li>The wider messages, historical context (including knowledge of the author) and big ideas explored within each of the literature texts studied.</li> <li>Key information about each of the core characters within each literature texts: their personality, their actions, how they change, what the writer uses them to represent.</li> <li>An outline of what each of the 15 anthology poems is about, which poems compare best with others and a core bank of remembered references.</li> <li>What features of a poem to study: content, language, imagery, form, feelings</li> </ul>
Procedural What should they be able to do?	Primary focus: Analysis  To confidently layer multiple insightful inferences when analysing the effects of language choices in fiction and non-fiction extracts.  To confidently layer multiple insightful inferences when analysing the effects of structural choices in fiction and non-fiction extracts.  To evaluate the overall impact of a writer's choices with focus on specific statement to hinge analysis.  To compare attitudes, perspectives and methods used across two non-fiction texts.  Secondary focus: Writing  To consciously craft effective descriptions using an image or specific idea as a stimulus  To create and sustain compelling narratives.  To sustain a well-informed argument and consciously craft devices for effect.  To confidently blend discursive and descriptive devices.  To consciously use grammar for effect.	Primary focus: Language Analysis  Confidently layer their analysis when exploring the author or poet's specific language choices, exploring insightful, connected ideas.  Secondary focus: Structural Analysis  Exploration of the structure of the plot and the significance of the author or poet's structural choices and how these support the language choices in terms of messages/big ideas of the novel.
Disciplinary	Judicious, conscious crafting, focus and shift, evaluate, perspective, summarise succinctly, synthesis	Democracy, institutional, descent, etiquette, repression, evolution, fortitude, subservient, virtuous
Literacy(Tier 3 Vocab)		
Assessment	1. A whole class teacher assessed Language Paper 1 Question 4 (evaluation).     2. A teacher assessed Language Paper 2 Question 3 (language analysis).     3. A peer assessed Language Paper 1 Question 5 (discursive writing).	4. COLLEGE ENTRY EXAMS: Full Language Paper 1 & 2 (teacher assessed)  5. A peer assessed literature essay.
Diversity	A wide range of fiction and non-fiction extracts have been chosen by authors from a wide range of different backgrounds. We have used materials from Penguin's Lit in Colour campaign when exploring fiction extracts and have ensured diversity in our modern non-fiction viewpoint writing and spent time researching different voices in pre 19 <sup>th</sup> century non-fiction.	Exploration of key moments in history, such as colonialism and the Victorian class divides, and the impact that contextual circumstances such as these had on authors' writing of our chosen novels and poems







Year 11	SPRING	
Topics	LANGUAGE & LITERATURE REVISION	LANGUAGE & LITERATURE REVISION
Declarative What should they know?	EANGUAGE     The command verbs: evaluate, summarise, compare perspectives, analyse.     A comprehensive range of language and structural choices a writer can make, including their technical name.     Time management strategies when responding to texts in timed conditions.     What makes a strong reference choice?  LITERATURE     A strong knowledge and ability to recall the plot and key events of each literature text studied.     The key themes of each of the literature text studied.     The wider messages, historical context (including knowledge of the author) and big ideas explored within each of the literature texts studied.	The conventions of a formal letter, article, speech and leaflet.     What tone is and how writers use this to express their views?     What a contained piece of narrative or descriptive writing looks like.     What it means to be an active reader, what effective annotations look like and what effective planning strategies can aid responses.  LITERATURE     Key information about each of the core characters within each literature texts: their personality, their actions, how they change, what the writer uses them to represent.     An outline of what each of the 15 anthology poems is about, which poems compare best with others and a core bank of remembered references.     What features of a poem to study: content, language, imagery, form, feelings
Procedural What should they be able to do?	Retrieve information.     Analyse the effects of language and structural choices.     Support their ideas with well-chosen evidence and use accurate subject terminology.     Form opinions on a text and evaluate interpretations.     Plan a well-structured piece of descriptive/narrative writing.     Use language devices and vocabulary consciously for effect.  LITERATURE     Write a formal extended essay (that requires writing stamina) that introduces a clear idea and draws upon a strong knowledge of the text.     Place an extract from a text and make meaningful links between an extract and the rest of the text.     Filter their knowledge of a whole text to decide which pieces of knowledge best answer the examination question set.     Give supportive and detailed references from a text	<ul> <li>LANGUAGE</li> <li>Express their own views on a range of different topics in a clear and imaginative way.</li> <li>Use spelling, punctuation and grammar to a highly accurate standard and edit their work when proof reading.</li> <li>Identify and explain the views of different writers.</li> <li>Summarise key information and form inferences about a given topic in a text.</li> <li>Compare the ideas and views within two different non-fiction texts.</li> <li>LITERATURE</li> <li>Offer layers of analysis when explaining a writer's choice of methods and their effect</li> <li>Make meaningful links to context that adds to &amp; aids the ideas and analysis within their essay.</li> <li>Read unseen poem for meaning and compare the methods and effects of two linked poems.</li> <li>Choose a second anthology poem to make a clear comparison of themes and ideas between their choice and a named poem.</li> </ul>
Disciplinary	Barbarity, contemptuous, abhorrence, urban terror, morality, conscious, apparition, conjunctions of similarity and difference (similarly, likewise, whereas and conversely)	Prophetic, conspirator, manipulation, requited/unrequited, cultural assimilation, double entendre, layering analysis, comparative conjunctions and "blending" devices.
Literacy(Tier 3 Vocab)		
Assessment	LIT MOCK EXAMS: Literature Paper 1 (teacher assessed).     LIT MOCK EXAMS: Literature Paper 2 (teacher assessed).     A peer assessed Language Paper 2 Question 4 (comparison).	4. MARCH MOCK EXAMS: Full Language Paper 1 & 2 (teacher assessed) 5. A peer assessed literature essay.
Diversity	Whilst examination texts are predetermined by our exam board, we use unseen poetry to offer a varied diet of diverse writers. Students are introduced to some post-colonial criticism when challenging some representations in our modern novel and we regularly consider modern adaptations and what themes and wider ideas still speak to students today in our Shakespeare and pre 19 <sup>th</sup> century novel.	This SOW has a variety of writers linking to the themes and wider ideas being explored across the topic, and the home learning includes students reading and responding of some more diverse, thematically linked extracts.







Year 11	SUMMER	
Topics	FINAL LANGUAGE & LITERATURE REVISION	
Declarative What should they know?	<ul> <li>LANGUAGE</li> <li>The command verbs: evaluate, summarise, compare perspectives, analyse.</li> <li>A comprehensive range of language and structural choices a writer can make, including their technical name.</li> <li>Time management strategies when responding to texts in timed conditions.</li> <li>What makes a strong reference choice?</li> <li>The conventions of a formal letter, article, speech and leaflet.</li> <li>What tone is and how writers use this to express their views and what a contained piece of narrative or descriptive writing looks like.</li> <li>What it means to be an active reader, what effective annotations look like and what effective planning strategies can aid response.</li> <li>LITERATURE</li> <li>A strong knowledge and ability to recall the plot and key events of each literature text studied.</li> <li>The key themes of each of the literature text studied.</li> <li>The wider messages, historical context (including knowledge of the author) and big ideas explored within each of the literature texts studied.</li> <li>Key information about each of the core characters within each literature texts: their personality, their actions, how they change, what the writer uses them to represent.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>An outline of what each of the 15 anthology poems is about, which poems compare best with others and a core bank of remembered references.</li> <li>What features of a poem to study: content, language, imagery, form, feelings.</li> </ul>	
Procedural What should they be able to do?	LANGUAGE  Retrieve information and analyse the effects of language and structural choices and support their ideas with well-chosen evidence and use accurate subject terminology.  Form opinions on a text and evaluate interpretations.  Plan a well-structured piece of descriptive/narrative writing and use language devices and vocabulary consciously for effect.  Express their own views on a range of different topics in a clear and imaginative way.  Use spelling, punctuation and grammar to a highly accurate standard and edit their work when proof reading.  Identify and explain the views of different writers and summarise key information and form inferences about a given topic in a text.  Compare the ideas and views within two different non-fiction texts.  LITERATURE  Write a formal extended essay (that requires writing stamina) that introduces a clear idea and draws upon a strong knowledge of the text.  Place an extract from a text and make meaningful links between an extract and the rest of the text.  Filter their knowledge of a whole text to decide which pieces of knowledge best answer the examination question set.  Give supportive and detailed references from a text and offer layers of analysis when explaining a writer's choice of methods and their effect.  Make meaningful links to context that adds to and aids the ideas and analysis within their essay.  Read an unseen poem for meaning and compare the methods and effects of two linked poems.  Choose a second anthology poem to make a clear comparison of themes and ideas between their choice and a named poem.	
Disciplinary Literacy (Tier 3 Vocab)	Insidious, predisposition, microcosm, antithesis, Gothic, unorthodox, zeitgeist, endeavour, audacity, treason.	
Assessment	1. A teacher assessed literature essay. 2. A teacher assessed language essay.	
Diversity	This entire unit has been designed to include a vast range of voices, perspectives and cultures through the text choices included as part of the revision unit	