

		Year 10	Year 11
Autumn 1	Content (Why)	Study <i>An Inspector Calls</i> and three Power and Conflict poems— <i>Exposure</i> , <i>Storm on the Island</i> and <i>The Prelude</i> —exploring how writers use characters, language, structure, form and context to communicate ideas about social responsibility, power, conflict, nature and human vulnerability.	Develop the knowledge and skills required for GCSE English Language Paper 2, analysing and comparing unseen non-fiction texts and producing persuasive viewpoint writing for a specific purpose, audience and form.
	Content (What)	This unit prepares pupils for GCSE English Literature by developing the knowledge and analytical skills required to respond to both drama and poetry. Pupils develop their ability to construct clear arguments, analyse writers' choices, use context effectively and compare different perspectives and ideas.	This unit prepares pupils for the demands of GCSE English Language by developing their ability to interpret, analyse, compare and critically evaluate non-fiction texts, alongside crafting clear, persuasive and accurately written responses. It consolidates key reading and writing skills and provides direct preparation for the November mock examinations.
	Acquire (Knowledge)	- Writers use characters, language, structure and form to communicate ideas, with Priestley exploring social responsibility and the poets exploring the power of nature and human vulnerability. - Context influences how texts can be interpreted, including Priestley's social and political ideas and the different experiences and perspectives represented within the poetry. - Effective GCSE analytical writing requires a clear thesis and developed argument, supported by precise textual evidence and close analysis of the writer's choices.	- Unseen non-fiction texts communicate different ideas and perspectives, and writers use language and structure deliberately to influence their audiences. - Effective reading responses require identification, interpretation, comparison and evaluation, using precise and relevant textual evidence to support ideas. - Effective viewpoint writing requires a clear central argument, with purposeful structure, appropriate tone and register, varied sentence structures, ambitious vocabulary and accurate spelling and punctuation.
	Apply (Skills)	Construct developed GCSE-style analytical responses, using clear arguments, precise textual evidence, relevant contextual knowledge and close analysis of language, structure and form to explain how writers communicate their ideas and influence the reader.	Analyse, compare and evaluate writers' ideas, perspectives, language and structural choices across unseen non-fiction texts, selecting and synthesising relevant evidence, and plan and produce a coherent, persuasive viewpoint response using deliberate sentence construction and appropriate tone, style and register.
Autumn 2	Content (Why)	Study Charles Dickens' <i>A Christmas Carol</i> and three Power and Conflict poems— <i>The Charge of the Light Brigade</i> , <i>London</i> and <i>Checking Out Me History</i> —exploring how writers present ideas about poverty, charity,	Prepare for GCSE English Literature mock examinations by revisiting <i>An Inspector Calls</i> , focusing on abuse of power and key characters, alongside revising Power and Conflict poetry and developing skills for responding to

		redemption, power, authority and society.	unseen poetry.
	Content (What)	This unit develops pupils' confidence in GCSE English Literature by building on their analytical writing and applying it to extract-to-whole-text questions and comparative poetry. Pupils explore how writers use literature to challenge social inequality and the misuse of power while developing the ability to integrate textual evidence, context and writer's methods into developed arguments.	This unit consolidates pupils' knowledge and analytical skills across the GCSE Literature course and prepares them to apply these independently under examination conditions. It develops confidence in constructing comparative arguments, selecting precise evidence and analysing both studied and unseen texts.
	Acquire (Knowledge)	• Dickens uses characters, themes and narrative structure to explore charity, poverty and redemption, challenging social inequality and encouraging greater social responsibility. • The poets present different perspectives on authority and society, exploring the consequences when those in positions of power fail to consider the needs and experiences of individuals. • Effective GCSE analysis connects textual evidence, writer's methods and context, requiring pupils to develop a clear argument and explain how language, structure and form communicate ideas.	• Priestley uses characters and dramatic methods to explore power, responsibility and inequality, with Mrs Birling, Eric and Gerald providing contrasting perspectives on the abuse and consequences of power. • Power and Conflict poetry presents different perspectives on conflict, authority, society and human experience, with poets using language, structure and form to communicate their ideas. • Unseen poetry requires transferable analytical skills, including identifying meaning, analysing language and structure, comparing poems and supporting interpretations with precise textual evidence.
	Apply (Skills)	Construct developed GCSE-style analytical and comparative responses, analysing extracts and connecting them to the wider text, while comparing poetic perspectives and using precise evidence, relevant context and close analysis of language, structure and form to explain writers' ideas and intentions.	Apply knowledge of <i>An Inspector Calls</i> and Power and Conflict poetry to GCSE-style questions, constructing clear analytical and comparative arguments supported by precise evidence, while independently analysing and comparing unseen poetry using relevant terminology and writer's methods.
Spring 1	Content (Why)	Develop the knowledge and skills required for GCSE English Language Paper 1 by analysing unseen fiction and producing creative writing, alongside studying <i>Remains</i> , <i>Bayonet Charge</i> and <i>War Photographer</i> to explore the impact of conflict on those who experience war.	Revise GCSE English Language Paper 1 reading and creative writing skills alongside <i>Macbeth</i> , focusing on Lady Macbeth and the themes of ambition, guilt, gender and tragic downfall, and A Christmas Carol, focusing on the writer's message.
	Content (What)	This unit consolidates pupils' reading, analytical and creative writing skills and prepares them to respond confidently to the demands of the GCSE Language Paper 1 examination. The poetry study broadens pupils' understanding of	This unit consolidates pupils' examination skills and prepares them for mock examinations by revisiting the demands of both Language and Literature. It strengthens pupils' ability to analyse unseen fiction and craft

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		conflict and develops their ability to analyse language, structure, form and context, building towards the full Power and Conflict anthology.	effective creative writing, while reinforcing knowledge of <i>Macbeth</i> and developing confident, evidence-based literary analysis.
	Acquire (Knowledge)	- Unseen fiction texts use language and structure to create characters, settings, atmosphere and meaning, and effective readers identify, interpret and evaluate the writer's choices using relevant textual evidence. - Effective creative writing is shaped by purpose, audience and deliberate choices, including vocabulary, sentence structures, imagery, paragraphing, structure, tone and accurate technical control. - War poetry presents the personal and psychological impact of conflict, with <i>Remains</i>, <i>Bayonet Charge</i> and <i>War Photographer</i> offering different perspectives on the experiences and consequences of war.	- Unseen fiction requires pupils to identify, interpret and evaluate information and analyse how writers use language and structure to create meaning and influence readers. - Effective creative writing uses deliberate choices in vocabulary, sentence structure, tone, organisation and form, supported by accurate spelling and punctuation. - Lady Macbeth is central to Shakespeare's exploration of ambition, guilt, gender and tragic downfall, with Shakespeare using language, form and structure to develop her character and influence the audience.
	Apply (Skills)	Analyse unseen fiction using precise textual evidence and relevant terminology, evaluate how writers use language and structure, and produce imaginative, coherent and accurately controlled creative writing; compare how the conflict poets present the experiences and consequences of war using evidence, context and analysis of language, structure and form.	Analyse unseen fiction using precise textual evidence and relevant terminology, produce imaginative and accurately controlled creative writing, and construct GCSE-style analytical responses on <i>Macbeth</i> and <i>A Christmas Carol</i> .
Spring 2	Content (Why)	Study Shakespeare's <i>Macbeth</i> , exploring key characters, themes and quotations, with a focus on how Shakespeare presents Macbeth and develops ideas across the play.	Examination Revision, based on performance in mock exams.
	Content (What)	This unit develops pupils' confidence in analysing Shakespeare and applying GCSE Literature skills. Pupils learn to connect detailed extract analysis with the wider text, developing clear arguments about character, theme and Shakespeare's intentions.	Examination Revision
	Acquire (Knowledge)	- Shakespeare uses characterisation, language, form and structure to develop <i>Macbeth</i>, exploring his ambition, choices, relationships and tragic downfall. - Key themes and ideas are developed throughout the play, including ambition, guilt, power, violence, and the supernatural.	Examination Revision

		Strong GCSE analysis connects an extract to the wider play, using precise quotations and relevant contextual knowledge to explain Shakespeare's choices and intentions.	
	Apply (Skills)	Construct a developed GCSE-style analytical response on Macbeth, analysing an extract in detail before connecting it to the wider play, using precise textual evidence, relevant terminology and contextual understanding to explain Shakespeare's methods, ideas and intentions.	Examination Revision
Summer 1	Content (Why)	Develop the skills required for GCSE English Language Paper 2 Section B and Spoken Language, focusing on persuasive viewpoint writing, rhetorical methods, planning and structuring arguments, and delivering an effective speech to an audience.	Examination Revision
	Content (What)	This unit develops pupils' ability to communicate confidently and persuasively for different purposes and audiences. It prepares pupils for the GCSE Language examination while developing transferable skills in research, argument, public speaking and adapting language to influence others.	Examination Revision
	Acquire (Knowledge)	Effective viewpoint writing requires a clear central argument, supported by logical reasoning, appropriate structure and deliberate rhetorical choices. Rhetorical methods influence an audience, including repetition, rhetorical questions, emotive language, direct address, facts, statistics and the use of contrast. Effective spoken communication requires purposeful delivery, including appropriate tone, pace, volume, body language and awareness of the audience.	Examination Revision
	Apply (Skills)	Plan and craft a persuasive viewpoint response, selecting rhetorical methods appropriate to purpose and audience, then adapt the writing into a coherent and engaging speech that is researched, clearly structured and delivered confidently.	

Summer 2	Content (Why)	Revise and apply the skills and knowledge required for GCSE English Language Paper 1 and Literature Paper 1, alongside studying three Power and Conflict poems exploring human power, its temporary nature and its potential for abuse.	
	Content (What)	This unit consolidates pupils' knowledge and examination skills in preparation for mock examinations, ensuring they can independently apply reading, analysis and writing strategies. The poetry study broadens understanding of how poets explore power and conflict while strengthening comparative analysis and contextual understanding.	
	Acquire (Knowledge)	• GCSE Language and Literature examinations require pupils to apply reading, analytical and writing skills independently, using precise textual evidence and understanding writers' methods. • Poets present human power as both influential and temporary, exploring how individuals and societies gain, exercise and lose power and how power can be abused. • Poets use language, structure, form and context to communicate perspectives, with different poems offering contrasting interpretations of human power and its consequences.	
	Apply (Skills)	Complete GCSE-style Language Paper 1 and Literature Paper 1 tasks under examination conditions, applying appropriate reading and writing strategies, and analyse and compare how poets present human power using precise evidence, contextual understanding and detailed analysis of language, structure and form.	