

Co-op Academy North Manchester - Year 9 English Curriculum

Y9	HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6
Topic(s)	The Novel - Animal Farm	Writing in action - Developing Arguments	Narrative -Gothic Short Stories	Shakespeare - Much Ado About Nothing	Writing in action - Experimenting with Voice	Comparing Poetry - Relationships
Substantive Knowledge (Know That...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orwell criticises the government Power can be unequal Power can create privilege Mr Jones is an alcoholic farmer who does not care about the animals on his farm Old Major starts the revolution Old Major is presented as wanting equality Old Major uses rhetorical questions, emotive language and direct address At the start all the animals are equal Propaganda is misleading information The pigs use propaganda to control other animals The pigs take control of the animals through intelligence Napoleon and Snowball are presented as direct opposites Snowball is presented as representing the animal's welfare Napoleon is presented as controlling, quiet and dominant Squealer is presented as loyal to Napoleon and his desires Boxer is a hardworking animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethos, logos and pathos can be combined to create an intended effect on the audience. Expert opinions are statements made by experts in the subject being discussed. Expert opinions can be used to endorse an argument being made. Anecdotes can be used at the beginning of an argument to establish the subject of the argument. A cyclical structure is when the end makes some reference back to the beginning. Anecdotes can be used to create a cyclical structure. Bias is where a writer shows their opinion in writing. Bias can be favouritism Bias can show prejudice Writers can be biased. A counter argument is the opposition of an idea in an argument. Counter arguments can be used to appeal to a sense of logos. Hypophora is asking a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writers use a range of figurative language methods which combine to create an overall effect. Third person limited narration is used to withhold information from the reader. Setting can be used to create an ominous atmosphere. Pathetic fallacy is the use of the weather to reflect emotions within a text. Symbolism is the use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities. Symbolism is used to represent concept such as death, love etc Foreshadowing is a warning or indication of a future event. Descriptive and sensory language can be used to create a sense of foreboding. Information can be revealed explicitly or implicitly to the reader. Implicit information is information which is revealed by making suggestions to the reader, but is not told to us directly. Explicit information is told directly to the reader with no room left for doubt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benedick and Beatrice remain faithful to each other In comedy, manipulation does not lead to death, in tragedies, it does. Claudio is revealed to be shallow and fickle Claudio and Hero's love is superficial and so fails Claudio is presented as brave and heroic Expectations of men and women were different in the Elizabethan era Women had to marry father's choice Beatrice is an unconventional Elizabethan woman That Beatrice & Benedick love each other but conceal it Benedick's view of marriage is that it is suffocating and restrictive Beatrice protects herself from hurt and is clever and quick-witted Beatrice is presented as a strong female character. Beatrice is able to make her own choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writers use a range of artistic, architectural and natural objects as inspiration for creative writing Specific vocabulary choices use for effect Writers use a combination of sensory and metaphorical description to create mood and atmosphere Free indirect discourse is used to dip into the thoughts of a character when using third person narrative perspective Structural features relating to time (flashbacks and flash forwards) develops the readers understanding of character and situation and works to heighten tension and suspense Cyclical structures are impactful structural features in both narrative and descriptive writing Sentences are varied for effect (simple, compound, complex) Sentences can be fronted with different word classes for variation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poets can write about real life issues Poets can be influenced by their own experiences Poets can be influenced by the time they are writing their poetry Poems can be autobiographical Comparison is the process of looking at the similarities and/or differences between two or more things Poems can be grouped by themes and concepts Poems can be compared to other poems Poems can be compared based on the similarities and differences between two poems Poems can explore similar and/or different ideas, themes, and meanings Poetic methods is the collective term for the devices used by the poet to create meaning Poets can use similar poetic methods to explore ideas, themes, and meanings Poets can use different

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Boxer is extremely loyal ● Hierarchy is where people are ranked based on their status or power ● A hierarchy forms on the farm ● Orwell uses juxtaposition to show how power affects the characters ● A dictatorship controls all parts of society without challenge ● A democracy votes in a leader who represents the rights of the people ● Orwell creates Napoleon to be a dictator ● Napoleon uses fear to control other characters ● Napoleon uses propaganda to control other characters ● Napoleon changes into a more evil character with power ● Napoleon and Squealer manipulate the other characters through propaganda and fear ● Napoleon changes the commandments for selfish reasons ● The animals are exploited ● The animals do not revolt ● Politicians use propaganda to control society ● Boxer does not change his behaviour and loyalty ● Boxer dies whilst continuing to work on the windmill ● Orwell presents Boxer as a symbol of the working class ● The pigs become like the humans at the end due to 	<p>question then answering it for the audience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anaphora is the repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences. ● Discourse markers can be integrated into the argument being made. ● Colons are used to give emphasis, present dialogue, introduce lists or text, and clarify composition titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shifts in focus can move between internal and external narrative perspectives. ● Dialogue indirectly reveals information about characters and their relationships with each other. ● Successive simple sentences are used to increase the pace and momentum of the text. ● Sentence structures reflect the pace of the action in the text. ● An unreliable narrator can not be trusted to give the reader accurate or reliable information. ● An unreliable narrator is revealed through the things they say and do. ● An unreliable narrative perspective is often conveyed through use of first person and direct address. ● Monosyllabic words are words which contain one stressed syllable. ● Monosyllabic can be used to echo sound. ● Writers combine language and structural methods to create an overall effect on the reader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Love is represented by imagery ● Honour was important in the Elizabethan era ● Claudio and Hero's love is superficial ● Beatrice is loyal and faithful to Hero ● Dramatic irony can be used for comedy and tragedy. ● Relationships between parents and children were different ● Shakespeare conveys meaning (characters' feelings?) through use of metaphor and oxymoron ● That Claudio is presented as brave at the start of the play. ● That Claudio and Hero's love is superficial ● Male pride makes male characters weaken ● That B+B have a strong love for one another ● Beatrice remains loyal to Hero ● Beatrice forces Benedick to prove his loyalty ● Benedick's loyalty changes in the play ● er tests ● Shakespeare juxtaposes the couples to show the difference between superficial, surface love and real love 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object. ● Prepositional phrases can be used to integrate discourse markers within descriptive or narrative writing. ● Semi colons separate the independent clauses that are related by these 	<p>poetic methods to explore ideas, themes, and meanings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A semantic field is a group of words that are related in meaning ● Poets use semantic fields to create meanings and effects
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	<p>their thirst for powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Orwell presents the pigs as powerful as they are in control and intelligent ● Orwell presents the other animals as following orders as they respect or fear the animals in control ● Totalitarianism is a centralised government ruled by one person ● The novel is an allegory ● Orwell uses the allegory to show how language can be manipulated ● Orwell uses the allegory to show how society can be manipulated 					
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge (Know How...)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Writers use metaphors of to explore ideas about decay and corruption in society ● Writers use language to present characters ● Writers present the misuse of power ● Writers use novels to commentate on society ● Quotations are chosen for their relevance ● Inferences are made ● Ideas link quotations together ● Some characters change and some do not ● Writers present the breakdown of society ● Writers use characters as symbols ● Select quotations which are short and relevant to support interpretations of character and theme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combine elements of ethos, logos and pathos to influence the reader ● To identify and use bias in writing ● To use expert opinion to reinforce an argument or point of view ● To use an anecdote as a way of creating a cyclical structure ● To use counter argument ● To integrate counter argument as a discourse marker ● To use a range of integrated discourse markers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A writer's choice of words can have connotations for the reader. ● Writers' deliberately choose words to convey a precise meaning. ● Writers' use figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, zoomorphism etc to describe characters. ● Writers' use figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, zoomorphism etc to describe setting. ● Shifts of focus from internal to external perspective and vice versa are effective when writing. ● Writer's use narrative voice to create unreliable narration. ● writers' use structural choices for an intended effect on the reader. ● writer's use symbolism within writing to create 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shakespeare presents Beatrice as a strong, atypical female character. ● Shakespeare uses figurative language to present Beatrice as disdainful and witty. ● Shakespeare presents Beatrice as hurt by Benedick's actions. ● Shakespeare presents Hero as a typical female character. ● Shakespeare presents Claudio as a brave and courageous soldier. ● Shakespeare presents Claudio as gullible. ● Shakespeare uses figurative language to present Claudio as superficial. ● Shakespeare presents some characters as more loyal than others. ● Shakespeare shows how character's choices are affected by their loyalties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To use varied stimuli to generate creative ideas and plan a compelling narrative and / or description ● To use sophisticated vocabulary to convey precise emotion or description of character and / or setting ● To use sensory and metaphorical language to achieve intended effect ● To use flashbacks / flashforwards to develop aspect of character and / or plot ● To use time shifts with narrative writing by shifting tenses ● To use a cyclical structure within a narrative account ● To withhold information to surprise the reader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poets use language methods including simile, metaphor, onomatopoeia, alliteration and personification to convey meaning to the reader. ● Poets use rhyme schemes, rhythm and stanza length to convey meaning to the reader. ● Poets use structural methods including enjambment, juxtaposition, time shifts, assonance and caesura to convey meaning. ● To make inferences from the language and structural methods used by the poets' to say what the poem is about. ● Different poets' explore the same themes. ● Select quotations which are short and relevant to support interpretations of character and theme. ● Use and embed multiple

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and embed multiple quotations into written responses. • Write a structured essay response about how a character is presented within a text. • Make links across a whole text. • Analyse explicit and implicit meanings conveyed by Shakespeare's choice of language and structure. 		<p>intended effects on their readers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentence constructions can create effect. • Use monosyllabic words to reflect the action of the text. • Change the pace of our writing using different sentence constructions. • Writers can be critical of the context in which they write. • Select quotations which are short and relevant to support interpretations of character, setting and theme. • Use and embed multiple quotations into written responses. • Make links across a whole text. • Analyse explicit and implicit meanings conveyed by writers' choice of language and structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shakespeare presents men as more powerful than women. • Shakespeare shows how reputation affects the different characters. • Shakespeare uses imagery and juxtaposition to present ideas about love. • Select quotations which are short and relevant to support interpretations of character and theme. • Use and embed multiple quotations into written responses. • Write a structured essay response about how a character is presented within a text. • Make links across a whole text. • Analyse explicit and implicit meanings conveyed by Shakespeare's choice of language and structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use a variety of ambitious punctuation to achieve effects 	<p>quotations into written responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a structured essay response about how meaning or a theme is presented within the poem as a whole. • Make links across a whole text. • Analyse explicit and implicit meanings conveyed by Shakespeare's choice of language and structure. • To compare the different language and structural choices poets' make to explore similar themes.
Key Concepts	<p>Character development</p> <p>Writers' use of language</p> <p>Presentation of theme</p> <p>Contextual influence</p>	<p>Writer's use of language and structure</p> <p>Writing for purpose</p>	<p>Writers' use of language and structure</p> <p>Contextual understanding</p>	<p>Character</p> <p>Theme</p> <p>Contextual understanding</p>	<p>Writer's use of language</p> <p>Writing for purpose</p>	<p>Poets' use of language and structure to present theme</p> <p>Comparison</p>
Assessment	<p>Extended writing in response to selected extracts</p>	<p>Non-fiction writing</p>	<p>Extended writing in response to selected extracts</p>	<p>Extended writing in response to selected extracts</p>	<p>Creative Writing</p> <p>End of Year Exam</p>	<p>Extended writing in response to selected poems</p>
Homework	<p>Google quizzes which aim to recall and consolidate knowledge</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Pre-reading activities which feed forward into learning</p>					

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How to help at home	<p>You can support your child at home by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging them to read widely incorporating the texts from the wider reading lists if possible.• Listening to your child read aloud.• Use relevant resources available on BBC Bitesize. They have sections which cover Literature (including 'Animal Farm'), Shakespeare, all aspects of SPaG and Poetry. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z3kw2hv
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