

Co-op Academy North Manchester - Year 8 English Curriculum

Y8	HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6
Topic(s)	The Novel - The Edge	Writing in action - Building Arguments	Shakespeare - Macbeth	Narratives - Crime	Writing in action - Creating Voice	Making Comparisons - Non Fiction Reading
Substantive Knowledge (Know That...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chris is an abusive misogynist ● Chris does not change his behaviour ● Chris uses violence and fear to control Cathy ● Gibbons uses zoomorphism to show Chris' behaviour ● Gibbons uses metaphors to describe Chris' behaviour ● Harry is initially presented as a racist bigot ● Harry is prejudice towards his grandson because of the colour of his skin ● Harry has a different viewpoint to Joan ● Harry changes his viewpoints through his relationships with Danny and Cathy ● Harry fights for Danny and Cathy in different situations ● Cathy is presented as subservient to Chris ● Cathy moves away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using ethos to build credibility helps the audience to believe and trust the speaker. ● Supporting points within arguments with reasoned examples can convince the audience. ● Generating emotion using pathos can encourage the audience to take a desired action. ● Ethos, Logos and Pathos can be used to structure an argument. ● Personal pronouns can be changed during an argument to include or exclude the audience. ● An anecdote is a short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person. ● An anecdote can be used to illustrate a point in an argument. ● Hyperbole is repeating or exaggerating a point for emphasis. ● Writers use emotive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Macbeth is presented as a brave, heroic and loyal soldier at the start of the play ● Expectations of men and women were different in the Elizabethan era ● Macbeth is curious about the witches because secretly he desires power ● Banquo is presented as loyal and faithful ● Women were subservient to men in Shakespeare's times but Lady Macbeth is different ● Lady Macbeth is presented as as strong female character ● Lady Macbeth is not maternal and shows little empathy ● Lady Macbeth is able to make her own choices ● Love and honour are represented by imagery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The structure of a story is how it is organised. ● Detective and crime is a genre of fiction. ● First person narrative perspective gives the reader only the speaker's point of view. ● Third person omniscient narrative voice seems to know everything about all the characters and the events. ● Third person limited narrative voice is when an author relates the story from the point of view of one character but remains in third person. ● A narrative hooks are used to engage the reader in the opening of a story. ● A red herring in a mystery story is information designed to distract you from the truth. ● Information within a text can be revealed explicitly or implicitly. ● Narrative structures can be non linear. ● A non linear narrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Writers use different narrative perspectives to achieve certain effects. ● First person narration gives insight into characters behaviour ● Third person omniscient narration gives the reader a broad knowledge of characters and situations ● Dual narration is when more than one voice is telling the story ● Dual narration provides different perspectives of the same action ● Writers deliberately withhold information to create suspense, tension or humour ● Writers deliberately withhold information from the reader to keep them compelled and intrigued ● Writers use dialogue to express emotion of characters and develop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Writers of non-fiction use language and rhetorical methods to influence their readers. ● Writers of non-fiction texts aim to convince their readers that their arguments are valid. ● Writers of non-fiction aim to influence their readers to take action. ● Writers select information that support the argument they are making or to suit the intended purpose. ● Writers of non-fiction structure and organise texts to support their overall aim in writing. ● Writers can have different opinions on the same topic. ● Comparing means to evaluate the similarities and differences between two texts. ● Comparisons can be indicated by the use of connectives of comparison eg. on the other hand, similarly etc ● Comparisons can be made about the

Co-op Academy North Manchester - Year 8 English Curriculum

	<p>from her family home because Harry is racist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cathy escapes from Chris with Danny because of abuse ● Cathy is able to secure a job and stand up to her father and Chris ● Gibbons presents Cathy a caring maternal figure ● Gibbons presents Cathy as an independent woman at the end as she is able to stand up to Chris ● Gibbons uses metaphors to describe Cathy as unbreakable and resilient 	<p>language to intentionally create emotion in their readers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Modal verbs can be used to indicate possibility, ability or obligation. ● An ellipsis can be used to show omission of words, present a pause or suggest something is being left unsaid. ● Discourse markers are used at the start of paragraphs to connect, organise and manage what is written. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Honour was important in the Elizabethan era ● Dramatic irony is used to predict Macbeth's downfall ● Lady Macbeth is an unconventional Elizabethan woman. ● Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a loyal character through use of metaphor and oxymoron ● Male pride makes male characters weaken ● Lady Macbeth manipulates Macbeth ● Macbeth is unable to kill the King without being persuaded ● Lady Macbeth has to cover up the King's death because Mabeth is too troubled ● The witches' prophecies come true ● Superstition was important in Elizabethan times ● Banquo is loyal throughout ● Macbeth kills Banquo and the prophecy comes true 	<p>structure will involve shifts in time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A flashback is when the past is recalled within a text. ● The focus of a text is the thing being described or talked about. ● The tone of a piece of writing is the general attitude or feeling of the text. ● Detective and crime fiction stories withhold information until the end. ● Withholding information can surprise and / or shock the reader. 	<p>the readers' relationships with the characters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A variety of sentences and paragraphs can be used to create effect eg... ● Dialogue should be indicated with speech marks and separate lines for new speakers ● Use ellipsis to represent a pause or suggest something is left unsaid ● A new line is started every time there is a new speaker in a conversation 	<p>themes of the text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comparisons can be made about methods used by the writer. ● Comparisons can be made about structures used by the writer.
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Co-op Academy North Manchester - Year 8 English Curriculum

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Macbeth is haunted by guilt and is visited by Banquo's ghost ● Lady Macbeth suffers from guilt ● Shakespeare uses metaphor to show Macbeth's feelings ● Shakespeare shows how greed and the desire for power corrupt ● Shakespeare wants the audience to know Macbeth is responsible for his own downfall 			
Disciplinary Knowledge (Know How...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gibbons presents Chris as violent and abusive. ● Gibbons presents Chris as misogynistic. ● Gibbons shows Chris enjoys being in control. ● Gibbons presents Chris as a negative stereotype. ● Gibbons uses simile, metaphor and zoomorphism to present Chris' character. ● Gibbons presents Harry as bigoted and racist. ● Gibbons present Harry as ignorant and regretful. ● Gibbons presents Harry as a changed character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To use ethos, logos and pathos to structure arguments. ● To know how to use a range of integrated discourse markers ● To use facts and statistics to support arguments and generate an emotional response eg, shock or anger ● To change collective pronouns to suit the point being made ● To use anecdotes are used to create humour as well as credibility ● To use repetition throughout the piece 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shakespeare uses figurative language to present Macbeth as a brave and loyal soldier. ● Shakespeare presents Macbeth as guilt-ridden. ● Shakespeare presents Macbeth as ambitious. ● Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a changed character. ● Shakespeare presents Macbeth as responsible for his own downfall. ● Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth as a strong, atypical female character. ● Shakespeare presents Lady Macbeth as manipulative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Writers' shift focus within their writing. ● Writer's use narrative perspective to create a narrative voice. ● Writer's construct sentences to create tension and suspense. ● Writers' withhold information from readers to create suspense and shock. ● Writer's convey the passing of time within their writing. ● Writer's use non linear narrative structures within their writing. ● Select quotations which are short and relevant to the point being made. ● Embed quotations into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To use different narrative perspective to achieve intended effect ● To use dual narrative to present different perspectives of the same situation ● To withhold key information in plot to develop tension and suspense in stories ● To use dialogue in a precise fashion to develop character relationships in narratives ● To use a range of narrative endings to achieve intended effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A writer's choice of words and phrases can have multiple 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 present their ideas. ● Writers' use figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, zoomorphism etc to influence their readers. ● To select and compare information from

Co-op Academy North Manchester - Year 8 English Curriculum

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gibbons presents Cathy as a victim of abuse. ● Gibbons presents Cathy as guilty and regretful. ● Gibbons presents Cathy as protective and loyal. ● Gibbons presents Cathy as resilient and independent. ● Gibbons presents Cathy as a changed character. ● Gibbons uses characters to comment on themes such as power, racism and misogyny. ● Select quotations which are short and relevant to the point being made. ● Embed quotations into sentences. ● Write about our impressions and understanding of character. ● Write about how a character develops and changes across a whole text. ● Analyse explicit meanings conveyed by Gibbons' choice of language. 	of writing as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shakespeare presents the impact of ambition and greed on characters. ● Select quotations which are short and relevant to the point being made. ● Embed quotations into sentences. ● Write about our impressions and understanding of character. ● Write about how a character develops and changes across a whole text. ● Analyse explicit meanings conveyed by Shakespeare's choice of language. 	<p>sentences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Write about our impressions and understanding of character and setting. ● Write about how a character develops and changes across a whole text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To use ellipsis to suggest uncertainty or create suspense ● To vary paragraph lengths for emphasis and sudden impact 	<p>different texts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How the nature and purpose of texts influences the selection of content and its meanings. ● Embed quotations into sentences. ● To write comparative statements. ● Conclusions are used to summarise ideas.
Key Concepts	Character development Writers' use of language Presentation of theme	Writer's use of language Writing for purpose	Character development Writers' use of language Presentation of theme	Character Writers' use of structure	Writer's use of language Writing for purpose	Writer's use of language Writers' use of structure

Co-op Academy North Manchester - Year 8 English Curriculum

				Contextual understanding		
Assessment	Extended writing in response to selected extracts Creative writing	Extended writing in response to selected extracts	Creative writing	Non-fiction writing	Extended writing in response to selected extracts	Extended writing in response to selected poems End of Year Exam
Homework	Google quizzes which aim to recall and consolidate knowledge OR Pre-reading activities which feed forward into learning					
Wider reading	The Deepest Cut by Natalie Flynn This book is Feminist by Jamia Wilson and Aurelia Durand Mental Health and Me Spaceflight by Giles Sparrow Heroes by Marcus Rashford and Carl Anka Women in Sport by Rachel Iqnotofsky					
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 'A Monster Calls'), Shakespeare, all aspects of SPaG and Poetry. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z3kw2hv 					