



# Dallam School

## Curriculum Overview

**Department: English Language**  
**Year Group: 11**

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER	
Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6
Theme / Topic		Theme / Topic		Theme / Topic	
Writers' Attitudes and Perspectives		Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing		Revision of all Course Components	
				Language: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing / Writers' Attitudes and Perspectives	

By the end of this half term pupils will know (*key knowledge, including tier 3 vocabulary*)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conventions and components of successful non-fiction</li> <li>Features appropriate to a range of non-fiction text types</li> <li>Methods and approaches used by writers to convey their personal opinions</li> <li>A range of effective language and structural devices</li> <li>Terminology for language, form and structure</li> <li>A variety of tones used by writers when expressing their viewpoints</li> </ul> <p><b>Tier 3 vocabulary</b></p> <p><i>rhetoric, direct address, salutation, formality, colloquialism, emotive language, hyperbole, pathos, ethos, logos, discourse markers, perspective, attitude, bias, counter argument, direct address, flattery, facts, opinions, superlatives, statistics, imperative, adverbial phrase, figurative language, simile, metaphor, personification, comparative connectives, intent, anecdote, tricolon, pronouns (inclusive and collective), allusion,</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conventions of fiction</li> <li>Components of effective narratives and descriptions</li> <li>Effective planning frameworks</li> <li>A range of effective literary techniques</li> <li>Structural choices made in fiction</li> <li>Terminology for elements of language and structure</li> <li>Methods and approaches used for intended effect</li> </ul> <p><b>Tier 3 vocabulary</b></p> <p><i>setting, pathetic fallacy, figurative language, sensory imagery, semantic field, zoomorphism, personification, symbolism, metaphor, simile, juxtaposition, characterisation (direct and indirect), pathetic fallacy, setting, action, dialogue, foreshadowing, withholding, revelation, equilibrium, disequilibrium, false equilibrium, focus (shift, widened, narrowed), perspective (narrative, inward and outward), flashback/forward, embedded clause, parenthesis, adverbial phrase, connotation, denotation, interrogative, exclamative, imperative, declarative</i></p>	<p><b>Language:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conventions and components of successful non-fiction</li> <li>Features appropriate to a range of non-fiction text types</li> <li>Methods and approaches used by writers to convey their personal opinions</li> <li>A range of effective language and structural devices</li> <li>Terminology for language, form and structure</li> <li>A variety of tones used by writers when expressing their viewpoints</li> <li>The conventions of fiction</li> <li>Components of effective narratives and descriptions</li> <li>Effective planning frameworks</li> <li>A range of effective literary techniques</li> <li>Structural choices made in fiction</li> <li>Terminology for elements of language and structure</li> </ul>
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*syntax, prolepsis, metanoia, hypophora, anaphora, isocolon, antithesis, extended metaphor*

- Methods and approaches used for intended effect

**Literature:**

- Context: social, historical and political
- Moral impact of the novella
- Writer's purpose, intentions and messages
- Terminology for elements of language, structure and form
- Conventions of the novella
- Context: social, historical and political
- Moral impact of the play
- Terminology for elements of language, structure and form
- Conventions of play scripts and staging
- Writer's purpose, intentions and messages

***Tier 3 vocabulary***

**Language:**

*rhetoric, direct address, salutation, formality, colloquialism, emotive language, hyperbole, pathos, ethos, logos, discourse markers, perspective, attitude, bias, counter argument, direct address, flattery, facts, opinions, superlatives, statistics, imperative, adverbial phrase, figurative language, simile, metaphor, personification, comparative connectives, intent, anecdote, tricolon, pronouns (inclusive and collective), allusion, syntax, prolepsis, metanoia, hypophora, anaphora, isocolon, antithesis, extended metaphor, setting, pathetic fallacy, figurative language, sensory imagery, semantic field, zoomorphism, personification, symbolism, metaphor, simile, juxtaposition, characterisation (direct and indirect), pathetic fallacy, setting, action, dialogue, foreshadowing, withholding, revelation, equilibrium, disequilibrium,*

*false equilibrium, focus (shift, widened, narrowed), perspective (narrative, inward and outward), flashback/forward, embedded clause, parenthesis, adverbial phrase, connotation, denotation, interrogative, exclamative, imperative, declarative*

**Literature:**

*Novella, ghost story, transformation, religious imagery, narrative perspective (1st person and omniscient),, authorial intrusion, stave, metaphor, imagery, simile, pathetic fallacy, sensory description, satire, pathos, allusion, polysyndeton, asyndeton, pace, focus shifts, flashback, flash forward, semantic field, allegory, melodrama, poetic justice, conflict, resolution, exposition, juxtaposition, foil, antithesis, foreshadowing, motif, hyperbole, connotation, semantic field, Capitalism, socialism, hierarchy, discrimination, prejudice, dramatic irony, stage directions, stage craft, tension, setting, foreshadowing, characterisation, dialogue, didactic, polemic, entrances and exits, social expectations, interrogatives, interjection, irony, tone, symbolism, euphemism, imagery, bourgeoisie. patriarchy, mouthpiece, Dramatic irony, hamartia, hubris, tragedy, tragic hero, role reversal, patriarchal, Divine Right, natural order, inversion, subversion, nihilism, Machiavellian, tyrant, supernatural, treason, catharsis, soliloquy, monologue, dialogue, aside, duplicity, setting, stage directions, regicide, pathetic fallacy, symbolism, motif, imagery, figurative language, poetic justice, iambic pentameter, poetry, prose, rhyming couplet, free verse, juxtaposition, ambiguity, deception, imperatives, interrogatives, exclamatives*

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They will understand (*key concepts*)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How writers adapt their tone to convey meaning</li> <li>• How language and structure combine to convey attitudes and perspectives</li> <li>• Why writers opt to use specific language and structural techniques</li> <li>• How language can hold a variety of connotations and meanings</li> <li>• How viewpoints can be delivered in a variety of ways</li> <li>• How different text types require different features</li> <li>• How to use effective planning frameworks</li> <li>• How to construct a range of non-fiction text types</li> <li>• How to use language and structure effectively</li> <li>• How to create specific effects in written work</li> <li>• How sentence structure, punctuation and vocabulary can be consciously selected to adapt tone and pace</li> <li>• How paragraphing can be varied for effect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How meaning is conveyed through language and structure</li> <li>• How writers create specific effects in their work through a combination of language and structural techniques</li> <li>• How to explore methods and approaches used by writers</li> <li>• Why writers decide to use a particular narrative perspective</li> <li>• How the sequencing of a text is significant</li> <li>• How to construct narratives and descriptions</li> <li>• How to use language and structure effectively</li> <li>• How to create specific effects in written work</li> <li>• How vocabulary can be consciously selected to adapt tone</li> <li>• How sentence construction can adapt pace and tone</li> </ul>	<p><b>Language:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How writers adapt their tone to convey meaning</li> <li>• How language and structure combine to convey attitudes and perspectives</li> <li>• Why writers opt to use specific language and structural techniques</li> <li>• How language can hold a variety of connotations and meanings</li> <li>• How viewpoints can be delivered in a variety of ways</li> <li>• How different text types require different features</li> <li>• How to use effective planning frameworks</li> <li>• How to construct a range of non-fiction text types</li> <li>• How to use language and structure effectively</li> <li>• How to create specific effects in written work</li> <li>• How sentence structure, punctuation and vocabulary can be consciously selected to adapt tone and pace</li> <li>• How paragraphing can be varied for effect</li> <li>• How meaning is conveyed through language and structure</li> </ul>
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- How writers create specific effects in their work through a combination of language and structural techniques
- How to explore methods and approaches used by writers
- Why writers decide to use a particular narrative perspective
- How the sequencing of a text is significant
- How to construct narratives and descriptions
- How to use language and structure effectively
- How to create specific effects in written work
- How vocabulary can be consciously selected to adapt tone
- How sentence construction can adapt pace and tone

#### **Literature**

- Authorial intent.
- How bias and opinion can be communicated through sub-text
- How attitudes/perspectives adjust between time periods
- How different cultures and belief systems influences messages and moral lessons conveyed in texts
- Register and the effect on the reader
- The author's craft: the use of figurative, emotive and rhetorical language

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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How authors convey meaning through literary techniques, both language and structure.</li><li>• The use of specific vocabulary and the connotations of this</li><li>• How to use inference and deduction to explore layers of meaning within a text</li><li>• How writers structure texts for intended effects</li><li>• How themes, characters, events, settings develop and are conveyed across a text</li><li>• How to empathise with others' experiences and situations.</li><li>• How to formulate an analytical response using a critical style</li><li>• Authorial intent.</li><li>• How bias and opinion can be communicated through sub-text</li><li>• How attitudes/perspectives adjust between time periods</li><li>• How different cultures and belief systems influence messages and moral lessons conveyed in texts</li><li>• How elements of social, historical and political contexts influence decisions made by writers</li><li>• Register and the effect on the reader</li><li>• Register and the effect on the reader</li></ul> |
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The author’s craft: the use of figurative, emotive and rhetorical language</li> <li>• How authors convey meaning through literary techniques, both language and structure.</li> <li>• The use of specific vocabulary and the connotations of this</li> <li>• How to use inference and deduction to explore layers of meaning within a text</li> <li>• How writers structure texts for intended effects</li> <li>• How themes, characters, events, settings develop and are conveyed across a text</li> <li>• How to empathise with others’ experiences and situations.</li> <li>• How to formulate an analytical response</li> </ul>
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They will know how to ( <i>key skills</i> )		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select implicit and explicit information from texts</li> <li>• Identify facts, opinions and bias in non-fiction texts</li> <li>• Synthesise information from different sources</li> <li>• Analyse the effect of language techniques chosen by the writer</li> <li>• Identify similarities and differences across texts, making cross references and comparisons throughout</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infer and deduce information from a text</li> <li>• Select explicit and implicit information from a text</li> <li>• Analyse the effects of a range of language features</li> <li>• Analyse the structure of a text</li> <li>• Evaluate the overall effectiveness of a writer’s methods and approaches when creating fiction</li> <li>• Identify a range of literary devices within a text</li> <li>• Use subject terminology to add clarity to analytical writing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Language:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select implicit and explicit information from texts</li> <li>• Infer and deduce information from a text</li> <li>• Identify facts, opinions and bias in non-fiction texts</li> <li>• Synthesise information from different sources</li> <li>• Analyse the effect of language techniques chosen by the writer</li> <li>• Analyse the structure of a text</li> </ul>

- Evaluate the overall effectiveness of a writer's methods and approaches when creating fiction
- Produce a range of non-fiction text types, appropriate to form, audience and purpose
- Communicate information in a convincing and compelling manner
- Structure whole texts effectively and coherently
- Vary paragraphing for meaning and effect
- Apply a range of structural devices
- Apply a range of literary devices
- Vary sentence structures, punctuation and vocabulary to adapt tone, meaning and pace

- Produce effective pieces of creative writing
- Communicate information in a convincing and compelling manner
- Structure whole texts effectively and coherently
- Vary paragraphing for meaning and effect
- Apply a range of structural devices
- Apply a range of literary devices
- Vary sentence structures, punctuation and vocabulary to adapt tone, meaning and pace

- Identify a range of literary devices within a text
- Use subject terminology to add clarity to analytical writing
- Evaluate the overall effectiveness of a writer's methods and approaches when creating fiction
- Identify similarities and differences across texts, making cross references and comparisons throughout
- Produce a range of fiction and non-fiction text types, appropriate to form, audience and purpose
- Communicate information in a convincing and compelling manner
- Structure whole texts effectively and coherently
- Vary paragraphing for meaning and effect
- Apply a range of structural devices
- Apply a range of literary devices
- Vary sentence structures, punctuation and vocabulary to adapt tone, meaning and pace

**Literature:**

- Write analytical essays using a critical style throughout.
- Use relevant terminology to outline literary techniques used
- Comment on the language, structure and form
- Select relevant textual references
- Offer tentative interpretations of the themes, characters, settings and plot line.
- Make cross references between the different characters, themes, events, settings, stage directions and language choices across the text.
- Discuss tone, mood and atmosphere

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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consider how different audiences would react to the text</li><li>• Link comments to elements of the historical and social context.</li><li>• Analyse the extent to which society and historical events influenced the choices made by the writer</li><li>• Explore the writer's purpose, intentions and key messages.</li></ul> |
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