

What are the aims and intentions of this curriculum?

The aim of our Year 9 Curriculum is to encourage our students to begin the journey to becoming confident readers and writers of fiction and non-fiction and start to become functionally, critically, and culturally literate young adults

- Read a selection of short stories applying those skills, and practise for English Language Paper 1
- Develop critical comprehension skills
- Learn basic linguistic and narrative techniques
- Short story writing / construct their own successful narrative
- Explore The Tempest in terms of key themes, plot and characters
- Develop a basic toolkit of terms for fiction and non-fiction analysis
- Learn to analyse and compare non-fiction texts
- Present your own points of view in writing
- Develop a basic toolkit of terms
- Learn to analyse short passages from stories / unseen poems in terms of language and structure
- Work on the poetry cluster of choice (Power & Conflict)
- Link the craft of writers studied to develop own descriptive techniques and write to describe

Term	Topics	Knowledge and key terms	Skills developed	Assessment
Summer 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transition 2. Introduction to English Alliance Challenge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabethan Era: The historical period during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, in which Shakespeare lived and worked. • Bard: A poet, particularly one with great skill, often used as a nickname for William Shakespeare. • Sonnet: A fourteen-line poem, usually in iambic pentameter, with a specific rhyme scheme. Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets. • Tragedy: A genre of drama characterized by a protagonist's downfall, often due to a fatal flaw. Examples of Shakespearean tragedies include "Hamlet" and "Macbeth." • Comedy: A genre of drama characterized by humor, witty dialogue, and a happy ending. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literary Analysis • Creative writing • Historical Analysis • Dramatic Performance • Critical Thinking • Research Skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English Baseline Assessment <p>English Alliance Year 9 Creative Writing Challenge</p>

		<p>Examples of Shakespearean comedies include "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Twelfth Night."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blank Verse: Unrhymed iambic pentameter, the poetic form most commonly used by Shakespeare in his plays. • Soliloquy: A speech delivered by a character alone on stage, expressing their inner thoughts and feelings. Famous examples include Hamlet's "To be, or not to be" soliloquy. • Iambic Pentameter: A metrical pattern in poetry consisting of five iambs (metrical feet) per line, with each iamb consisting of one unstressed syllable followed by one stressed syllable. It's the rhythm that often gives Shakespeare's verse its musical quality. • Folio: A large-sized book format, specifically referring to the first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays, known as the First Folio, published in 1623. • Renaissance: The cultural and intellectual movement that spanned the 14th to the 17th century, characterized by a revival of interest in classical learning and the arts, which influenced Shakespeare's works. 		
Autumn 1	<p>Shakespeare KS3: Shakespeare's Tempest</p>	<p>Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power and Control • Betrayal and Forgiveness • Illusion and Reality • Colonialism and Postcolonialism • Nature and Civilization • Freedom and Imprisonment • Magic and Supernatural • Justice and Revenge • Identity and Self-discovery • Love and Relationships <p>Key Terms:</p>	<p>English Literature: Reading comprehension and reading critically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • literal and inferential comprehension: understanding a word, phrase or sentence in context; exploring aspects of plot, characterization, events and settings; distinguishing between what is stated explicitly and what is implied; explaining motivation, sequence of events, and the relationship between actions or events • critical reading: identifying the theme and distinguishing between themes; supporting a point of view by referring to evidence in the 	<p>Summative: In-class test</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospero: The rightful Duke of Milan and the protagonist of the play. • Miranda: Prospero's daughter and the only female character in the play. • Caliban: A deformed creature and the son of the witch Sycorax. • Ariel: A spirit who serves Prospero and carries out his commands. • Ferdinand: The Prince of Naples and Miranda's love interest. • Alonso: The King of Naples and Ferdinand's father. • Antonio: Prospero's brother, who usurped his position as Duke of Milan. • Shipwreck: The event that brings the characters to the island. • Masque: A festive performance within the play. • Tempest: The storm created by Prospero's magic to bring his enemies to the island. 	<p>text; recognizing the possibility of and evaluating different responses to a text; using understanding of writers' social, historical and cultural contexts to inform evaluation; making an informed personal response that derives from analysis and evaluation of the text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluation of a writer's choice of vocabulary, grammatical and structural features: analyzing and evaluating how language, structure, form and presentation contribute to quality and impact; using linguistic and literary terminology for such evaluation • accurate Standard English: accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	
<p>Autumn 2</p>	<p>Y9 AQA Language Paper 1: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing Section B: Creative Writing</p>	<p>English Language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative/ Descriptive Writing. • Plot Development <p>Types of Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settings • Language and Structural devices • Physical • Personality • Character Relationships • Actions and Thoughts • Skill of Character development. (Types of character arches) • Characterization <p>Parts of a story:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue/ Speech. • Atmosphere and Mood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading comprehension skills: • Understanding and interpreting written texts • Identifying key ideas, themes, and arguments • Extracting and analyzing information from the text • Making inferences and drawing conclusions • Analysis and evaluation skills: • Identifying and analyzing the writer's purpose and audience • Examining the use of language techniques and stylistic features • Evaluating the effectiveness of language choices and their impact on the reader • Recognizing and analyzing different viewpoints or perspectives 	<p>Summative: Trial paper</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settings/ Timing and Pace • Character Relationships 		
<p>Spring 1</p>	<p>Literature: Poetry: Power and Conflict Anthology and Unseen Poetry.</p>	<p>Literature: Poetry: Anthology and Unseen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare different perspectives / viewpoints • Key Devices: Language, Poetic and Structural • Analysis and annotation. • Historical Context/ Writers Purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of poetic devices and techniques: Students should be able to identify and analyse various poetic devices such as simile, metaphor, personification, alliteration, enjambment, and caesura. They should also understand how these devices contribute to the overall meaning and impact of a poem. • Knowledge of poetic forms and structures: Students should be familiar with different forms of poetry, such as sonnets, ballads, and free verse, and understand how the form and structure of a poem can shape its meaning and effect. • Ability to analyse themes and ideas: Students should be able to identify and explore the key themes and ideas presented in the poems, such as power, conflict, war, love, and identity. They should analyse how these themes are developed and conveyed through the poet's use of language and imagery. • Interpretation and inference skills: Students should be able to make reasoned interpretations and inferences based on their analysis of the poems. They should be able to support their interpretations with evidence from the text and explain the significance of their chosen interpretations. • Historical and social context awareness: Students should have an understanding of the historical and social context in which the poems were written. This includes knowledge of the events and movements that influenced the poets, such as World 	<p>Poetry: students will answer one comparative question on one named poem printed on the paper and one other poem from their chosen anthology cluster.</p> <p>Unseen poetry: Students will answer one question on one unseen poem and one question comparing this poem with a second unseen poem.</p>

			<p>War I, World War II, and the Civil Rights Movement, and how these contexts shaped the themes and ideas explored in the poems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison skills: Students should be able to compare and contrast the poems, both within the Power and Conflict anthology and with other poems they have studied. They should be able to identify similarities and differences in the poets' techniques, themes, and perspectives. • Evaluation and critical thinking: Students should be able to evaluate the effectiveness of the poems in achieving their intended purpose. They should be able to critically analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the poems, considering factors such as the use of language, imagery, and structure. • Writing skills: Students should be able to express their ideas clearly and effectively in both analytical and creative writing tasks. They should be able to structure their responses logically, use appropriate language and terminology, and provide evidence to support their arguments. 	
Spring 2	<p>Modern Drama: DNA Dennis Kelly</p>	<p>Key Terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNA: Referring to the title of the play, symbolizing the evidence and truth surrounding a crime committed by a group of teenagers. • Crime and Cover-up: The central incident of the play, involving the accidental death of a fellow teenager and the subsequent efforts to hide the truth. • Group Dynamics: The interactions, hierarchies, and power struggles within the 	<p>Analysis and interpretation: The skill to critically analyze the play, identify key literary devices, and interpret their meaning within the context of the story.</p> <p>Knowledge of dramatic techniques: Understanding the various dramatic techniques used by Dennis Kelly, such as dialogue, monologue, stage directions, and dramatic irony.</p> <p>Understanding of character development: Being able to analyze the development of characters throughout the play, their motivations, relationships, and conflicts.</p>	<p>Summative: Trial Paper</p>

		<p>group of teenagers, shaping their decisions and actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morality and Conscience: The internal conflicts experienced by characters as they grapple with their choices and the consequences they face. • Guilt and Remorse: The psychological burden carried by characters who participated in the crime or the cover-up, exploring the concept of personal accountability. • Peer Pressure: The influence of one's social group on individual decision-making, examining the desire for acceptance and the fear of rejection. • Bullying and Victimhood: The themes of bullying, both physical and emotional, and its impact on the victims and the overall dynamics within the group. • Social Exclusion: The experience of being marginalized or excluded from a group, highlighting the psychological and emotional effects on individuals. • Authority Figures: The portrayal of authority figures, such as parents, teachers, and the police, and their role in maintaining order and justice. <p>Truth and Lies: The exploration of truth, lies, and deception, and the consequences that arise from hiding or distorting the truth.</p>	<p>Familiarity with the play's themes: Identifying and exploring the play's themes, such as identity, responsibility, peer pressure, and the consequences of actions.</p> <p>Contextual knowledge: Understanding the historical, social, and cultural context in which the play was written and performed, as well as any relevant influences on the playwright.</p> <p>Ability to analyze language and style: Examining the language and style used by Dennis Kelly, including the use of symbolism, imagery, and rhetorical devices.</p> <p>Understanding of theatrical conventions: Being aware of the conventions of theater and how they are employed in the play, including staging, lighting, and sound effects.</p> <p>Comparative analysis: Comparing and contrasting Dennis Kelly's play with other literary works or dramatic texts to highlight similarities, differences, and influences.</p> <p>Essay writing skills: The ability to structure and write coherent, well-argued essays that analyze the play and support interpretations with evidence from the text.</p>	
<p>Summer 1</p>	<p>Modern Texts: The Chrysalids John Wyndham</p>	<p>Key Terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certainly, here are ten key skills that one can learn from studying "The Chrysalids" by John Wyndham: 	<p>Certainly, here are ten key skills that one can learn from studying "The Chrysalids" by John Wyndham:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Thinking: Analyzing the themes, characters, and events in the novel encourages critical thinking skills, enabling 	<p>Summative: In-class 30-mark question</p>

- Critical Thinking: Analyzing the themes, characters, and events in the novel encourages critical thinking skills, enabling readers to evaluate situations and make informed judgments.
- Literary Analysis: Understanding literary techniques such as symbolism, foreshadowing, and irony enhances the ability to interpret and appreciate the author's craft.
- Empathy: Exploring the struggles of the characters, particularly those who are marginalized or different, fosters empathy and understanding of diverse perspectives.
- Historical Contextualization: Placing the novel within its historical context, particularly in relation to post-war anxieties and Cold War tensions, helps in understanding the underlying themes and messages.
- Ethical Considerations: Examining the ethical dilemmas faced by the characters prompts reflection on moral values and ethical decision-making.
- Character Analysis: Delving into the motivations, traits, and development of characters in the novel enhances skills in character analysis and interpretation.
- Comparative Analysis: Comparing "The Chrysalids" with other dystopian or speculative fiction works allows for a deeper understanding of common themes and narrative techniques within the genre.
- Writing Skills: Engaging with the text through writing, such as essays or creative

readers to evaluate situations and make informed judgments.

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- **Writing Skills:** Engaging with the text through writing, such as essays or creative responses, hones writing skills including organization, clarity, and argumentation.
- **Research Skills:** Conducting research on relevant topics such as genetic engineering, religious fundamentalism, or societal conformity improves research skills and the ability to locate, evaluate, and synthesize information.
- **Interdisciplinary Connections:** Exploring connections between "The Chrysalids" and other disciplines such as science, religion, sociology, or psychology broadens understanding and encourages interdisciplinary thinking.

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