

Key Stage 3 Curriculum Overview: English

	Year 7 'Exploration and identity'	Year 8 'Society and its divisions'	Year 9 'Innocence and experience'
Autumn Term	Lead text: War Horse Supporting texts: Who's for the Game?- Jessie Pope, articles on life in the trenches, Dulce et Decorum Est	Lead text: A Christmas Carol Supporting texts: The Chimney Sweeper (Innocence and Experience), The Lamb, The Tyger- Blake, Victorian non-fiction	Lead text: Lord of the Flies Supporting texts: Extract from Coral Island, extracts from DNA Meaning:
	Meaning: Interpreting explicit and implicit details Relationships- parents and children, friendship How people change Loss and reconciliation Language:	 Exploring revolutionary political ideas through texts Morality, values, judgement, and redemption Society, class, and injustice Language: Simile, personification, metaphor 	 Democracy and totalitarianism Civilisation and savagery Human nature Leadership, gangs and bullying Language: Vocabulary- exploring powerful words Imagery, metaphor, simile, extended metaphor
	 The use of vocabulary for effect Sensory language Symbols Metaphor inc. extended metaphor 	 Symbols and motifs Language to create mood and atmosphere Structure:	Development of symbols and motifs through a text Structure:
	 Narrative voice/ the effect of first-person POV Methods of characterisation Freytag's pyramid Rhythm (poetry) 	 Foreshadowing and tension, Flashbacks and cyclical structure Third person POV Contrast, juxtaposition and foils Function of characters Allegory 	 Methods of characterisation Microcosm Third person omniscient POV and shifts in perspective Character roles- protagonist, antagonist, foil Allegory, allegorical characters
	Importance of historical information to understanding literature WWI context- animals, shellshock, trench warfare	 Context: How texts can be used for political purposes How a writer's experiences and perspectives influence and text The Victorian Era- poverty, poor laws, Victorian Christmas, child labour 	 Dialogue Situational irony Flashback Dramatic techniques (DNA) Context:

	 How writers portray different perspectives eg. different perspectives on war Writing: Writing in a genre (eg. war stories) Creating characters Creating foreboding 	Gothic Literature Writing: Using structural devices in creative writing eg. flashback, cylical structure	 Evaluating the usefulness of different types of context eg. biographical, literary Literary context and influences (Coral Island) Cold War, effect of WW2 Biblical context- Adam and Eve Critical receptions Differing interpretations of a text eg. about the Holocaust Writing: Writing descriptions using imagery Using picture prompts for creative writing
Spring Term	Lead text: The Tempest	Lead text: Richard III	Lead text: Romeo and Juliet Supporting texts: Sonnet 116,
	Meaning:	Meaning:	contemporary sonnets, spoken word poetry
	Power- exploring relationshipsIdentity and how it is created	 Villainy, Machiavellianism and manipulation Presentations of disability 	Meaning: • Violence and inner-conflict
	Language:	Kingship	Religion
	Shakespeare's use of language and imagery	Language:	The family and society
	Language and power	The art of rhetoricDevices for persuasion and	Language: • The language of conflict eg.
	Structure:	manipulation .	oxymorons
	Basics of a play- act, scene etcThe effect of openings	Shakespeare's language and imagery	Extended metaphorsSymbolism
		Structure:	Semantic fields
	Context:	 Dramatic structure eg. soliloquys, dramatic irony 	Structure:
	Shakespeare- biographyColonialism and its impact	Context	 Dramatic devices eg. prologues Poetic form- sonnets
	Writing:Letter writingThe format of a letter	 Kingship in Elizabethan society Shakespeare's use of plays to comment on politics and society 	 Poetic form- solinets Dramatic structure and tension Types of rhyme and rhyme schemes Types of repetition (in spoken

word)

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	Using a variety of sentence types	Speech writing- purpose and intent, structure and use of language	 Context Religion in Elizabethan society Shakespeare's use of plays to explore universal themes. How Shakespeare is relevant today Writing Writing sonnets Writing spoken word poetry
Summer Term	Lead text: The Other Side of Truth Supporting texts: The British, We Refugees- Benjamin Zephaniah, Presents from my Aunts- Moniza Alvi, Island Man	Lead text: Animal Farm Supporting texts: Conflict poetry: Nothing's Changed, What were they like?, Stephen Lawrence	Lead text: Anita and Me (Play) Supporting texts: Rivers of Blood Meaning:
	Meaning:	Meaning:	Cultural differences
	 Identity- legal definitions and interpretations The presentations of different places eg. countries Outsiders and belonging Truth and lies, freedom of speech Language: Juxtaposition Sibilance Use of pronouns Use of tense 	 Types of government- democracy, communism, totalitarianism Power and propaganda Language: Rhetoric Characterisation Structure: Use of symbols and symbolic characters Allegory 	 Cultural differences Identity and belonging Racism Generations Language: Dialect, slang and colloquial language Dialogue and tone Symbols Structure: Stage directions, stage set Chorus
	 Structure: Narrative voice- third person limited Flashbacks Story structure 	 Context: The Russian Revolution World War II Literature for a political/ ideological purpose 	 Allegory Context: India and partition Migration
	Context: • Nigeria and Ken Saro-Wiwa	Writing:	 Semi-autobiographical texts and adaptations

- Refugees and immigration
- How writers are inspired by their own life or circumstances.

Writing:

 Academic writing, including topic sentences, embedding quotations, analytical verbs and essay structure (ongoing throughout curriculum) Academic writing, including topic sentences, embedding quotations, analytical verbs and essay structure (ongoing throughout curriculum)

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