

	Topic	Core declarative knowledge: what should students know?	Core procedural knowledge: what should students be able to do?
Module 1	The Odyssey	 What is an epic poem? When was 'The Odyssey' composed? How do conceptions of the hero differ in 'The Odyssey' and 'The Iliad'? What is "in media res"? What is a simile? What is a metaphor? What is alliteration? What is a noun? What are the four purposes of a comma? 	 Be able to identify the conventions of epic poetry; Be able to explain how Classical Greece's transition from a set of warring states to a trading nation affected conceptions of the hero; Be able to explain - clearly and precisely - how Homer's literary and structural choices in 'The Odyssey' create meaning; Be able to find evidence to support one's viewpoint; Be able to identify a noun, verb, simile, metaphor, alliteration, media res; Be able to use a comma in four different ways.
Module 2	Beowulf	 What is Old English? What is a warrior society? What is an allegory? What is a kenning? What is the archetypal narrative structure? What is an adjective? What is an adverb? What is the purpose of quotation marks? 	 Be able to identify Christian allusion in 'Beowulf'; Be able to explain why warrior societies are unsustainable; Be able to explain - clearly and precisely - how Beowulf can be read as an allegory for Anglo-Saxon England's transition from a warrior society to a Christian nation; Be able to identify an archetypal narrative structure; Be able to find evidence to support one's viewpoint. Be able to identify an adjective, adverb and a kenning; Be able to use quotations accurately.
Module 3	The Canterbury Tales	 What is Middle English literature? What is a prologue? What is vernacular? What is diversity? What is feminist literary criticism? How are creation myths structured? What is satire? What is the fall of man? What is foreshadowing? What is a pronoun? Why is The Canterbury Tales so important? What is the purpose of a semicolon? 	 Be able to explain the differences between Old English and Middle English literature; Be able to explain how paradisiacal settings foreshadow a 'fall'; Be able to explain - clearly and precisely - how the wife of Bath can be read as both a feminist and a sexist portrayal of female character; Be able to find evidence to support one's viewpoint; Be able to identify a personal and possessive pronoun; Be able to use a semicolon accurately.

Year 7



	Topic	Core declarative knowledge: what should students know?	Core procedural knowledge: what should students be able to do?
Module 4	Lyric poetry - The Sonnet	 What is a lyric poem? How is a sonnet structured? What is a conceit? What is a Petrarchan sonnet? What is a Shakespearean sonnet? What is the purpose of a colon? What are the different types of connectives? 	 Be able to identify a sonnet through knowledge of its conventions; Be able to identify where a writer has made choices that do not conform to these conventions; Be able to identify a volta in a range of sonnets; Be able to identify a conceit in a range of sonnets; Be able to explain - clearly and precisely - how writers' literary and structural choices create meaning; Be able to find evidence to support one's viewpoint; Be able to identify the adding, sequencing and emphasising connectives; Be able to use a colon accurately.
Module 5	The Ingenious Nobleman Don Quixote of La Mancha	 What is a novel? What is the Renaissance? What is an unreliable narrator? What are chivalric romances? What is Philosophical idealism? What is metafiction? What is a foil? What does 'quixotic' mean? What are the main word types and what role does each play in a sentence? What are the different types of apostrophe? 	 Be able to identify the novel form through knowledge of its conventions; Be able to explain the effects of an unrealiable narrator; To offer a considered opinion on whether Don Quixote is a comic novel, a social commentary, or a tragedy? Be able to explain - clearly and precisely - how writers' literary and structural choices create meaning; Be able to find evidence to support one's viewpoint; Be able to identify nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns and connectives; To be able to identify and use contractions and possessive apostrophes accurately.
Module 6	The Ingenious Nobleman Don Quixote of La Mancha	 What is a novel? What is the Renaissance? What is an unreliable narrator? What are chivalric romances? What is Philosophical idealism? What is metafiction? What is a foil? What does 'quixotic' mean? What are the main word types and what role does each play in a sentence? What are the main punctuation types and what role does each play in a sentence? 	 Be able to identify the novel form through knowledge of its conventions; Be able to explain the effects of an unrealiable narrator; To offer a considered opinion on whether Don Quixote is a comic novel, a social commentary, or a tragedy? Be able to explain - clearly and precisely - how writers' literary and structural choices create meaning; Be able to find evidence to support one's viewpoint; Be able to identify the adding, sequencing and emphasising connectives; Be able to identify and use a comma, a semicolon, a colon, quotation marks and apostrophes accurately.

• What is the purpose of a semicolon?



	Торіс	Core declarative knowledge: what should students know?	Core procedural knowledge: what should students be able to do?
Module 1	The Tragedy of Macbeth	 What is a tragic play? What are the four traits of a tragic hero? What is the Renaissance? What is regicide? What is the divine right of kings? What is the difference between sex and gender? What is dramatic irony? What is a monologue? What is a soliloquy? What is antimetabole? What is pathetic fallacy? What are the four purposes of a comma? 	 Be able to identify the conventions of tragedy; Be able to explain - clearly and concisely - the four traits of a tragic hero and identify them in Macbeth's character and actions; Be able to explain the contextual significance surrounding the play and its impact on content and characters; Be able to explain the difference between Medieval values and Renaissance values; Be able to explain the significance of classical and Christian references within the play; Be able to effectively identify and explain the use of dramatic irony, antimetabole, monologue, soliloquy and pathetic fallacy; Be able to explain the impact of the play on a contemporary audience and the playwright's intentions; Be able to use a comma in four different ways.
Module 2	Marlowe's Doctor Faustus	 What are the four traits of a tragic hero? What is an adjective? What is an adverb? What is the purpose of quotation marks? 	 Be able to identify a Greek Tragedy through knowledge of its conventions; Be able to explain the difference between Renaissance and Medieval ideals; Be able to identify the writer's intentions in constructing characters and how they reflect context; Be able to explain - clearly and precisely - how writers' literary and structural choices create meaning. Be able to identify key themes through writer's content and structure of play; Be able to explain the significance of said themes in relation to character and context; Be able to understand the structure of a morality play and its effect on the audience; Be able to identify an adjective and an adverb; Be able to use quotations accurately.
Module 3	Romantic Poetry (Wordsworth, Blake)	 What is the Age of Enlightenment (1650-1780)? What is Romanticism (1780-1850) or the 'Counter-Enlightenment'? What are the core values of Enlightenment thinking (reason, progress, science, society)? What are the core values of Romanticism (imagination, emotion, nature, solitude)? Who was Jean-Jacque Rousseau? What is pastoral? What did William Blake write about? What did William Wordsworth write about? What is a pronoun? 	 Be able to identify Romantic poetry through knowledge of its conventions; Be able to identify where a writer has made choices that conform to these conventions; Be able to explain - clearly and coherently - the values of the Enlightenment and the Romantic movement; Be able to discuss the similarities and differences in the poetry of Blake and Wordsworth; Be able to explain - clearly and precisely - how writers' literary and structural choices create meaning; Be able to find evidence to support one's viewpoint; Be able to analyse carefully chosen language at sentence and word level; Be able to identify a personal and possessive pronoun; Be able to use a semicolon accurately.



	Topic	Core declarative knowledge: what should students know?	Core procedural knowledge: what should students be able to do?
Module 4	Romantic Poetry (Byron, Keats, Shelley)	 What is the Age of Enlightenment (1650-1780)? What is Romanticism (1780-1850) or the 'Counter-Enlightenment'? What are the core values of Enlightenment thinking (reason, progress, science, society)? What are the core values of Romanticism (imagination, emotion, nature, solitude)? What are the values of Gothic literature? What did Lord Byron write about? What did Percy Bysse Shelley write about? What did John Keats write about? What is the purpose of a colon? What are the different types of connectives? 	 Be able to identify Romantic poetry through knowledge of its conventions; Be able to identify where a writer has made choices that conform to these conventions; Be able to discuss the similarities and differences in the poetry of Early Romanticism and Late Romanticism; Be able to explain the relationship between the late Romantic movement and Gothicism; Be able to explain - clearly and precisely - how writers' literary and structural choices create meaning; Be able to find evidence to support one's viewpoint; Be able to analyse carefully chosen language at sentence and word level; Be able to identify the adding, sequencing and emphasising connectives; Be able to use a colon accurately.
Module 5	Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus	 What is an embedded narrative? What is a frame narrative? What is an epistolary? What did Romantic thinkers value? What did Enlightenment thinkers value? What is an unreliable narrator? What is the "sublime"? What is a motif? What is a trope? What is meant by the term patriarchal society? What is the purpose of a semi-colon? 	 Be able to identify the conventions of Romanticism; Be able to explain - clearly and concisely - the tropes of Gothic literature Be able to explain the contextual significance surrounding the novel and its impact on content and characters Be able to explain the difference between Enlightenment and Romantic values Be able to explain the significance of mythology (Prometheus) and its links to Christianity within the novel Be able to effectively identify and explain the use of motifs and pathetic fallacy within the novel Be able to write clear and concise analytical paragraphs on extracts or quotations from the novel, with a clear link to context Be able to use a semicolon.
Module 6	Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus	 What is an embedded narrative? What is a frame narrative? What is an epistolary? What did Romantic thinkers value? What did Enlightenment thinkers value? What is an unreliable narrator? What is the "sublime"? What is a motif? What is a trope? What is meant by the term patriarchal society? What is the purpose of a semi-colon? 	 Be able to identify the conventions of Romanticism; Be able to explain - clearly and concisely - the tropes of Gothic literature Be able to explain the contextual significance surrounding the novel and its impact on content and characters Be able to explain the difference between Enlightenment and Romantic values Be able to explain the significance of mythology (Prometheus) and its links to Christianity within the novel Be able to effectively identify and explain the use of motifs and pathetic fallacy within the novel Be able to write clear and concise analytical paragraphs on extracts or quotations from the novel, with a clear link to context Be able to use a semicolon.



	Topic	Core declarative knowledge: what should students know?	Core procedural knowledge: what should students be able to do?
Module 1	A Christmas Carol	 What is a novella? What is Capitalism? What is Marxism? What social injustices existed in Victorian society? What is the Industrial Revolution? What is symbolism? What does the term "semantic field" refer to? What is pathetic fallacy? What are allusions? What are the 4 purposes of a comma? 	 Be able to explain how literature can function as social critique and, more specifically, how A Christmas Carol highlights the injustices of Victorian society; Be able to explain the differences between Capitalism, Socialism and Marxism and identify the characters who promote said concepts; Be able to explain - clearly and precisely - how Dickens' literary and structural choices create meaning; Be able to identify and explain the effect of personified abstract nouns; Be able to provide an in-depth analysis of the writer's language choices including his choice of specific word groups to create meaning (eg verbs to create pace or highlight aggressive/gentle natures of a character); Be able to use a comma in four different ways.
Module 2	Modernist Poetry	 What is modernism? What are the contextual factors out of which modernism emerged? What are the typical conventions of modernist poetry? What was the Harlem Renaissance? What is fragmentation? What is a stream of conciousness? What are new wholes? What is imagism? What is the speaker in a poem? What is a verse and a stanza? What is tone? What is diction? What is caesura? What is enjambment? What is free verse? 	 Explain the typical effect of poetic and modernist conventions and how they are used to convey meaning or a lack of meaning; Explain how modernist poetic conventions differ from Romantic conventions; Explain how modernist literature can be seen as a response to the historical and cultural context of the early 1900s; Explain the difference in tone between Victorian and modernist literature; Explain how modernist poets use language and structure to convey a view of the world as futile, chaotic and confusing; Explain how typical motifs in modernist poetry include the detrimental effects of war, industrialisation and urban life; Embedding quotations; Using critical adverbs.
Module 3	Animal Farm	 What is Marxism? What is Communism? What happened during the Russian Revolution? What is a fable? What is an allegory? What is a motif? What is meant by the term satire? What is meant by the term dystopian? What is meant by propaganda? What is passive voice? What is anthropomorphism? What is totalitarianism? 	 Be able to explain the differences between Marxism and Communism and explain the characters who promote said concepts (Old Major/Marx, Snowball/communism and Napoleon/Stalin) Be able to explain how the historical context of the Russian revolution is used as a basis for the plot. Be able to explain how the novel functions as an allegory- the farm/animals being an extended metaphor for Russia and its experience of revolution in the 1900s and the impact this has upon the reader. Be able to identify and explain the impact of literary devices such as foreshadowing, rhetoric, anthropomorphism and the use of motifs. Be able to explain how Orwell's literary and structural choices create meaning.

Year 9



	Topic	Core declarative knowledge: what should students know?	Core procedural knowledge: what should students be able to do?
Module 4	Things Fall Apart	 What is colonisation? What is the British Empire? What are missionaries? What is meant by cultural stereotyping? What is eurocentrism? What is meant by the term preconceived ideas? What is perspective? What is destiny? What is imagery, irony, foreshadowing, metaphors, similes, personification, symbolism? What is intertextuality? What are allusions? 	 Explain how Achebe uses the Igbo language to bridge a cultural divide; Explain how Achebe moves away from a eurocentric perspective; Explain how Achebe challenges preconceived ideas of Africa and Africans; Explain how Achebe uses structural and literary techniques to give Africans their own voice and repair their self-image; Explain how Achebe uses the third person omniscient narrator to make objective and intrusive commentaries; Explain how much the flexibility or the rigidity of the characters contribute to their destiny; Analyse effectively the use of literary techniques - imagery, irony, foreshadowing, metaphors, similes, personification, symbolism - to convey meaning; Gain an understanding of how Achebe's use of allusions fortify his narrative.
Module 5	To Kill a Mockingbird	 What is a bildungsroman? What are the elements of Southern Gothic Fiction? What social injustices existed in 1930s America? What was the Scottsboro Boys Trial? What was the Civil Rights Movement? What is figurative language? What are motifs and symbols? What is colloquial language? 	 How does the genre have an effect on how the content is received? Explain effectively how a first person narration can impact the content (Is the narrator reliable?) Draw links between the context surrounding the novella and its influence on content and explain them clearly and concisely; Analyse and explain how motifs and symbols are instrumental to the progression of the novella; Think critically about the use of first person narration and colloquial language and its relevance to the content of the novella.
Module 6	Literary Theory: Feminism and Postcolonialism	 What is traditional literary criticism? What is Marxist literary theory? What is Postcolonial literary theory? What are the main word types and what role does each play in a sentence? What are the main punctuation types and what role does each play in a sentence? 	 Be able to explain the differences between traditional literary criticism and literary theory; Be able to explain the differences between Marxist, Feminist and Postcolonial literary theory; Be able to conduct - clearly and precisely - appropriately judged literary criticism on a range of texts previously studied; Be able to analyse Duffy's 'The World's Wife' and 'Feminine Gospels' from a Feminist perspective; Be able to analyse extracts from Conrad's 'Heart of Darkness' from a Postcolonial perspective; Be able to identify and use a comma, a semicolon, a colon, quotation marks and apostrophes accurately.