

GCSE English homework – B band

Year 11 terms 1 & 2



The following tasks must be completed by the dates indicated:

Due Date		Task	
		Knowledge Organiser Revision	Seneca Learning
Wednesday 13 th September	An Inspector Calls	Unseen Poetry Practice Question based on Week 1 lessons	
Wednesday 20 th September		Revise 'London' by William Blake and 'Ozymandias' by Shelley	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 2 – London Section 1 – Ozymandias
Wednesday 27 th September		Revise 'Storm on the Island' by Seamus Heaney and 'Exposure' by Wilfred Owen	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 3 – Storm on the Island Section 6 – Exposure
Wednesday 4 th October		Revise 'War Photographer' by Carol Ann Duffy and 'Remains' by Simon Armitage	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 5 – War Photographer Section 10 – Remains
Wednesday 11 th October		Revise 'Checkin' Out Me History' by John Agard and 'The Emigree' by Carol Rumens	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 14 – Checkin' Out Me History Section 11 – The Emigree
Wednesday 18 th October		Revise 'The Charge of the Light Brigade' by Tennyson and 'Poppies' by Jane Weir	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 12 – COTLB Section 13 – Poppies
Wednesday 8 th November		Fully written narrative, adapted to a particular prompt	Complete all Seneca Assignments set for Trial Exams
Wednesday 15 th November	A Christmas Carol	P2 Q2 written task	Complete all Seneca Assignments set for Trial Exams
Wednesday 22 nd November		P2 Q4 written task	Complete all Seneca assignments set for Trial Exams
Wednesday 29 th November		An Inspector Calls Quotation Revision	English Lit: AQA GCSE An Inspector Calls Context
Wednesday 6 th December		An Inspector Calls Quotation Revision	English Lit: AQA GCSE An Inspector Calls Act 1 – 3
Wednesday 13 th December		An Inspector Calls Quotation Revision	English Lit: AQA GCSE An Inspector Calls Key Characters
Wednesday 20 th December		An Inspector Calls Quotation Revision	English Lit: AQA GCSE An Inspector Calls Key Characters
Wednesday 10 th January		Complete An Inspector Calls analysis task	English Lit: AQA GCSE An Inspector Calls Key Ideas

Due date:	Wednesday 13 th September
Student number:	
Name:	



Unseen Poetry Practice Question

Based on your learning in lesson last week, please read the below poem carefully and answer the question using all the lines. Your teacher will give you feedback on this.

The Door

Go and open the door.
 Maybe outside there's
 a tree, or a wood,
 a garden,
 or a magic city.

Go and open the door.
 Maybe a dog's rummaging.
 Maybe you'll see a face,
 or an eye,
 or the picture
 of a picture.

Go and open the door.
 If there's a fog
 it will clear.

Go and open the door.
 Even if there's only
 the darkness ticking,
 even if there's only
 the hollow wind,
 even if
 nothing
 is there,
 go and open the door.

At least
 there'll be
 a draught.

—Miroslav Holub

1. What is 'the door' a metaphor for about life?

2. What kind of verbs are 'go' and 'open'? What does the writer want the reader to do?

3. Why do you think the writer contrasts words like 'magic city' with 'fog' and 'darkness'? What does this suggest about life?

Due date:	Wednesday 20 th September
Student number:	
Name:	



Instructions:

1. Every week, you will have a 'Key Quotations' quiz on the text you were set as homework.
2. All quotations are taken from the Quotations listed below.
3. You should use the below steps and create flashcards to revise these quotations to test yourself and then answer the questions.
4. Complete the Seneca Assignment for this week.

'Ozymandias' by Shelley				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
"the decay of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare"				
"sneer of cold command"				
"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings; Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"				
'London' by William Blake'				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
"marks of weakness, marks of woe"				
"in every cry of every man, In every infant's cry of fear"				
"mind-forg'd manacles"				

1. Which quotation from 'Ozymandias' suggests that he was a cruel and tyrannical leader?

2. Which quotation from 'London' implies that the poor suffer emotional and physical scars due to how they are treated by the rich?

3. Which quotation from 'London' implies that the poor are trapped as they are abused?

4. Write a summary of the similarities between the two poems and the message they present about power and what it looks like to use power in a cruel way. Include quotations to back up your ideas.

London and Ozymandias both present how leaders can use power in a cruel way because... In 'Ozymandias' we see a cruel leader as.... This is shown through the quotation "... " which suggests... Similarly in 'London' we see how...when... This is suggested when it says "... " which implies...as...

Due date:	Wednesday 27 th September
Student number:	
Name:	



Instructions:

1. Every week, you will have a 'Key Quotations' quiz on the text you were set as homework.
2. All quotations are taken from the Quotations listed below.
3. You should use the below steps and create flashcards to revise these quotations to test yourself and then answer the questions.
4. Complete the Seneca Assignment for this week.

'Storm on the Island' by Seamus Heaney				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
"leaves and branches Can raise a tragic chorus in a gale"				
"the flung spray hits...spits like a tame cat turned savage"				
"we are bombarded by the empty air"				
'Exposure' by Wilfred Owen				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
"the merciless iced east winds that knife us"				
"sudden successive flights of bullets streak the silence"				
"but nothing happens"				

1. Which quotation from 'Storm on the Island' suggests the vicious nature of the weather?

2. What quotation from 'Storm on the Island' suggests that the weather is like an army attacking the soldiers?

3. What quotation from 'Storm on the Island' suggests that the weather destroys and hurts the community?

4. What quotation from 'Exposure' suggests that the weather is attacking the soldiers?

5. Write a summary of the similarities and/or differences between the two poems and how they present war.

In 'Storm on the Island' the writer presents war as... (Include quotation & analysis) Similarly, in 'Exposure'...

Due date:	Wednesday 4 th October
Student number:	
Name:	



Instructions:

1. Every week, you will have a 'Key Quotations' quiz on the text you were set as homework.
2. All quotations are taken from the Quotations listed below.
3. You should use the below steps and create flashcards to revise these quotations to test yourself and then answer the questions.
4. Complete the Seneca Assignment for this week.

'War Photographer' by Carol Ann Duffy				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
"spools of suffering set out in ordered rows"				
"Home again To fields which don't explode beneath the feet of running children in a nightmare heat"				
"the reader's eyeballs prick with tears between the bath and pre-lunch beers...they do not care"				
'Remains' by Simon Armitage				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
"probably armed, possibly not"				
"I see every round as it rips through his life...he's there on the ground, sort of inside out"				
"end of story, except not really. His blood shadow stays on the street"				

1. Which quotation from 'War Photographer' makes you think of graves in a row and therefore the death the photographer has seen in war?

2. Which quotation from 'War Photographer' implies that he struggles with ordinary people's views of war and how little they care about the suffering of those in war?

3. Which quotation from 'Remains' suggests that the trauma the soldier experienced from war is permanent and will never leave him?

4. Write a summary of the similarities between the two poems and the message they present about the negative effects of war. Include quotations to back up your ideas.

In 'War Photographer', the poet presents the negative effects of war as... (Include quotations & analysis)

Similarly, in 'Remains', war is also portrayed negatively as...

Due date:	Wednesday 11 th October
Student number:	
Name:	



Instructions:

1. Every week, you will have a 'Key Quotations' quiz on the text you were set as homework.
2. All quotations are taken from the Quotations listed below.
3. You should use the below steps and create flashcards to revise these quotations to test yourself and then answer the questions.
4. Complete the Seneca Assignment for this week.

'Checkin Out Me History' by John Agard				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
"Bandage up me eye with me own history Blind me to me own identity"				
"Dem tell me Dem tell me wha dem want to tell me"				
"But now I checking out me own history I carving out me identity"				
'The Emigree' by Carol Rumens				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
"it may be at war, it may be sick with tyrants, but I am branded by an impression of sunlight"				
"I have no passport, there's no way back at all"				
"They mutter death"				

Due date:	Wednesday 18 th October
Student number:	
Name:	

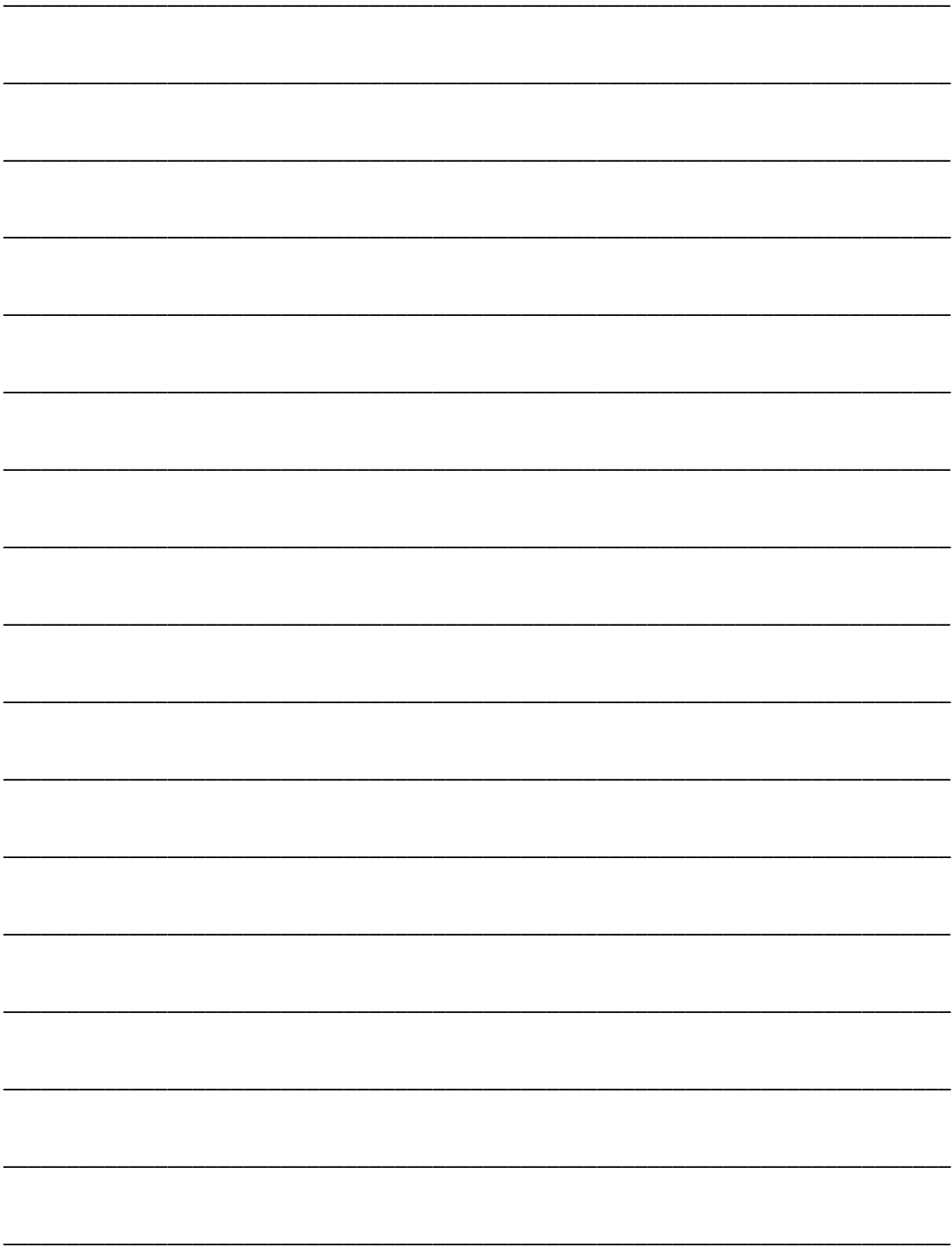


Instructions:

1. Every week, you will have a 'Key Quotations' quiz on the text you were set as homework.
2. All quotations are taken from the Quotations listed below.
3. You should use the below steps and create flashcards to revise these quotations to test yourself and then answer the questions.
4. Complete the Seneca Assignment for this week.

'The Charge of the Light Brigade' by Alfred Lord Tennyson				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
"Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them."				
"theirs not to make reply, theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die"				
"into the jaws of Death, into the mouth of Hell"				
'Poppies' by Jane Weir				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
"spasms of paper red"				
"All my words flattened, rolled, turned into felt"				
"I listened, hoping to hear your playground voice"				

1. Which quotation from 'The Charge of the Light Brigade' suggests the soldiers were totally surrounded by the enemy?
-



Due date:	Wednesday 15 th November
Student number:	
Name:	



Language – Paper 2, Question 2

Q.	How long?	How many marks?	What do I have to do?
1			Identify explicit and implicit information
2			Identify and make inferences c_____ two texts
3			Explain how _____ has been used to express a viewpoint (persuade)
4			_____ viewpoint and methods in two texts
5			Writing letters/a_____/s_____ with a _____

Q2. The displays in toy shops have been designed to tempt customers in different ways. Use details from both Sources to write a summary of the differences.

[8 marks]

Task 2. Read the two sources, underlining quotations which show details of the toy shop displays.

Example:	
Source A from an article in Marketing Week, 2018	Source B from an article in Punch magazine, December 7, 1878
<p>High street toy retailer The Entertainer’s new £700,000 flagship store in Westfield London is a children’s haven of high-tech tablets, interactive floor projections and fart buttons. Stand in front of its augmented reality mirror and you can change your outfit entirely.</p> <p>To avoid the same fate as recently-folded Toys R Us, The Entertainer knew it needed to offer more than rows of shelves crammed with toys. And with profit up 37% year on year, CMO Phil Geary’s belief that specialist high street retailing is “far from dead” certainly seems justified. And so The Entertainer “ripped up its rule book” and decided to transform its traditional static store windows into something that could grab a child’s attention and keep it. The hope is there is enough going on for them to remain interested for three to four minutes.</p> <p>The windows now have a variety of branded content jumping between dynamic screens, inspired by “a very long list of fun stuff” children said they wanted to see.</p>	<p>TOYLAND.—As sure as ever Christmas draws near, the bazaars and shops of London put on a festive appearance. Toys innumerable, and various in shapes, sizes, and patterns, are thrust forward, so that kind-hearted uncles and aunts and indulgent grannies, as well as thoughtful fathers and loving mothers, may see what can be done to give pleasure to the little ones.</p> <p>What a bewilderment of pretty things, to be sure! Here are cups and saucers and tea-pots, that little girls may serve out tiny cups of tea to thirsty companions, or to the family of dolls in the nursery. And what a lot of dolls!</p> <p>Shelves are piled up with boxes, and in all of them, wrapped up in tissue-paper, are dolls. Baby dolls, and dolls dressed as brides; some of wax, china, or rag. Here are cradles in which dolly may sleep, or in which she shall be put when she is sent to bed without her supper when she has been naughty; and perambulators, that her little mistress may give her a ride in the park when she has been good. Skipping-ropes, battledores, tennis rackets, and hoops by the dozen, for the girls.</p>

Due date:	Wednesday 22 nd November
Student number:	
Name:	



Language – Paper 2, Question 4

Task 1. Read the below sources carefully, annotating for perspective/tone/methods.

Question 4: Compare how the writers present their feelings about boxing in Source A and Source B. (16 marks) In your answer, you should:

- compare the different feelings the writers have towards boxing
- compare the methods the writers use to convey their feelings
- support your ideas with quotations from both texts.

Source A	Source B
<p>Who Can Defend This Sport?</p> <p>The sight of Spencer Oliver being stretchered away with an oxygen tube in his mouth and a monitor registering his heart-rate is one that will live in my memory for the rest of my life. The night had started so brightly. Oliver, known as The Omen, was hailed into the ring by a full choir, organ music and flashing lights with Sky Sports usual accent on under-promotion. Yet within moments, the entire hall felt something was amiss. I had heard two rumours leading up to this European Boxing Union championship fight; one was worrying and the other downright frightening.</p> <p>First, Oliver’s opponent, the durable Ukrainian Sergei Devekov, was supposed to be in blistering form in the gym. Second, the young Finchley fighter was struggling to make the 8st 10lb super-bantamweight limit. The rigours of weight-making, which allows a fighter to scale in far lower than his usual weight, will come under massive scrutiny once again. Excessive dehydration has been blamed on sudden weight loss, which is clearly both dangerous and foolhardy. Within seconds of Oliver’s triumphal ring entrance, the signs were catastrophic.</p>	<p>British Boxing Board of Control – Factsheet</p> <p>The belief that it is wrong for young men to be paid, sometimes handsomely, to hit each other and for an audience to pay to witness such a performance is a belief that all Board representatives respect, although we do not agree with it. We would make a number of points in defence of boxing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No-one is forced to box, or to pay to watch boxing. Boxing audiences are not motivated by any bloodlust but in the main are knowledgeable and compassionate. - Boxing gives young men a chance to achieve something and be somebody; it teaches the need for law and order, and encourages the learning of self-discipline and respect. - Boxing promotes qualities such as sportsmanship, courage and dignity. It appeals to many young people on the fringes of society, offering them a chance of avoiding delinquency and of growing into responsible citizens. It is therefore an acceptable activity both morally and socially. - Boxing is highly regulated and safer than most other physical-contact sports. The banning of boxing would merely send it underground and the era of the illegal prize fight would return with all its horrific implications.

Task 2. Read through the Level 4 answer below. Label where the different features have been used.

Feature
1. Quotations
2. Clear comments comparing the feelings of the writers
3. Clear comments comparing the techniques/methods used by the writers
4. Language terminology
5. Connectives to compare/sequence

Both writers feel very strongly but very differently about boxing: the writer of Source A thinks boxing is appalling and should be banned whilst the writer of Source B feels it is completely acceptable. Source A is

Due date:	Wednesday 29 th November
Student number:	
Name:	



Instructions:

1. Every Wednesday, you will have a 'Key Quotations' quiz on the text you were set as homework.
2. All quotations are taken from the 'Key Quotations' revision documents.
3. You should use the below steps and create flashcards to revise these quotations to test yourself.
4. Complete the Seneca Assignment for this week.

'An Inspector Calls' Key Quotations				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
The lighting is "pink and intimate" but becomes "brighter and harder"				
"a rather cold woman and her husband's social superior"				
"very pleased with life and rather excited"				
"very much the easy well-bred man about town"				
"not quite at ease, half-shy, half assertive"				
"creates an impression of massiveness, solidity and purposefulness"				
"a hard-headed practical man of business"				

“working together for lower costs and higher prices”				
“Look Mummy, isn’t it a beauty?”				
“but these girls aren’t cheap labour, they’re people”				

1. What quotation suggests that Sheila is immature at the start of the play?

2. What quotation depicts that Mr Birling is a stubborn capitalist?

3. Which quotation illustrates that Sheila has a transformation in the play?

4. Which quotation implies that tension is created at the start of the play when the Inspector arrives?

5. Which quotation presents Eric as a conflicted young man at the start of the play?

Due date:	Wednesday 6 th December
Student number:	
Name:	



Instructions:

1. Every Wednesday, you will have a 'Key Quotations' quiz on the text you were set as homework.
2. All quotations are taken from the 'Key Quotations' revision documents.
3. You should use the below steps and create flashcards to revise these quotations to test yourself.
4. Complete the Seneca Assignment for this week.

'An Inspector Calls' Key Quotations				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
The lighting is "pink and intimate" but becomes "brighter and harder"				
"a rather cold woman and her husband's social superior"				
"very pleased with life and rather excited"				
"very much the easy well-bred man about town"				
"not quite at ease, half-shy, half assertive"				
"creates an impression of massiveness, solidity and purposefulness"				
"a hard-headed practical man of business"				

“working together for lower costs and higher prices”				
“Look Mummy, isn’t it a beauty?”				
“but these girls aren’t cheap labour, they’re people”				

1. What quotation suggests that Mrs Birling sees herself as better than others?

2. What quotation depicts that Sheila is materialistic at the start?

3. Which quotation illustrates that Mr Birling is pleased with Gerald and Sheila’s marriage due to business?

4. Which quotation suggests that the Inspector is intimidating?

5. Which quotation presents Mr Birling as a stubborn capitalist?

Due date:	Wednesday 13 th December
Student number:	
Name:	



Instructions:

1. Every Wednesday, you will have a 'Key Quotations' quiz on the text you were set as homework.
2. All quotations are taken from the 'Key Quotations' revision documents.
3. You should use the below steps and create flashcards to revise these quotations to test yourself.
4. Complete the Seneca Assignment for this week.

'An Inspector Calls' Key Quotations				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
The lighting is "pink and intimate" but becomes "brighter and harder"				
"creates an impression of massiveness, solidity and purposefulness"				
"but these girls aren't cheap labour, they're people"				
"[Miserably] so I'm really responsible?"				
"we can keep it from him"				
"Why – you fool – he knows...and I hate to think how much he knows that we don't know yet"				
"[massively taking charge]"				

"girls of that class"				
"I became at once the most important person in her life"				
"You were the wonderful fairy prince. You must have adored it"				

1. What quotation suggests Mrs Birling's prejudice towards those who are poor?

2. What quotation depicts that Sheila begins to have more empathy for the poor?

3. Which quotation illustrates that the Inspector takes control over the Birling family?

4. Which quotation suggests that Sheila understands the Inspector is very powerful?

5. Which quotation presents Gerald's viewpoint towards Eva Smith?

Due date:	Wednesday 20 th December
Student number:	
Name:	



Instructions:

5. Every Wednesday, you will have a 'Key Quotations' quiz on the text you were set as homework.
6. All quotations are taken from the 'Key Quotations' revision documents.
7. You should use the below steps and create flashcards to revise these quotations to test yourself.
8. Complete the Seneca Assignment for this week.

'An Inspector Calls' Key Quotations				
Read	Cover	Say	Write	Check
The lighting is "pink and intimate" but becomes "brighter and harder"				
"creates an impression of massiveness, solidity and purposefulness"				
"but these girls aren't cheap labour, they're people"				
"[Miserably] so I'm really responsible?"				
"we can keep it from him"				
"Why – you fool – he knows...and I hate to think how much he knows that we don't know yet"				
"[massively taking charge]"				

"girls of that class"				
"I became at once the most important person in her life"				
"You were the wonderful fairy prince. You must have adored it"				

1. What quotation suggests Sheila is becoming a more socialist character?

2. What quotation depicts that Sheila feels a lot of guilt about what happens to Eva Smith?

3. Which quotation illustrates that the Inspector is more powerful than the Birling family?

4. Which quotation suggests that the arrival of the Inspector creates tension in the play?

5. Which quotation presents Mrs Birling's snobby attitude towards the working classes?

Due date:	Wednesday 10 th January 2024
Student number:	
Name:	



Match up the vocabulary to the correct definition below

Vocabulary		Definition
prejudice		the middle class, with stereotypical materialistic value/selfishness
aristocracy		a person or thing that causes/develops a situation or makes it worse
bourgeoisie		relating to the reign of King Edward VII.
catalyst		treating someone differently in an unfair way e.g. for their class, gender, race etc.
capitalism		people having different amounts of resources e.g. wealth
inequality		the highest class in certain societies
Edwardian		an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state
mouthpiece		working-class people regarded collectively
proletariat		public rather than private ownership or control of property and natural resources.
socialism		a character that represents the character's views

