

GCSE English homework – R band

Year 11 terms 3 & 4



The following tasks must be completed by the dates indicated:

Due date		Task	
		Knowledge Organiser Revision	Seneca Learning
Wednesday 17 th January 2024	Mixed Lit / Lang Tasks	Language: Paper 2, Question 5	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 1 – Ozymandias: Shelley
Wednesday 24 th January 2024		Language: Paper 1, Question 2	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 2 – London: William Blake
Wednesday 31 st January 2024		Literature: ACC – Revise section a) to e) Plot Summary of 'A Christmas Carol' KO	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 3 – Storm on the Island: Seamus Heaney
Wednesday 7 th February 2024		Language: Paper 1, Question 4	English Lit: AQA GCSE Macbeth – Plot Summary
		Half Term	
Wednesday 21 st February 2024		Literature: Macbeth – Revise section a) to e) Plot Summary of 'Macbeth' KO	English Lit: AQA GCSE Macbeth – Dramatic Methods
Wednesday 28 th February 2024	Mixed Lit / Lang Tasks	Literature: Macbeth – Revise section f) Context of 'Macbeth' KO	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 8 Charge of the Light Brigade: Alfred Lord Tennyson
Wednesday 6 th March 2024		Literature: AIC – Revise section e) Mr Birling to g) Sheila in 'Key Characters', 'An Inspector Calls' KO	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 4 Exposure: Wilfred Owen
Wednesday 13 th March 2024		Literature: ACC – Revise section f) Context of 'A Christmas Carol' KO	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 15 Remains: Simon Armitage
Wednesday 20 th March 2024		Literature: Macbeth – revise section h) to l) – Act 1 – 5 in 'Macbeth'	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 5 War Photographer: Carol Ann Duffy
Wednesday 27 th March 2024		Literature: ACC – Revise section h) to j) Staves 1 – 3 in 'A Christmas Carol' KO	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 14 Checkin' Out Me History: John Agard
Wednesday 10 th April 2024		Literature: Revise section g) in 'Macbeth' KO	English Lit: AQA GCSE Poetry – Power and Conflict Section 9 Bayonet Charge: Ted Hughes

Due date:	Wednesday 17 th January 2024
Student number:	
Name:	



Language Paper 2, Question 5 – Revise this section in your KO before completing the activities below.

Your task: A local MP has said that “young people today eat too much fast food.” Write an article for a magazine of your choice arguing for or against this statement.

[40 marks]

Task 1: **Some** persuasive techniques are helpful when creating an argument. Match the technique to the definition to the example.

Technique		Definition		Example
Anecdotes		These help you to structure your ideas in a clear way, to make your writing easier to understand.		The first of my many reasons for encouraging you to cross the road safely is... Secondly, you should consider...
Connectives/ connective phrases		Giving your thoughts about an issue to try to encourage your reader to agree with you.		Even if you don't care about crossing the road safely, imagine your mother's tears and your father's anguish at losing you.
Direct Address		When information is given that is over the top and may make things sound better or worse than they actually are.		Not everybody looks both ways before crossing the street.
Facts		Using words that make people feel sad, angry, upset, sympathetic or guilty.		Look, look and look again.
Opinions		Repeating words or phrases so that they stick in your audience's mind.		Take my sister's friend, Sophie. She didn't look both ways before she crossed the street and now she's in hospital with a broken leg.
Rhetorical Questions		Short stories that bring your argument to life and provide examples for when your point of view has been a success, or the opposing point of view has failed.		I think that the world would be a safer place if we look both ways.
Repetition		Using words like 'we', 'you', 'our' and 'us' to make your audience think you are talking only to them.		So why is it that car accidents are on the rise?
Emotive language		Using questions that don't need an answer to get the audience to think.		If you take the time to consider how much we could change the world if we work together, you will realise how much you could achieve.
Exaggeration		When truthful evidence and detail is given as a number to back up a point (like a percentage or a fraction).		7% of people are involved in a car accident at some time in their lives.
Statistics		When 3 adjectives or phrases are used to emphasise a point.		The screech of tires, the screams of terror, the crush of metal.
Triples		When truthful evidence and detail is given to back up a point.		Cars are terrifying killing machines and should be treated as such. You wouldn't jump in the sea with sharks, so don't jump in front of a killing machine.

Task 2: Match the technique in the left column being used to the appropriate example in the right column.

It irritates me so much!		A list can make something seem as if it dragging on and reflect someone's annoyance.
That's how I feel. Ridiculous.		By using a colon, the word that follows it is emphasised, which shows how annoyed the person is. Remember that a colon can only be used after a complete sentence.
There is only one word to sum up how I feel: unhappy.		The use of exclamation marks emphasises annoyance.
The time dragged on and on and on.		A one word sentence is blunt and to the point.
Five minutes, six minutes, seven minutes - when will the madness end?		By repeating the same word several times the person seems annoyed.

Task 2: Read through the example introduction below. Re-draft it below, taking care to respond to the feedback from the teacher.

First draft

Fast food is a really big part of our lives. I personally love a Maccies. Due to convenience and rushing for time, many of us are now depending on fast food for our meal. Also, fast food is at almost anywhere, shopping centres, motorways, even airports, to make it so easily access that we find it very convenient. Added with their delivery services and fast services, it is not only convenient but also fast to save times when we are in the rush. We all eat fast food because it is convenient and tasty, and we are also attracted to lots of promotion and free gifts, but we do not know that every bite we take, we are risking our life. Many of us know that fast food is not good to our health but we do not know how bad it is. Today I would like to persuade my audience to stop eating fast food.

Teacher comments:

This is an OK first attempt but you are missing the following key features:

1. An attention-grabbing opening – could you describe the worst case scenario of consuming too much fast food? Or the best case scenario of avoiding it?
2. Similes/metaphors/personification/sensory imagery/extended metaphor – e.g. can you think of how fast food is a ‘plague’ on society and how the article will outline a ‘cure’?
3. Avoid repetition – talks about ‘convenience’ a lot but you need to summarise your overall argument in your introduction with a summary of a range of ideas
4. Formality/ambitious vocabulary – avoid words like ‘bad’ ‘good’ ‘big’

Use the Imagine x3 opening structure if this helps you.

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Due date:	Wednesday 24 th January 2024
Student number:	
Name:	



Language Paper 1, Question 2 - Revise this section in your KO before completing the activities below.
Read and annotate the extract.

In the extract below, set in Mexico during the 1940s, a child named Coyotito has been stung by a scorpion. The child's father, a Mexican pearl diver named Kino, takes his child to the white European doctor who works in a nearby town.

In his chamber the doctor sat up in his high bed. He had on his dressing gown of red watered silk that had come from Paris, a little tight over the chest now if it was buttoned. On his lap was a silver tray with a silver chocolate pot and a tiny cup of eggshell china, so delicate that it looked silly when he lifted it with his big hand, lifted it with the tips of thumb and forefinger and spread the other three fingers wide to get them out of the way. His eyes rested in puffy little hammocks of flesh and his mouth drooped with discontent. He was growing very stout, and his voice was hoarse with the fat that pressed on his throat. Beside him on a table was a small Oriental gong and a bowl of cigarettes. The furnishings of the room were heavy and dark and gloomy. The pictures were religious, even the large tinted photograph of his dead wife, who, if Masses willed and paid for out of her own estate could do it, was in Heaven. The doctor had once for a short time been a part of the great world and his whole subsequent life was memory and longing for France. "That," he said, "was civilized living"—by which he meant that on a small income he had been able to keep a mistress and eat in restaurants. He poured his second cup of chocolate and crumbled a sweet biscuit in his fingers. The servant from the gate came to the open door and stood waiting to be noticed.

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"Yes?" the doctor asked.

"It is a little Indian with a baby. He says a scorpion stung it."

The doctor put his cup down gently before he let his anger rise.

20

"Have I nothing better to do than cure insect bites for 'little Indians'? I am a doctor, not a veterinary surgeon."

Paper 1, Question 2

Look at lines 1-22.

How does the writer use language to describe the doctor? (8 marks)

What 3x quotations will you explore to answer this question?

Quotation 1.

Quotation 2.

Quotation 3.

Statement

Inference

Effect overall

effect/connotation/inference. Use phrases like 'Additionally' and 'Furthermore' to push analysis.

[illegible]

Due date:	Wednesday 31 st January 2024
Student number:	
Name:	



Literature: ACC – Revise section a) to e) Plot Summary of ‘A Christmas Carol’ KO

1. How does the narrator present Scrooge’s nature in Stave One?

2. How are Scrooge and his nephew Fred contrasting in Stave One?

3. Where is Scrooge first taken by the Ghost of Christmas Past in Stave Two?

4. How is the character of Fezziwig presented in Stave Two?

5. What metaphor does Belle use when ending her relationship with Scrooge and why?

6. What does the Ghost of Christmas Present serve as a personification for and how?

7. What is presented to Scrooge at the Cratchit home and why?

8. What are Ignorance and Want symbolic for?

[illegible]

Due date:	Wednesday 7 th February 2024
Student number:	
Name:	



Language Paper 1, Question 4 – Revise this section in your KO before completing the questions below.

In the extract below, set in Mexico during the 1940s, a child named Coyotito has been stung by a scorpion. The child's father, a Mexican pearl diver named Kino, takes his child to the white European doctor who works in a nearby town.

In his chamber the doctor sat up in his high bed. He had on his dressing gown of red watered silk that had come from Paris, a little tight over the chest now if it was buttoned. On his lap was a silver tray with a silver chocolate pot and a tiny cup of eggshell china, so delicate that it looked silly when he lifted it with his big hand, lifted it with the tips of thumb and forefinger and spread the other three fingers wide to get them out of the way. His eyes rested in puffy little hammocks of flesh and his mouth drooped with discontent. He was growing very stout, and his voice was hoarse with the fat that pressed on his throat. Beside him on a table was a small Oriental gong and a bowl of cigarettes. The furnishings of the room were heavy and dark and gloomy. The pictures were religious, even the large tinted photograph of his dead wife, who, if Masses willed and paid for out of her own estate could do it, was in Heaven. The doctor had once for a short time been a part of the great world and his whole subsequent life was memory and longing for France. "That," he said, "was civilized living"—by which he meant that on a small income he had been able to keep a mistress and eat in restaurants. He poured his second cup of chocolate and crumbled a sweet biscuit in his fingers. The servant from the gate came to the open door and stood waiting to be noticed.

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"Yes?" the doctor asked.

"It is a little Indian with a baby. He says a scorpion stung it."

The doctor put his cup down gently before he let his anger rise.

20

"Have I nothing better to do than cure insect bites for 'little Indians'? I am a doctor, not a veterinary surgeon."

"Yes, Master," said the servant.

"Has he any money?" the doctor demanded. "No, they never have any money. I, I alone in the world am supposed to work for nothing—and I am tired of it. See if he has any money!"

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At the gate the servant opened the door a trifle and looked out at the waiting people. And this time he spoke in the old language. "Have you money to pay for the treatment?"

Now Kino reached into a secret place somewhere under his blanket. He brought out a paper folded many times. Crease by crease he unfolded it, until at last there came to view eight small misshapen pearls, as ugly and grey as little ulcers, flattened and almost valueless. The servant took the paper and closed the gate again, but this time he was not gone long. He opened the gate just wide enough

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to pass the paper back. "The doctor has gone out," he said. "He was called to a serious case." And then he shut the gate quickly, out of shame.

For a long time Kino stood in front of the gate with his wife beside him. Slowly he put his hat on his head. Then, without warning, he struck the gate a crushing blow with his fist. He looked down in wonder at his split knuckles and at the blood that flowed down between his fingers.

35

Question 4. Look at all the lines of the extract. ‘There is a huge amount of inequality between Kino and the doctor, but it’s fair enough if the doctor doesn’t treat his baby if he doesn’t have the money to pay him.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Write two detailed paragraphs below.
What, How, Why – link back to evaluation.

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Due date:	Wednesday 21 st February 2024
Student number:	
Name:	



Literature: Macbeth – Revise section a) to e) Plot Summary of ‘Macbeth’ KO

1. What is Macbeth rewarded with in Act 1, Scene 2 and why?

2. What scenes do we see the witches in in Act One and what do they do?

3. What scene in Act One shows Macbeth’s resolution to kill King Duncan?

4. Which scene in Act Two shows the contrast in reaction between Lady Macbeth and Macbeth to King Duncan’s murder, and how are these reactions different?

5. What happens in Act Two, Scene Four?

6. What supernatural/hallucinatory event occurs in Act Three, Scene Four?

7. What do the witches show Macbeth in Act Four and what impact does this have on him?

8. Who is murdered in Act Four?

9. List all the characters who die in Act Five.

10. **Opinion Question:** In your own words, summarise why the ending of 'Macbeth' is tragic, and why Macbeth experiences this tragic downfall. You must use all the lines for your response.

In 'Macbeth', there are several tragic events, such as... I believe Macbeth experiences this tragic downfall due to...

Due date:	Wednesday 28 th February 2024
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Literature: Macbeth – Revise section f) Context of ‘Macbeth’ KO

1. Which text was Shakespeare heavily influenced by when writing ‘Macbeth’?

2. How did Shakespeare change the original text to please King James I?

3. During which epoch was Macbeth first written and performed in, and who was reigning monarch?

4. What happened to King James I during his reign? What does this help to explain?

5. What happened in 1542?

6. What could trigger suspicion of witchcraft?

7. How is this alluded to in Lady Macbeth’s portrayal in Act 1, Scene 5?

8. What did King James I believe about witches?

The pivotal theme of kingship is reflected in the contextual backdrop of 'Macbeth' as... (link to King James I)

Shakespeare alludes to the background of the fear of the supernatural when...

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Due date:	Wednesday 6 th March 2024
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Literature: AIC – Revise section e) Mr Birling to g) Sheila in ‘Key Characters’, ‘An Inspector Calls’ KO

1. How is Mr Birling the antithesis of Priestley’s ideals?

2. How is he presented as a “hard-headed” business-man and capitalist?

3. How does Mr Birling react to the Inspector’s interrogation. What does he fail to do and how do we know this?

4. How does Mrs Birling feel about mixing with the poor and why?

5. What does Mrs Birling see or view herself as and how is this different from the reality?

6. What does Sheila undergo in the play and why – what moment do we see?

7. What was the real reason why Sheila had Eva fired?

8. What three adjectives can be used to describe Sheila at the start of the play?

Due date:	Wednesday 13 th March 2024
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Literature: ACC – Revise section f) Context of 'A Christmas Carol' KO

1. What year was 'A Christmas Carol' published?

2. Where was Dickens' father sent?

3. What was Dickens thus forced to do, and what did this help him to understand?

4. What was Dickens concerned with when writing 'A Christmas Carol'?

5. What was introduced in 1834, and what did this lead to?

6. What were the workhouses designed to do? What did they aim to discourage?

7. What does 'A Christmas Carol' profoundly criticise?

8. What does Christmas serve as a vehicle for and why?

[illegible]

There were several influences upon Dickens when he wrote the novella, such as his own childhood in which...

Furthermore, there were political influences upon him, such as...

These influences link to the plot of the novella as... Dickens wished to portray Scrooge's redemption in order to suggest that...

[illegible]

Due date:	Wednesday 20 th March 2024
Student number:	
Name:	



Literature: Macbeth – revise section h) to l) – Act 1 – 5 in ‘Macbeth’

1. Fill in the gaps of the quotations from Act 1:

- “_____ him from the nave to the chaps”
- “Speak, I _____ you”
- “_____, hide your _____, let not _____ see my black and deep desires”
- “only _____ ambition”
- “When you _____ do it, then you were a man”

2. Which quotation from Act 1 implies that Macbeth wishes to be deceitful and hide his true ambitions?

3. Fill in the gaps of the quotations from Act 2:

- “_____ vision”
- “so it will make us _____”
- “there’s _____ in men’s smiles”
- “by a mousing _____ hawk’d at and _____”
- “thriftless _____”

4. Which quotation in Act 2 presents unnatural events following King Duncan’s murder?

5. Who says these quotations from Act 3?

Quotation	Who Says It?
“I fear thou played’st most foully for’t”	
“We have scorch’d the snake, not killed it”	
“Our suffering country under a hand accurs’d”	

6. Which quotation in Act Three depicts Macbeth's increasingly unstable state of mind?

7. Which quotation in Act Four presents Macbeth's attempts to command the witches unsuccessfully?

8. What quotation from Act Five uses the motif of blood?

9. What quotation from Act Five show how Macduff is able to successfully murder Macbeth despite the witches' prophecies and equivocation?

10. **Opinion Question:** Pick one quotation from your KO that utilises a motif (e.g. motif of blood, motif of light vs. darkness) and explore how and why it uses this motif. Use all the lines.

The motif of _____ is presented in the quotation ".....", as....

Shakespeare depicts this to suggest....

Due date:	Wednesday 27 th March 2024
Student number:	
Name:	



Literature: ACC – Revise section h) to j) Staves 1 – 3 in ‘A Christmas Carol’ KO

1. For each of the following quotations from Section H and I (Stave One and Two), fill in the missing words:

- Scrooge is a “_____ - _____ hand at the grindstone...a covetous old _____”
- Fred says: “Christmas time....a _____ time: a kind, _____, charitable, pleasant time”
- Jacob Marley says: “I wear the _____ I forged in _____.”
- The charity worker states at Christmas “the poor and destitute..._____ greatly”
- In his childhood, Scrooge was “a _____ child, neglected by his _____”
- The Ghost of Christmas Past “wore a _____ of the purest _____”
- From the Ghost’s head there was “a _____ clear jet of _____”
- Fezziwig says “no more _____ tonight”
- Belle broke up with Scrooge as “another idol has displaced me...a _____ one”

2. Which quotation from Stave 1 implies that Scrooge detests (hates) Christmas?

3. Which quotation from Stave 1 depicts that Fred is a kind, benevolent person?

4. Which quotation from Stave 2 portrays that Scrooge was upset after seeing his past?

5. Which quotation from Stave 2 portrays that the Ghost of Christmas past represents hope for Scrooge?

6. For each of the following quotations from Section J (Stave Three) fill in the missing words:

- “Scrooge entered _____”

- b) "Tonight, if you have aught to _____ me, let me _____ by it"
- c) "_____ giant"
- d) _____ them both"
- e) "dressed out but poorly in a _____ - _____ gown"
- f) "but they were happy, _____, pleased with one another"

7. Which quotation from Stave 3 depicts Scrooge's growing willingness to learn from the ghosts?

8. Which quotation from Stave 3 suggests that the Ghost of Christmas Present wants to warn Scrooge about a potential danger to society?

9. Which quotation from Stave 3 represents love and a family spirit?

10. **Opinion Question:** Pick one quotation explored above, and analyse what it suggests about the character it is about. Use all the lines.

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



Literature: Revise section g) in 'Macbeth' KO

1. What key term is used to describe using ambiguous (unclear) or evasive language?

2. What key term is used to describe a society in which men are dominant?

3. Give the definition of 'antithesis'.

4. What belief system prevalent in the Jacobean era creates the impression that kings are god-like?

5. What method is used in the quotation "fair is foul and foul is fair" and what does this suggest about what the witches are trying to do to Macbeth?

6. What is the key term for 'speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself or regardless of any hearers, especially by a character in a play'? and give one example from 'Macbeth'.

7. How does Macbeth behave as a 'despot' throughout the play?

8. Match up the vocabulary with the correct definition:

1. regicide		a) ambiguous/evasive language
2. hubris		b) contrasting ideas
3. paradox		c) act of killing a King
4. antithesis		d) a seemingly contradictory statement
5. equivocation		e) excessive pride or self-confidence

9. Use one example of a word above in an example sentence:

10. **Opinion Question:** "Macbeth's downfall is entirely his own fault." To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement and why? Include references to the text in your answer and use all the lines.
