GCSE English: Progression Map

Unbolded text relate to knowledge and skills taught in Yr7-9; emboldened text include new skills and knowledge taught in Yr10-11 as the rigor increases. All knowledge and skills are cumulative and link together from Yr7-11. This is a five year progression map.

	Big idea: A text's main ideas are connected to the society in which it is	s written AO1/AO3						
	What are the main ideas in a text?	How do students comprehend what they are reading? Wh						
	What is the purpose of the text?	How does a contemporary reader differ from a modern reader?						
	What are the universal ideas in a text?	How do different writers discuss similar themes at the same time and						
Critical reading	How are two texts similar or different?	How do students identify bias?						
and	What is the writer's perspective?	What relevant evidence exists to support identification of the ma						
comprehension	Reflecting critically and evaluatively?	Summarising information from a single text?						
	Synthesising from more than one text?	How does the plot, characters, events and setting contribute to a						
	Distinguishing between explicit and implicit information	What is the social, historical and literary context and how does it						
	How are two texts similar or different in meaning?							
	Literal and inferential comprehension – words/ phrases/ sentenc	es in context – what knowledge does a student need to have to be abl						
	Big idea: The structure of a text contributes to its meaning AO2							
	What impact does the beginning of a text have on a reader?	What impact does the end of a text have on a reader?						
	How does a text's form affect its meaning?	How does a character develop throughout a novel?						
Structural	How does a theme develop throughout a text?	How does a writer use juxtaposition and foreshadowing to create m						
conventions	How are two texts similar or different in structure?	How does the structure contribute to the effectiveness of the te						
	Can students explain a sequence of events and the relationship between actions or events?							
	How can a reader explain and illustrate a writer's use of structure across one or more texts?							
	How does a writer use recurring motifs, symbolism, paradox, sta etc. as well as a shift in these, to create meanings?	ge directions, narrative perspectives, conventions of form, settings, pa						
	Big idea: The details of a text's language contribute to its meaning AC)2						
	What are the most prevalent literary conventions?	How do writers use literary conventions to create meanings?						
Language	How are literary conventions used across different texts?	How can a reader identify and analyse writer's use of literary cor						
analysis	What are the grammatical features used?	How do writers use grammatical features to create meanings						
	How are grammatical features used across different texts?	What is the impact of the sentence forms?						
	Which terminology is relevant?							
	Big idea: Writers use precise vocabulary to carefully construct meaning AO2							
	Which words will help students understand key events in a text?							
Vocabulary	What vocabulary builds students' capacity to explore a text?							
	Which words will students need to know to access a text?							
	Which words will contribute to students' understanding of universal the	hemes?						
	How can a reader explain and illustrate how vocabulary contribu	ite to the effectiveness and impact of a text?						

Vhat is a text about? d at different times? nain ideas? a text's meaning? it contribute to meaning? ble to do this? eanings? ext(s)? paragraphing, grammatical structures ntions?

	Big idea: The academic discipline of English requires a specific mode of wri	tten expression AO5/AO6							
	How do students structure an essay?	What makes a good topic sentence?							
	How should textual evidence be selected and deployed?	How can students develop a thesis across an entire piece of writing							
Analytical	How do different writers discuss the same theme in different ways?	How do different writers use similar literary and structural device							
composition	How is the structure of Lang and Lit responses similar/ different?	How can students create depth over breadth in responses?							
	How should a student respond to textual references and quotes?	How can a student exploit textual evidence in detail?							
	What are the most effective comparative structures?	How can students create a relevant point that responds effect							
	Which evaluative verbs and analytical vocabulary should students use	Which evaluative verbs and analytical vocabulary should students use? Informed personal response.							
	How can students structure their writing to fit a specific purpose & au	dience? i.e. describe, explain, summarise, argue, analyse, evalua							
	Big idea: Effective written communication is accurate, clear and thoughtful	ly constructed AO5/AO6							
	How should grammar teaching be sequenced across the key stage?	How can grammar obscure or clarify meaning?							
	What terminology will most help students to understand grammar?	How can students write coherently and cohesively?							
	How can students structure their writing to fit a specific purpose & audience? How do other writers structure their writing to heighten its effective theighten its effective								
Writing	How can a student create emotional impact?	Which linguistic devices will best support students to creat							
writing	How can a student use language creatively and persuasively?	How should rhetorical devices be taught? i.e. rhetorical que							
	Which tier 2 vocabulary has the highest leverage?	Must maintain a consistent point of view, consistency and c							
	How should students cite evidence and quotations to support their views? How to accurately and effectively apply SPAG								
	Writing for a purpose: describe, narrate, explain, instruct, give and respond to information, argue								
	What is the best way to teach students how to select, organise and emphasise key points, facts and ideas?								
	Big idea:								
Spoken Language	 acquire and apply a wide vocabulary, alongside a knowledge and under listen to and understand spoken language and use spoken Standard En 								
(should this be	How do I present my information and ideas?	How should a student structure a speech, talk, debate, dial							
included for all KS?									
This is in the NC	How to deliver an effective speech, talk, debate, dialogue.	How can a student present their speech to fit a specific au							
for KS1-4!)	Listening to and responding appropriately to questions and feedback.	The use of Standard English to express ideas.							

ing? ices in different ways?

ectively to the question?

ate, point of view.

fects? ate impact in their own writing? uestions, antithesis, parenthesis d coherence.

r spoken language

lialogue?

debate, dialogue.

udience and purpose?

GCSE English: Progression Map

	Year 10							Year 11	
Unit	Reading and Writing Fiction	Macbeth	Reading and Writing Non-Fiction	AIC	Revising Language	The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll & Mr Hyde	Spoken Language	Revising Language	Poetry
Assessment task	A b	A blind assessment consisting of a past paper will be taken for each unit of study.						A blind assessment consisting of a past paper will be taken for each unit of study.	
Critical reading and comprehension	 World War II Conflict Geographical understanding i.e. rural England, beaches of France, Southern Africa, NYC etc. 20th century contexts i.e. 1960s Britain Post-war migration Windrush generation Dystopian Education Childhood Family Gender Race Identity Food Sport Health 	Also taught in Yr7- 9; revisited at GCSE Tragedy Good vs. evil Power & its abuse Free will The natural world Women & marriage Ambition Supernatural Gender Appearance v reality Religion Violence & blood Fate Relationships Regicide/ Divine Rights Jacobean era Guilt & remorse Heaven & hell – parallels with satanic Sleep Chaos & disorder Fatal flaw/ hubris/ tragic hero/ hamartia Ideas of Mythology i.e. Bellona's bridegroom, God of war, Hecate, Neptune, hellhound etc. Violence 	 Mental health Slavery Crime and punishment Education Childhood Family Gender Race Identity Food Sport Health 	Also taught in Yr7-9; revisited at GCSE Plight of working classes Power & its abuse Morality Family conflict Women & marriage Gender; behaviour to women Conduct of the rich Relationships Responsibility Guilt and remorse Money/ wealth/ power and status Law Reputation Appearance Different lives of rich and poor Social and political context of Edwardian Britain and of post-war Britain i.e. Labour agitation Capitalism v socialism Younger v older generation	 Education Childhood Family Gender Race Identity Food Sport Health War Crime Dystopian Travel Adventure Extreme sport 	Also taught in Yr7- 9; revisited at GCSE Victorian London Victorian crime Power & its abuse Morality Good vs. evil Science and religion The natural world Duality Ethics Science Religion and blasphemy Victorian Christianity Old Testament Victorian approaches to sin, death and suffering The gothic Secrecy and mystery The beast in man Fear and confusion Reputation Violence Darwinism/ theory of evolution Playing god Rationalism Supernatural Self and society Hypocrisy Addiction portrayal of Hyde, e.g. as a 'devil' who he tries to cage Ideas related to the satanic Scientific ambition	 Read/ watch speeches on a variety of topics i.e. hobbies, passion, gender, heritage etc. 	 Education Childhood Family Gender Race Identity Food Sport Health War Crime Travel Adventure Extreme sport 	Also taught in Yr7-9; revisited at GCSE Childhood Power & its abuse Family conflict Love Spiritual journeys Women & marriage Vomen & marriage Childhood Loss, regret, bitterness Romantic love Obsessive love Dominance and power Infatuation Gender Cultural stereotyping Subversion Marriage Identity Innocence Power & Conflict Abusive power Power of nature Corruption War Conflict Identity Arrogance and pride Human fragility Individual

						 Metamorphosis Suicide and moral decay Urban terror 			 Criticism of those in power Remembrance Fall from grace Impermanence of humanity Rebellion Violence Loss and absence Brutality Loss, regret, bitterness
	 Beginnings Endings Construction of character Character development Juxtaposition Plot device Plot structures i.e. linear or chronological Flashback/ flash forward Circular narrative Plot shifts Narrative perspective Perspective 	 Also taught in Yr7- 9; revisited at GCSE The form of a play Tragedy Recurring plot devices Beginnings Endings Moral Construction of character Character development Conventions of tragic heroes Plot device Soliloquy Juxtaposition 	 Events Perspectives Juxtaposition Contrast Repetition Structural openings and endings Whole text structure 	Also taught in Yr7-9; revisited at GCSE The form of a play Beginnings Endings Moral Construction of character Openings Plot device Perspective Juxtaposition	Revision of autumn and spring	 Also taught in Yr7- 9; revisited at GCSE The form of a novel Moral Construction of character Character development Perspective Juxtaposition 	Conventions of speech writing	Revision of skills from Y10	 Also taught in Yr7-9; revisited at GCSE Forms of poems Sonnet structure Foreshadowing Conventions of tragic form Juxtaposition
Structural conventions	shifts Settings Atmosphere Time of day Symbolism Time External v internal factors 	 Narrative arc Symbolism – animals, sleep and blood Aside Dramatic monologue Settings Contrasts Paradox Foreshadowing Rhyming Couplets Motifs Dramatic irony Placement of events/ speeches Turning point Climax Parallels Light and dark 		 Time Greek drama Morality play Well-made pay Stage directions Use of props i.e. the photograph, the Birling's house etc. Domestic drama Characterisation The Inspector's dramatic introduction Entrances and exits Sheila as a symbol of hope Eva Smith as a symbol of the working classes 		 Gothic Literature Gothic settings Detective genre Opening of the novel Time Motifs: doors and windows Mysterious/ negative atmosphere Narrative perspectives Epistolary form Setting – dream sequence Characterisation the placing of Jekyll's statement at the end of the novel gives us his 			 refrain end rhyme Half rhymes Internal rhyme repetition beginning and ending titles perspectives lyrical voice iambic pentameter blank verse Free verse Rhyme scheme Rhyming couplet Rhythm various stanza lengths (regular/ irregular) bucolic settings Autobiographical First person

• Negative language		 Gerald as a symbol of the Establishment Inspector as a mouthpiece Rising tension Foreshadowing Dramatic irony Illustrative action 	Revision of	Also taught in Yr7- 9; revisited at GCSE	• Rhetorical devices	Revision of skills from Y10	 Monologue Narrative Anaphora Third person Volta Volta
 Imagery Similes and metaphors Adjectives Adverb Verb Idioms Colloquialism Direct addres Personification Dialect Accent Standard English Slang Humour Irony Use of colour descriptions Symbolism Contrast Grammar Sentence structures Sentence typ Punctuation effect tone 	 Metaphor Sibilance Recurring imagery Religious imagery Extended metaphor Bestial/ grotesque imagery Complex imagery Complex imagery Comic relief (porter scene) Equivocation Parallels in speeches on darkness Language of light and dark Speech: prose v verse Pathos Contrasts Oxymoron 	AnguageYr7-9; revisited a GCSEConnotationsGCSEPersuasive devices• Allegory • Religious imager • Religious imagerAnecdote imagery• Rhetoric in Mr Birling's opening speech • Puns • Sheila as a symbo of hope • Dialogue to establish authority • Change in Sheila's language throughout the play • Contrasts • Biblical imagery • Parallels to Churchill speecher • Speech patterns • Proleptic irony • Dramatic irony • Linguistic infantilisation • Metaphors • Emotive language • Inspector's language and how this changes in the play i.e. from graphic and	spring	 9; revisited at GCSE Religious imagery Punctuation for effect Pathetic fallacy Alliteration Masks Simile Mood Triplets Rhetorical questions Imagery Language to convey negative consequences Metaphor Contrasts 			 Caesura Colloquialisms Phonetic spelling of words in Sing Song! Puns Metaphors Simile Imagery Personification Romantic icons Conversational tone Irony Humour Direct address Ambiguity Imperatives Extended metaphor Symbols Cliché Bathos Adjectives Connotations Alliteration Assonance Emotive Onomatopoeia Oxymoron Plosive Rhetorical question Hyperbole Semantic field Sibilance

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		 Personification Dramatic irony 		 naturalistic language to a passionate oratory in his final speech. polysyndeton to confirm the polemical aspect of the play 			
Vocabulary	Atonement, forlorn, insidious, tenacious, impediment, hydrangeas, sepulchre, dystopian, dystopia, utopia, various tier 3 vocabulary	Also taught in Yr7- 9; revisited at GCSE Moral, brutal, corrupt, villain, malicious, victim, soliloquy, severe, conflict, unrequited love, to mock, chaos, to resolve, usurp, treason, callous, pathos, tyrant, rebellion, juxtaposition, tragic, hyperbole, tragic flaw, foreshadow hubris, peripeteia, hamartia, Jacobean, regicide, aside, paradox, motif, stages of narrative arc, iambic pentameter, foil, euphemism, equivocation, pathos	Asylum, compare and contrast, synthesise, humane, surveillance, anecdote, various other tier 3 vocabulary	Also taught in Yr7-9; revisited at GCSE Allegory, juxtaposition Edwardian, capitalism, socialism, domestic, the Establishment, illustrative action, rhetoric, infantilisation, oratory, polemical	Customs, bureaucrats, stoop, barren, precocious, prudent, prejudice, countenance, expounded, congregation, factotum, siege, squalid, idleness, arithmetic, mantle, plunge, summit	Also taught in Yr7- 9; revisited at GCSE treacherous duality, introspective, dual nature, observation villain, victim, moral conflict, scandal, juxtaposition Victorian, Troglodytic, deformity, metamorphosis, aberration, abhorrent, animalistic, bestial, consciousness, debased, degenerate, depraved, duplicity, Darwinism, evolution	n/a
		equivocation, pathos, apparition, animalistic, bestial		oratory, polemical		Darwinism, evolution, perversion, primitive, savage, suppression, unorthodox	
Analytical composition	 Using quotations accurately Writing correct points Developing detailed analysis How to structure responses to Q2-4 of Language Paper 1 i.e. analysing a language feature, 	 Thesis statements Introductions and conclusions Writing correct points Using quotations accurately Developing detailed analysis Analysing a language feature Structuring analysis Linking topic sentences Discussing authorial intent 	 Comparing two texts in an essay Writing a comparative point Writing a comparative thesis Using quotations accurately Writing correct points Developing detailed analysis How to structure responses to Q2- 	 Thesis statements Introductions and conclusions Writing correct points Using quotations accurately Developing detailed analysis Analysing a language feature Structuring analysis Linking topic sentences Discussing authorial intent 	Revision of autumn and spring	 Thesis statements Introductions and conclusions Writing correct points Using quotations accurately Developing detailed analysis Analysing a language feature Structuring analysis Linking topic sentences Discussing authorial intent 	n/a

	Also taught in Yr7-9; revisited at GCSE sonnet, extended metaphor, epic poetry
	Persona, Volta, Shakespearean, Petrarchan, futile, salient, poignant, melancholy, nonchalance, relics, traverse, beckon, disdain
Revision of content from Y10	 Comparing two texts in an essay Writing a comparative point/ thesis Introductions and conclusions Writing correct points Using quotations accurately Developing detailed analysis Analysing a language feature Structuring analysis Linking topic sentences

	structuring analysis, evaluation of writer's methods	 Links to context/ Critical evaluation context Planning an essay Writing an essay 	4 of Language Paper 2 i.e. analysing a language feature, structuring analysis, evaluation of writer's methods	 Links to context/ Critical evaluation context Planning an essay Writing an essay 		 Links to context/ Critical evaluation context Planning an essay Writing an essay 			 Discussing authorial intent Links to context/ Critical evaluation context Planning an essay Writing an essay
Writing	 sentences, disruword questions compound sent comma, colon, a marks Structure: para narrative and d composition Vocabulary: pripresent particip nouns, adverbia and settings Crafting conte 	tence expansion, minor upted sentences, one s, subordinate clauses, tences, noun phrases, semi-colon, speech agraphing, structuring escriptive writing, epositions, verbs, oles and describing als to create character nt : imagery, creating ensory descriptions	 combining, senter introduce conjunt and colon, introduce sentences, conner sentences, conner sentences, conner fiction writing, construction fiction writing, construction writing, construction and sentences Vocabulary: prepresent participle nouns, adverbial and settings Crafting conten sensory description 	Actions, revisit comma duce apostrophes, topic actives t paragraphing – types a, structuring non- omposition positions, verbs, es and describing s to create character t : revisit imagery and ions, introduce metorical questions	Revision of conter	nt from autumn and spring	 Conventions of speech writing How to structure a speech How to make a speech convincing and compelling 	Revision oj	 Dramatic reading of poems role-play
Spoken Language	 Class discussions Exploratory talk 	 dramatic reading of play role-play hot seating debate on blame and guilt/ sin and crime class discussion of themes, ideas, characters etc. socratic seminar exploratory talk 	discussions	 dramatic reading of play role-play hot seating debate on responsibility/ class/ power and the abuse thereof class discussion of themes, ideas, characters etc. socratic seminar exploratory talk 	 Class discussions Exploratory talk 	 hot seating debate on duality of mankind, whether man should be allowed to play god and to what extent Jekyll plays god class discussion on themes, ideas, characters etc. socratic seminar exploratory talk 	 how to deliver an effective and engaging speech presentational talk speech on topic of choice 	 Class discussions Exploratory talk 	 class discussion on themes and ideas presented in poems exploratory talk