



BROOKVALE GROBY LEARNING CAMPUS

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English Literature & English Language

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ENGLISH SUBJECT EXAMS 2022

English Language

P1 – 18 May 2022 1hr 45mins

P2 – 10 June 2022 1hr 45mins

English Literature

P1 Section B A Christmas Carol 50 mins

Section C Animal Farm 50 mins

25th May 2022

P2 Section A Macbeth 55 mins

Section B Unseen Poetry 50 mins

08 June 2022



AQA GCSE English Language 

Paper 1

Paper 2

Section A:

Reading

1 unseen literature fiction text

Section B:

Writing

Descriptive or narrative writing

Section A:

Reading

2 non-fiction texts

Section B:

Writing

Writing to present a viewpoint



AQA GCSE English Literature 

Paper 1

Paper 2

Section B:

*A Christmas Carol –
Charles Dickens*

Section C:

*Animal Farm –
George Orwell*

Section A:

Macbeth – William
Shakespeare

Section B:

Unseen Poetry
Part 1

Section B:

Unseen Poetry
Part 2

English Language Paper

1

1hr

Q1 - List implicit/
explicit information

Q2 – Analyse
Language

Q3 – Analyse
Structure

Q4 – Evaluate
Language and
structure

45m

Q5 – Creative writing
focusing on **language**,
structure and
vocabulary

English Language Paper

2

1hr

Q1 – Identify
true/false
information

Q2 – Summarise key
ideas

Q3 – Analyse
Language

Q4 – Compare
language and
structure

45m

Q5 – Non-fiction writing
focusing on **language**,
structure and vocabulary

English Literature Paper

1

1hr40m

A Christmas Carol
Analyse **language**,
structure and context

Animal Farm
Analyse **language**,
structure and context

English Literature Paper

2

1h45m

Macbeth
Analyse **language**,
structure and context

Unseen poetry
Analyse **language**,
structure

Unseen poetry
Compare **language**,
structure

22 ~~I VISION~~

ReVISION

VISION?

~~VISION~~

ROADS ARE STOPPED

~~VISION~~

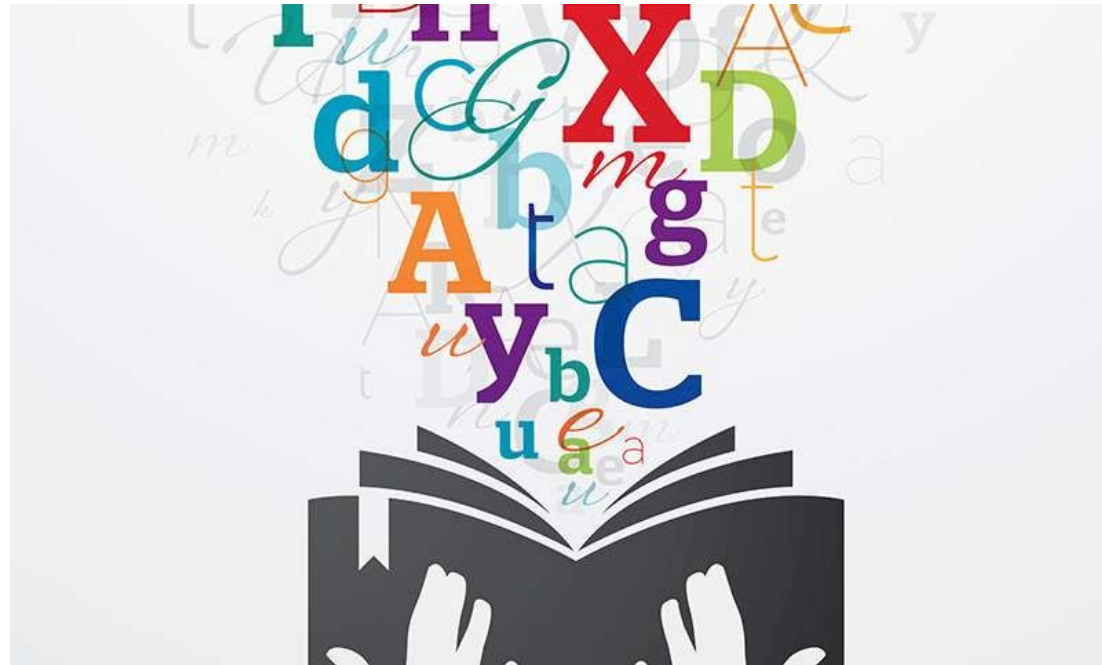
Student revision ideas

Complete practice GCSE essays as part of your independent revision. As always, these can be found on the student drives.



Student revision ideas

Revise the Vocabulary lists to increase your marks.



Student revision ideas

Revise your paper specific Knowledge Organiser

The image displays a comprehensive 'Knowledge Organiser' for AQA English Language Paper 1 Section A. It is a multi-page document with a central title 'AQA English Language Paper 1 Section A Knowledge Organiser' and a large number '4' in a blue circle. The document is organized into several columns and rows of text boxes, each containing specific revision notes and examples. The notes cover various aspects of the exam, including:

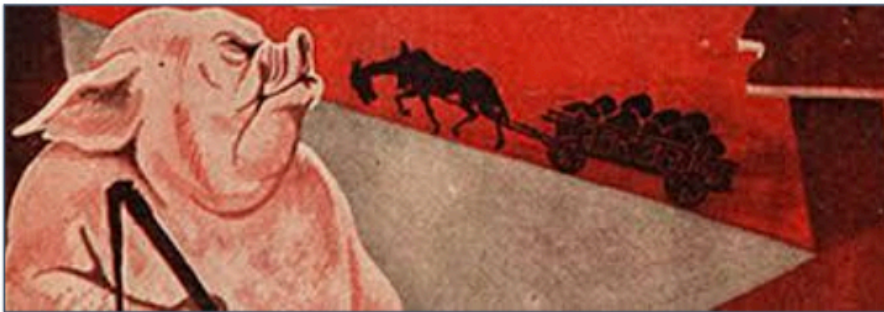
- Texts and Contexts:** Information about the exam structure, including the number of questions and the time allowed.
- Texts:** Notes on how to approach different types of texts, such as fiction, non-fiction, and media texts.
- Contexts:** Notes on how to identify and use context information to inform responses.
- Language:** Notes on how to analyze and describe language features, such as grammar, punctuation, and style.
- Structure:** Notes on how to identify and describe the structure of a text, such as paragraphs and sections.
- Formal Features:** Notes on how to identify and describe formal features, such as layout and design.
- Genre:** Notes on how to identify and describe different genres, such as fiction, non-fiction, and media texts.
- Style:** Notes on how to identify and describe different styles, such as formal, informal, and persuasive.

The document also includes several diagrams and icons, such as a clock, a book, and a person, to illustrate key concepts. The overall layout is clear and easy to read, with a mix of text, bullet points, and examples.



SUMMARY

Animal Farm is a satirical allegory by George Orwell. The book was published in England in 1945 and the following year in the USA. *Animal Farm* reflects events leading up to and during the Stalin era in the Soviet Union before World War II. The novel addresses not only the corruption of the revolution by its leaders but also how wickedness, indifference, ignorance, and greed destroy any possibility of a Utopia. Instead of using human characters, Orwell uses animals on the setting of a farm. In this way, he uses the fable form.



THEMES

Leadership and Corruption - Control over the intellectually inferior - Power - Lies and deceit - Foolishness and naivety - Violence - Pride and Ceremony - Class



PLOT

CH 1 - Mr Jones, the owner of Manor Farm falls asleep in a drunken stupor. All the animals of Manor Farm meet in the big barn where Old Major delivers a speech arguing for a rebellion against the humans.

CH 2 - Old Major dies; the pigs form Animalism and plan a rebellion. The rebellion happens after Mr. Jones forgets to feed the animals. The animals go into Mr. Jones's house but decide to leave it as a museum. It is inferred that Napoleon steals milk.

CH 3 - The animals complete the harvest. Snowball sets up the Sunday assemblies and tries to teach the other animals how to read. Napoleon teaches the sheep 'four legs good two legs bad' and takes the dogs for 'education'. Cow's milk and windfall apples are given to pigs, Squealer convinces the animals that this is a good idea.

CH 4 - News of the rebellion spreads. A group of men led by Frederick, Jones and Pilkington try to seize the farm. Organised by Snowball, the animals repel the attack, which is named 'The Battle of the Cowshead'.

CH 5 - Mollie deserts the farm. The pigs grow in influence with Snowball and Napoleon disagreeing over the construction of a windmill. With the help of the dogs, Napoleon takes control expelling Snowball from the farm.

CH 6 - The animals build the windmill with Boxer working the hardest. Napoleon begins trading with humans and hires Mr Whymper. The pigs begin sleeping in Mr Jones's bed, with Squealer convincing them that this is acceptable. In November, a storm topples the windmill for which Napoleon blames Snowball.

CH 7 - The animals struggle against starvation. After learning that they must sacrifice their eggs, the hens stage a demonstration. Napoleon denies their rations and 9 hens starve as a result. In spring, Napoleon calls a meeting and several 'traitors', who confess to being in league with Snowball, are executed, including protesting hens and pigs.

CH 8 - More executions occur. Napoleon is seen in public less often. Napoleon sells a pile of timber to Frederick, who tricks Napoleon with forged banknotes. Frederick and other men attack the farm and blow up the windmill. Several animals die in the fight and Boxer is injured.

CH 9 - The animals rebuild the windmill. Pigs are born and Animal Farm is proclaimed a republic with Napoleon as president. Boxer is injured whilst working and is sent off to be slaughtered. Squealer uses propaganda to cover up Boxer's demise.

CH 10 - Years later Muriel, Jessie and Pincher are dead. No animal has ever retired and two windmills are now on the farm. The pigs now stand on two legs and wear Mr Jones's old clothes to greet human guests. The commandments are replaced with "All animals are equal but some are more equal than others." The animals cannot discriminate between pigs & humans.

CHARACTERS

Manor Farm - the setting of the novella. Represents the Soviet Union under Tsar Nicholas.

Mr Jones - Drunken owner of Animal Farm. This character represents Tsar Nicholas II the former ruler of Russia (*below, left*).

Mr Pilkington - Owner of Foxwood . Sells land to Napoleon. This character represents the capitalist governments of England and the United States.

Mr Frederick - Cutthroat businessman. Trades with and manipulates Napoleon. This character represents Adolf Hitler, the ruler of Nazi Germany in the 1930s and 1940s.

Mr Whympers - Solicitor who aids Napoleon's tyranny. This character represents the intellectuals that drew profit from the communist system.

Snowball - Devoted to Animalism and the education of lesser animals. This character is based on Leon Trotsky who led the campaign against Stalin. He was an intellectual, a thinker.

Squealer - Mouthpiece of Napoleon. Uses propaganda to control the animals. This character represents Molotov, the head of communist propaganda during Stalin's regime (*below, centre*).

Boxer - Devoted citizen and immensely strong. Innocent and naïve. This character represents the working people (proletariat) of the communist regime .

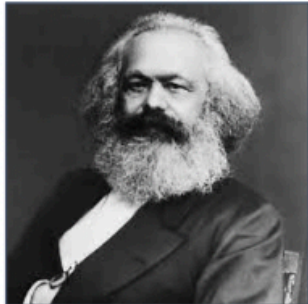
Clover - Maternal , caring and loyal. Senses hypocrisy but cannot articulate it. This character represents the women of the Revolution.

Mollie - Shallow and childish. Craves ribbons and sugar. This character represents the wealthy middle classes (bourgeoisie) of Russia who fled abroad.

Benjamin - Stubborn, cynical & apathetic. Suggested to represent Orwell.

Napoleon - Controls with fear. Becomes as much of a tyrant as Jones. Executes animals. Establishes himself as dictator. This character represents the leader of Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin.

Old Major - Wise, old pig. Inspires the rebellion. This character represents Karl Marx (the father of Communism) (*below, right*), and Vladimir Lenin (founder of the Russian Communist Party).



ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

AO1 - Read, understand and respond to texts: maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response; use textual references, including quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations. **What is happening? What do I think?**

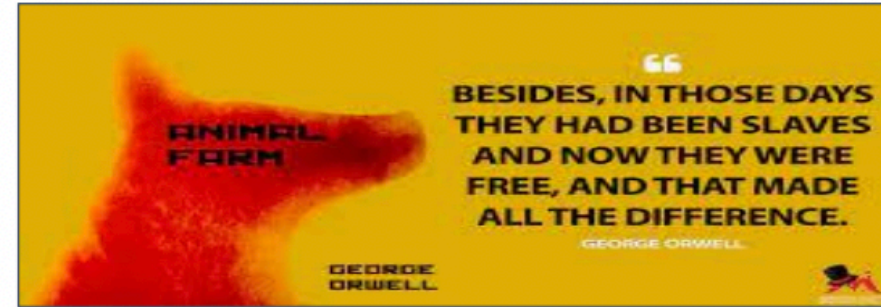
AO2 - Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate. **How is the writer making me feel this way? Why has he used those words / ideas?**

AO3 - Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written. **How does my understanding of the Stalin era help me to understand characters and events? What was Orwell's overall purpose?**

AO4 - Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation. **How can I use the vocabulary I've learned to express myself in the best possible way?**

Vocabulary

1. **authoritarian** (*adj*) - someone who gets their own way through bullying
2. **dictator** (*n*) - someone who has absolute, unrestricted government control
3. **fatuous** (*adj*) - foolish and silly
4. **iniquitous** (*adj*)- wicked and sinful; unjust
5. **odious** (*adj*) - hateful
6. **obfuscation** (*n*) - to confuse or bewilder
7. **oppress** (*v*) - to subject to harsh exercise of authority or power
8. **persecute** (*v*) - to harass due to religious, political beliefs etc.
9. **propaganda** (*n*) - ideas spread to harm or help a person or group
10. **subjugation** (*n*) the act of bringing under control; enslavement



Key Quotations

"No animal in England is free. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth.' **CH1**

"Comrade," said Snowball, "those ribbons that you are so devoted to are the badge of slavery. **CH2**

"Milk and apples (this has been proved by Science, comrades) contain substances absolutely necessary to the well-being of a pig". **CH3**

"I have no wish to take life, not even human life," repeated Boxer, and his eyes were full of tears.' **CH4**

"Do not imagine, comrades, that leadership is a pleasure. On the contrary, it is a deep and heavy responsibility. No one believes more firmly than Comrade Napoleon that all animals are equal. He would be only too happy to let you make your decisions for yourselves. But sometimes you might make the wrong decisions, comrades, and then where should we be?" **CH5**

'Squealer asked them shrewdly, "Are you certain that this is not something that you have dreamed, comrades? Have you any record of such a resolution? Is it written down anywhere?" And since it was certainly true that nothing of the kind existed in writing, the animals were satisfied that they had been mistaken.' **CH6**

'And so the tale of confessions and executions went on, until there was a pile of corpses lying before Napoleon's feet and the air was heavy with the smell of blood, which had been unknown there since the expulsion of Jones.' **CH7**

'It had become usual to give Napoleon the credit for every successful achievement and every stroke of good fortune.' **CH8**

'They knew that life nowadays was harsh and bare, that they were often hungry and often cold, and that they were usually working when they were not asleep. But doubtless it had been worse in the old days.' **CH9**

'Somehow it seemed as though the farm had grown richer without making the animals themselves any richer — except, of course, for the pigs and the dogs.' **CH10**

Use this checklist before your assessment to focus your work and after to check the effectiveness of your work.

G	I am very confident and I know this well
A	I am not very confident. I may need to check with my teacher and spend more time working on this
R	I am not confident about this at all. I need to check with my teacher and ensure I have what I need to become confident

Week	Topic/Unit Focus			
	Content, the ideas you present in your writing	R	A	G
	Aim my writing to a specific audience			
	Write with a specific purpose in mind			
	Use appropriate vocabulary to help present my ideas			
	Organisation, how it all fits together	R	A	G
	Use structural features to help organise my writing			
	Present a range of ideas that are connected to each other			
	Link my paragraphs together to form a piece of writing that fits together			
	Technical accuracy, good spelling, punctuation and grammar	R	A	G
	Write in clear sentences with the correct punctuation			
	Use a range of punctuation accurately in my writing			
	Write use a range of sentence types			
	Use accurate spelling for words			
	Use a range of vocabulary to help express my ideas			

PLC

PLC

Therapy: What am I going to do to improve my skills and understanding?

Where am I going to find additional support for independent study and revision?












Student revision ideas

Use YouTube resources to fill in any knowledge gaps. Some examples include the English specific challenges from Mr Salles Teaches English & Mr Bruff.









Student revision ideas

Look through the
English
Language/Literature
GCSE Student
Support Google
Drives for model
answers and
activities.

English Language GCSE Student Support ▾	
4 groups · 7 people · Add members	
Name ↑	Last modified
 GCSE English Language Revision Guides	2 Jul 2019 me
 GCSE Examiner Report Language	8 Nov 2019 me
 GCSE Knowledge Organisers	2 Jul 2019 me
 GCSE Model Answer Pack	14 Oct 2019 me
 GCSE Practice Papers	4 Jun 2019 me
 GCSE Vocabulary Lists	4 Dec 2019 me
 GCSE Weekly Homework Essays	17 Dec 2019 me
 Language Paper 1 Section A Reading	4 Sep 2018 Amanda Bellamy
 Language Paper 1 Section B Writing	4 Sep 2018 Amanda Bellamy
 Language Paper 2 Section A Reading	4 Sep 2018 Amanda Bellamy
 Language Paper 2 Section B Writing	4 Sep 2018 Amanda Bellamy

Student revision ideas

Read through the Paper specific revision guides stored on Student Support Google Drive.

English Literature GCSE Student Support > GCSE Literature Revision Guides			
Name 	Last modified	File size	
 A CHRISTMAS CAROL	1 Dec 2018 Amanda Bellamy	—	
 ANIMAL FARM	1 Dec 2018 Amanda Bellamy	—	
 MACBETH	1 Dec 2018 Amanda Bellamy	—	
 POETRY	1 Dec 2018 Amanda Bellamy	—	

Student revision ideas

Read through the English Literature/Language Model Answer Booklet, examine the 'good' and 'excellent' model answers and compare them to your own writing

CONTENTS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper 1 Insert

Question 1 + model answers

Question 2 + model answers

Question 3 + model answers

Question 4 + model answers

Question 5 + model answers

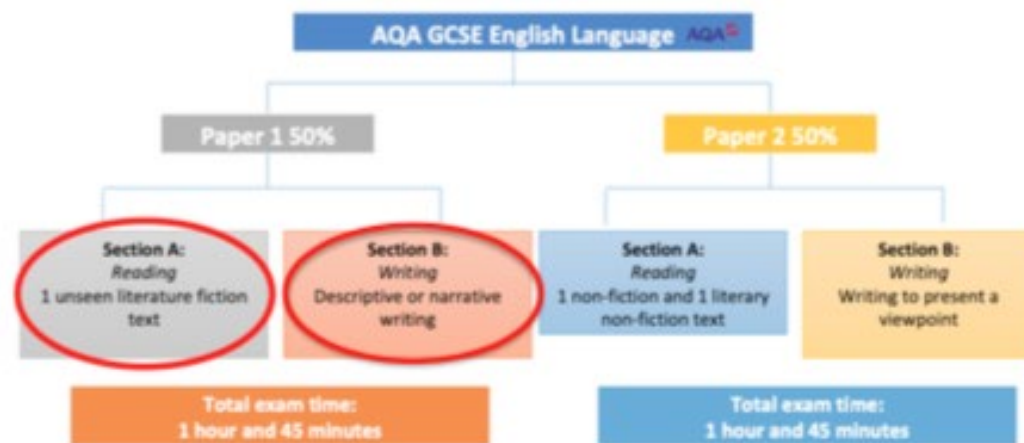


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Model Answer Pack

English Language
Paper 1

Section A + B



Student revision ideas

Read regularly in line with the school 20/20/20 system. Good writers are also regular readers.



Day	8:30 - 10:00	10:00 - 11:00	11:00 - 12:00	12:00 - 1:00	1:00 - 2:35	2:35 - 4:00 (Revision / Intervention)	4:00 - 5:00	5:00 - 6:00	6:00 - 7:00	7:00 - 8:00	8:00 - 9:00	9:00 - 10:00
Monday						English	RE	Break	Music	English	Relax	Relax
Tuesday						Science	Break	Break	Maths	Geography	Relax	Relax
Wednesday						Break	Geography	English	Break	Maths	Music	Relax
Thursday						Maths	Science	Break	Business Studies	Relax	Relax	Relax
Friday						Play football	Break	English	Break	Maths	Business Studies	Relax
Saturday	Science	Maths	Geography	Science	Football	Football	Football	Football	Relax	Relax	Relax	Relax

Pomodoro Technique

The Pomodoro Technique is a **time management**. The technique uses a **timer** to break down work into intervals, traditionally 25 minutes in length, separated by short breaks.



There are six steps in the technique:

1. Decide on the task to be done.
2. Set the pomodoro timer (traditionally to 25 minutes).^[1]
3. Work on the task until the timer rings.
4. After the timer rings, put a checkmark on a piece of paper.^[5]
5. If you have fewer than four checkmarks, take a short break (3-5 minutes), then go to step 2.
6. After four pomodoros, take a longer break (15-30 minutes), reset your checkmark count to zero, then go to step 1.

Healthy Body, Healthy Mind

- Encourage healthy eating, especially brain foods like fish and super foods such as; bananas, broccoli, carrots, mangoes and salmon.
- Remind them about the importance of drinking water.
- Make sure they eat breakfast. (If you have not eaten by 10.30am you have the reaction speed of a 70 year old!)
- Take breaks, but no computer games, between revision, only physical exercise.
- Ensure they get adequate sleep. They need to be in bed no later than 10.30pm.



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