

Home-School Learning Collaboration – GCSE English Language

Topics in this cycle: The Crucible	Taught: Autumn 1	Year Group: 8
Key knowledge/concepts to be learnt ('Tell me about....')		Websites/blogs/YouTube links and further reading to deepen and consolidate learning
What is Communism, Capitalism and McCarthyism and what are the differences between them? - Define and understand what is meant by communism, capitalism and McCarthyism, - Explain the difference between the different ideologies. How writing is often inspired by the social and historical context of the time in which it was written. - Know and understand the different attitudes, values, beliefs and ideologies of the time and how this impacted society. - Understand the writer's intention in constructing the play. How playwrights create characters in order to convey a certain idea to the audience. - Know how writers use characters as vehicles for own viewpoints. - Comment on and explain how writers use characters as constructs. Know about the conventions of a play. - Know the features of a play including that they are divided into acts and scenes. - How writers use stage directions to develop analysis of the play and characters.		Performance of the Play https://www.digitaltheatre.com/watch/37632854 Posters/information https://www.sheffieldtheatres.co.uk/news/new-shows-announced-for-2024 Further opportunities to consolidate learning https://www.stereoboard.com/the-crucible-tickets <u>Subject Colour Opportunities:</u> 5. Create a reading newsletter for other students showcasing books that helped or could help their personal growth – to help others develop passion, courage, gratitude, honesty, humility, integrity, justice and respect. (Moral) 7. Prepare a set of resources on a topic you have studied to support students who will study it for the first time (performance) 12. Provide three pieces of evidence of additional revision for a unit of study, beyond your normal homework tasks: flashcards, mind maps etc. This may focus on key themes, characters, the plot (Intellectual)

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Key Vocabulary and Definitions To Be Learnt		What Will The Assessment Look Like?
Communism	A theory or system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.	Students will sit a Trust-Wide BASE assessment, focusing on reading and writing fiction texts, in November. They will be formally assessed on previous knowledge (key terms, inference), gap knowledge (language analysis / comparing pieces of writing) and current knowledge (argument writing.) Assessments are awarded an overall BASE level and results are shared with parents and carers following standardisation and moderation.
Capitalism	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit.	
McCarthyism	A campaign against alleged communists in the US government and other institutions carried out under Senator Joseph McCarthy in the period 1950	
<i>Allegory</i>	A a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.	
Declarative	The nature of or making a declaration. A declarative sentence is used to declare, make known, or explain	
Dialogue	A conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or film	
Exclamatory	A sentence that expresses sudden/strong emotions/feelings.	
Hysteria	Exaggerated or uncontrollable emotion or excitement	
Ideology	A system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.	Family Learning Opportunities
Imperative	Of vital importance; crucial. An imperative sentence indicates the state of commanding	Reading plays together and discussing key events and characters. Watching the play and discussing key events and characters.
Interrogative	Interrogative sentences are sentences that ask a question, typically to request information.	
Irony	The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect.	
Semantic field	A semantic field is a set of words (or lexemes) related in meaning.	
<i>Stage direction</i>	An instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting	
Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.	