



KS3 English

Year 7 (new aligned curriculum)

Term 1 Origins

Myths and Legends

Iliad

Odyssey

Term 2 Journeys

Beowulf

The Canterbury Tales

English roots/ Etymology

Term 3 Shakespeare

Shakespeare's Sonnets

Midsummer Night's Dream





Year 8

Term 1 Fear of the Unknown (Gothic)

(Range of Gothic texts from Course Reader)

Term 2 The Fragile Mind

Othello, Hamlet, King Lear, Macbeth, **(Range of texts from Course Reader)**

Term 3 Identity

To Kill a Mockingbird, Poetry on culture and identity, Non-fiction texts on historical issues regarding race, gender, and identity.



Year 9

Term 1 Conflict

End, WW1 poetry, Modern conflict poetry, The Crucible, The Book Thief, Anne Frank, Kindertransport, non-fiction

Term 2 Dystopia

1984, Burgess, Atwood, Murakami, Huxley, Ness, Wells, Bradbury

Term 3 Rhetoric and Revolution

Martin Luther King, Churchill, Maya Angelou



KS3 Literacy

How we support Literacy in school



- **Bedrock** on line learning Grammar and Vocabulary (with student and parent log in)
- **Thinking Reading Intervention-Personalised 1-1**
- **IDL (International Dyslexia Learning)**- to support students with Dyslexia
- **Reading Mentors** during Tutor time (Y10 & 11 supporting KS3)
- **TTRP Tutor Time Reading Programme**
- **Enrichment** opportunities such as visiting authors
- **Enrichment texts** (English)
- Opportunities for **stretch and challenge** such as Creative Writing competitions
- Classroom support with **LSA's**



How we support Literacy in school

- **Reading Lab**
- **Key Words/Displays /Knowledge organisers**
- **Lunchtime reading /book clubs/Debate club**
- **After school Homework support**
- **Library/Library Induction**
- **Chrome Books**
- **Intervention Groups**
- **Library visit**



How we support Literacy in school

- Author Visits
- Bookopoly Challenge
- Reading rewards
- World Book Day Swap
- Overlays
- Bookmarks/Dyslexia friendly
- Scaffolding
- Chunking

What is Bedrock?



Bedrock Vocabulary is an online reading curriculum.

- Each student has their own online account
- Alpha test determines starting point
- Nine blocks, from 3 to 11
- Lessons in blocks take 20 mins (with pre and post test and if less than 60% they take again)
- Exposure to new vocabulary

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Block 8

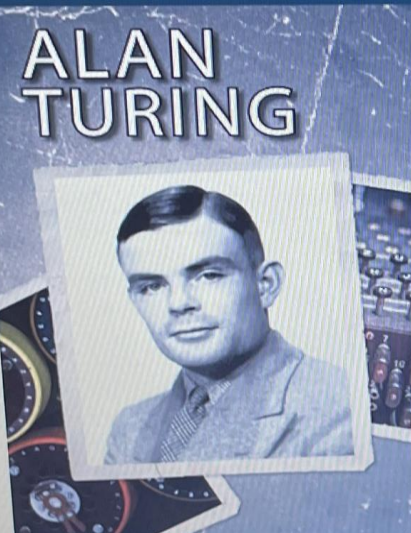
Completed



Pre test: 53.33%

Completed

ALAN TURING



Pre test: 64.52%

Completed

ARE COMPUTER GAMES BAD FOR YOU?



Pre test: 48.28%

Active 60%

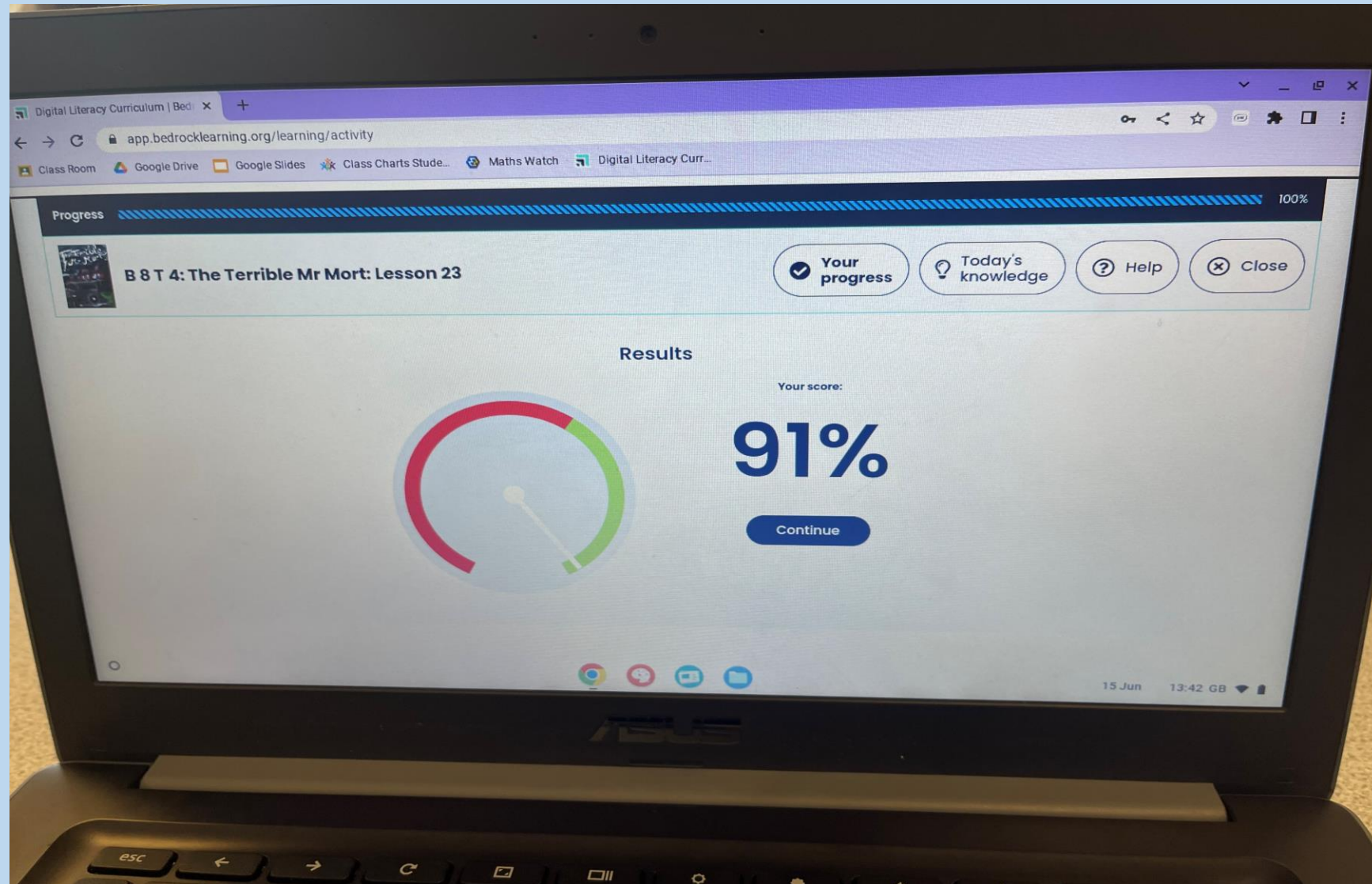
The Terrible Mr. Mort



Continue

Pre test: 61.9%

Bedrock Screen





The IDL Literacy Intervention Software is a speaking-computer based multi-sensory system which supports learners with dyslexia.

Search



START YOUR

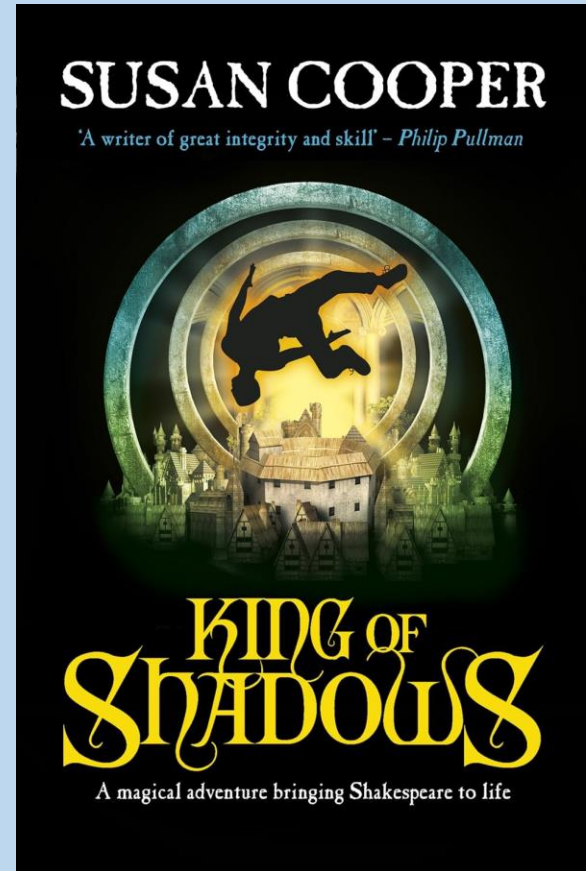
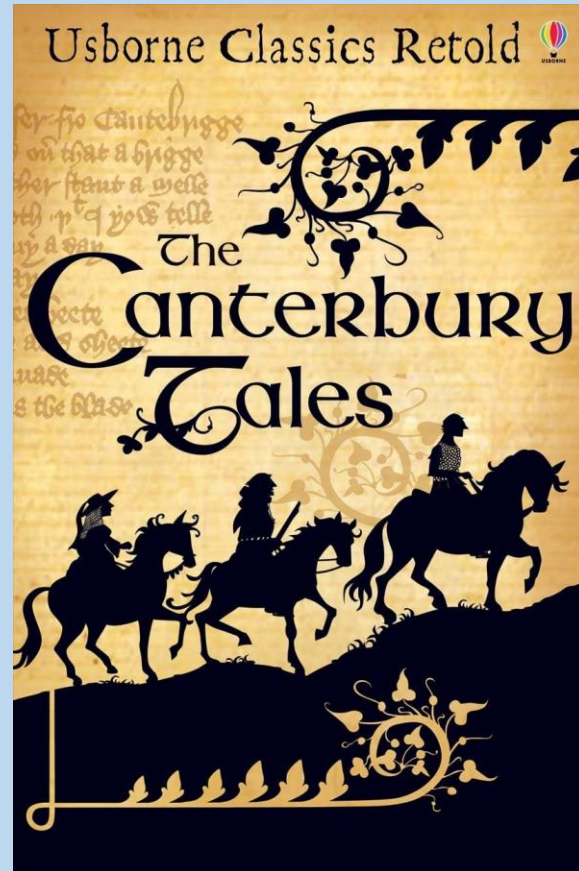
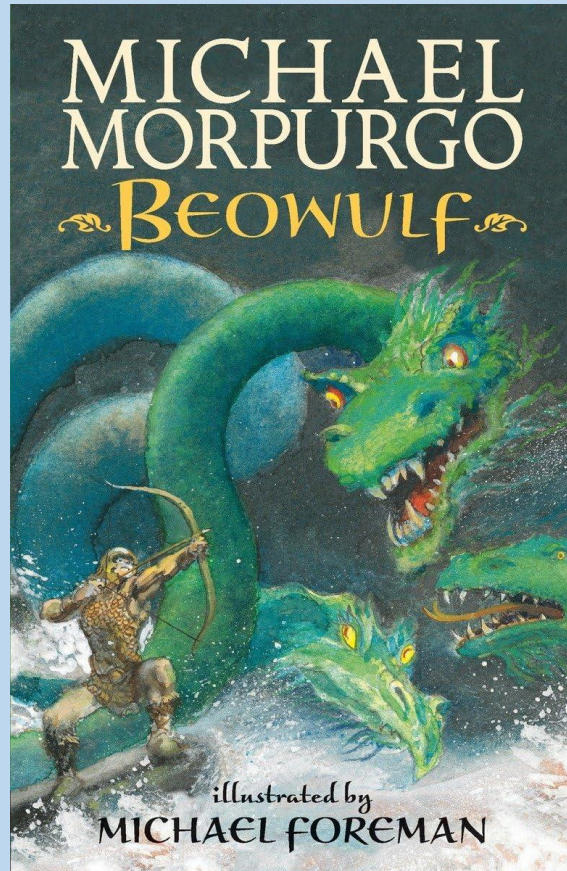
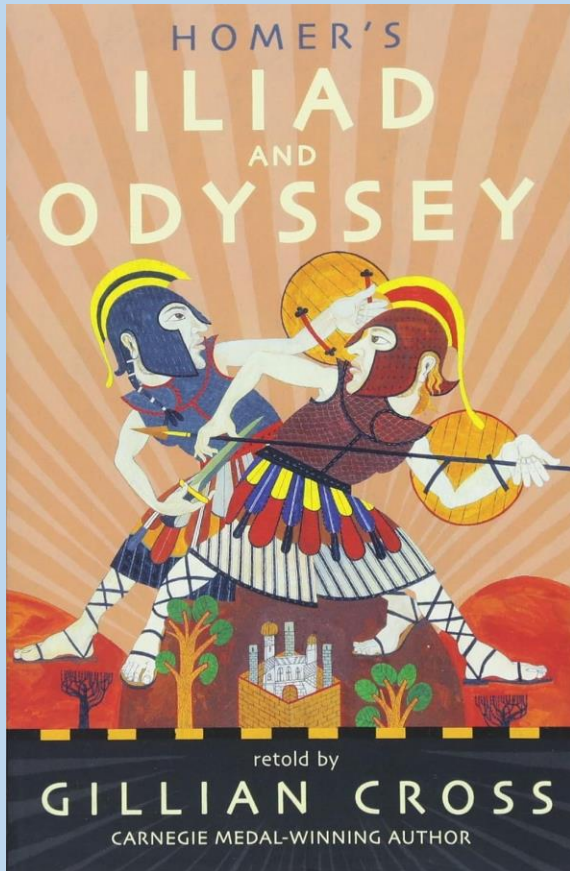
Reading Lab

- **Personalized, Independent Reading**
- *Reading Laboratory* empowers students to select from a variety of texts that align with their interests and abilities, so they can read about subjects that matter to them at an appropriately challenging level—optimizing growth and cultivating a love for literacy.

A self-guided **reading** program that ensures each student is learning at the appropriate level and advancing at their optimal pace.

Enrichment Texts

To support your wider contextual understanding and knowledge, you will read novels or short stories linked to each unit of work.



Unit 6 – To Kill a Mockingbird – Knowledge Organiser

Plot		Key Characters		Abstracts and Key Vocabulary
Part 1 1933-1935	The reader is introduced to the narrator of the story, Scout Finch. Although the story is told by the adult Scout in the form of a flashback first person story it starts when she is six years old. With her brother Jem and her friend and sometime neighbour Dill, Scout becomes obsessed with her mysterious neighbour, Boo Radley. The children experience their first snowfall and Miss Maudie's house burns down in a fire. Scout's father, Atticus, agrees to defend a local black man, Tom Robinson, who has been accused of rape. A rabid (really sick) dog comes to the town and Atticus is forced to shoot it. Jem destroys a neighbour's (Mrs Dubose) flowers and is forced to read to her as a consequence. Not long later, Mrs Dubose dies.	Scout Finch	The narrator of the story, she is a thoughtful and strong minded child.	Identity - Who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that makes them similar to/different from others.
		Jem Finch	Scout's older brother. He has a temper at times.	Discrimination - The unfair treatment of different types of people.
		Atticus Finch	Scout's father. He is a lawyer and an fights for social justice and equality	Prejudice - To have an opinion about someone or something, which is not based on actual experience.
		Calpurnia	The black housekeeper to the Finch family and a mother figure to the children.	Racism – The thinking that a person's race fully shapes their identity and you treat them in a certain way because of it.
		Dill	Scout's friend. Sometimes lies.	Courage – The ability to do something that frightens you.
		Miss Maudie	A thoughtful and kind neighbour.	Innocence – The quality of not having much life experience and not knowing about the bad things in life.
Part 2 1935	The children are taken to the church of Maycomb's black community by their housekeeper, Calpurnia. Aunt Alexandra arrives in Maycomb and Dill also returns. A lynch mob from a neighbouring area try to take Tom from jail in order to kill him, but Scout manages to stop one of the men, Mr Cunningham, which stops everyone else. Tom Robinson's trial starts and the children sit in the black community's area. Heck Tate, The Ewells and Tom Robinson all tell the courtroom what happened. Despite not having enough evidence, the jury find Tom Robinson guilty. Bob Ewell says he will get revenge on Atticus for making him look like a fool. An innocent man without hope, Tom Robinson tries to escape from jail and is shot dead. Not long after, a drunk Bob Ewell attacks the Finch children. They are saved by a mysterious figure who turns out to be Boo Radley. Atticus thinks Jem is responsible for killing Bob Ewell, but the town's sheriff, Heck Tate, proves that it was in fact Boo Radley. The novel ends with Boo Radley visiting Scout and Scout taking him back home. At the end of the novel Scout is able to view the town and what has happened from Boo Radley's point of view.	Boo Radley	A mysterious neighbour.	Morality – A set of personal or society based rules for good or bad behaviour.
		Tom Robinson	Well respected member of the black community. He is accused of rape by Mayella Ewell and her family.	Justice – The fairness in which people are dealt with. Justice should be equal.
		The Ewells	A poor and isolated family with a 'mean streak'. Quite racist.	Colonialism – Believing that one country should be able to control another country, including its people and wealth.
		Context		Hypocrisy – A situation where someone believes and acts in a certain way when they really want to act/believe in the opposite.
				Subject Terminology
			Pathos – The power of a person, situation, piece of writing to cause a feeling of sadness or pity.	
			Juxtaposition – Putting things close together to create a contrasting effect (showing their differences).	
			Motif – Is a repeated theme, image, idea or character in a text because it stands for/symbolises something.	
			Bildungsroman – A novel dealing with one person's early/childhood years. A novel about growing up.	
			Microcosm - Is a small society, place or activity which has all the typical features of a much larger one.	
			Racism and the Jim Crow Laws – The Jim Crow laws were created in the 19 th century and encouraged racial segregation /divide in the Southern United States. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965 got rid of the Jim Crow laws. Much of this was because of the likes of Martin Luther King Jr.	
			The Wall Street Crash and The Great Depression - The Wall Street financial crash took place in 1929 causing lots of unemployment. The novel is set during the Great Depression that followed in the 1930s. This had a huge impact on the poorest members of society and meant that many families struggled with housing and food.	

How you can support Literacy at home



- **Reading to your child** and asking questions
- Discuss **new words**/use varied vocabulary
- **Listen to them read** daily-ask questions
- Encourage them to **read instructions/signs/menus/ rules/timetables** when out and about with them
- Read recipes/Tv Guides
- Encourage them to **keep a journal** (hand written or typed-they can add photos)
- Use audio books to support reading
- Encourage them to use Bedrock/IDL at home
- Subscribe to Reading Eggs if low Literacy skills
- Use Kindle /ipad to read with built in Dictionary
- Encourage them to enter writing competitions
- Choose a book today to read together-Alternate chapters



How you can support Literacy at home

- Encourage to read magazines, comics and newspaper/internet articles
- Talk about articles you have read
- Buy books linked to their interests such as Computer Games
- Make sure that they bring headphones to school
- Make sure that they have a book with them for school
- Enter the Summer Reading Challenge-see display
- Use subtitles on TV



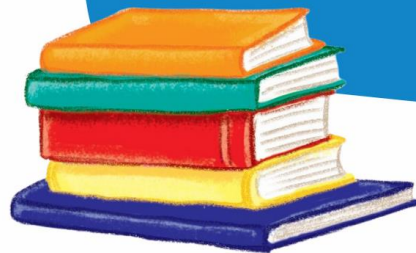
The Summer Reading Challenge is loads of fun!

Join our superstar team and their animal mascots as they weave their way through a summer obstacle course! Read **six books** over the holidays and collect special stickers and rewards along the way. It's **FREE** to take part.

The Challenge runs from **Saturday 15 July til September**, so there's plenty of time to get ready, get set, and READ this summer. Any questions? Email childrens@library.gg



1. Sign up to the challenge online at www.library.gg/ready
2. Collect your pack from the Library
3. Read SIX books over the holidays – these can be library books or any books you have at home
4. Collect stickers and rewards from the Library as you go
5. Complete the Challenge and receive your medal and Beau Sejour swim voucher!



Research findings: reading means achieving

Recent research into the reading skills of 15 year olds across the world found that children who are more interested in reading do better at school than those who don't read for pleasure.

The study also found that parents who talk to their children about books, TV programmes and films help to keep their children interested in reading.

Having books, newspapers and magazines around at home also made a difference to how interested children were in reading.

ALNCO



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Library

- Take a book to read together

Questions