

Year Group 8	Half Term 1 9/9/18-26/10/17 7 weeks	Half Term 2 5/11/18-21/12/18 7 weeks	Half Term 3 8/1/19-15/2/19 6 weeks	Half Term 4 25/2/19-30/3/19 5 weeks	Half Term 5 15/4/19-24/5/19 6 weeks	Half Term 6 4/6/19-24/7/19 7 weeks 2 days
Module Title	The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle		The Tempest by William Shakespeare		Animal Farm by George Orwell	
Key Questions	<p><u>What was Victorian London like?</u>  <u>What is the difference between right and wrong?</u>  <u>How is the character of X presented?</u>  <u>Why might Sir Arthur Conan have written The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes?</u></p>		<p><u>What was Elizabethan England like?</u>  <u>What is comedy?</u>  <u>How is the character of X presented?</u>  <u>Why might William Shakespeare have written The Tempest?</u></p>		<p><u>What is an allegory?</u>  <u>What effect does the allegory create?</u>  <u>How are the animals presented?</u>  <u>Why might George Orwell have chosen to use an allegory?</u></p>	
Key Knowledge covered	Scientific developments in the Victorian era; class and society in Victorian England; the detective genre; duality; periodicals to enlighten, deduction, scandal, periodical, introspective, dual nature, observation		The Elizabethan age of exploration; nature vs nurture; the form of a comedy; subplots; soliloquy and monologue; Italian city states		Allegory; Orwell’s life and times; the Russian Revolution; recurring imagery; irony and corruption	
	Discourse markers; linking paragraphs; complex sentences; correcting fragments; independent clauses		Closed book analysis; composing a balanced argument; subordinate clauses; correcting comma splicing		Creative writing; extended metaphor; writing character; describing settings	
Key Words and definitions	<p><u>enlighten – to provide someone with information and understanding. People come to Holmes so that they can be enlightened on a crime.</u></p> <p><u>deduction – the process of reaching a decision by looking at the facts that are known. Holmes is able to use his skills of deduction to solve crimes.</u></p> <p><u>scandal – a scandal is something that shocks people because they think it is morally wrong. The King of Bohemia fears that scandal of his relationship with Irene Adler being exposed.</u></p> <p><u>periodical/serial – books, magazines or other entertainment that are released on a regular basis. <i>The Strand Magazine</i> was a periodical that published the Sherlock Holmes stories.</u></p>		<p><u>colonialism – when one country establishes itself in another country. When someone colonises a new country, they are called a coloniser. The original inhabitants of the land are called natives.</u></p> <p><u>usurp – to take control of someone else’s power when you do not have the right to. Someone who usurps is called a usurper.</u></p> <p><u>tempest – a violent storm.</u></p> <p><u>treason – a crime that harms your country or government. Someone who commits treason is a traitor.</u></p> <p><u>callous – when someone is cruel and does not care about other people.</u></p> <p><u>pathos – a situation that makes us feel sympathy or sorrow.</u></p> <p><u>dual nature – having two sides.</u></p>		<p><u>allegory – a story with two meanings. It has a literal meaning, which is what actually happens in the story. But it also has a deeper meaning. The deeper meaning is often a moral. It teaches you a lesson about life.</u></p> <p><u>tyrant – someone who has total power and uses it in a cruel and unfair way. A tyranny is a situation in which a leader or government has too much power and uses that power in a cruel and unfair way.</u></p> <p><u>rebellion – a rebellion is a situation in which people fight against those who are in charge of them.</u></p> <p><u>harvest – the time when crops are cut and collected from fields.</u></p>	

	<p><u>introspective</u> – when you examine your own thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Sherlock Holmes can be introspective. This makes him a better detective.</p> <p><u>dual nature</u> – Holmes has a dual nature: his quiet introspective side, and his manic detecting side.</p>		<p><u>nurture</u> – to encourage or support the development of someone or something.</p> <p><u>Tragicomedy</u> – a play that has some features of a tragedy and some features of a comedy.</p>		<p><u>corrupt</u> – when people use their power in a dishonest way order to make life better for themselves.</p> <p><u>propaganda</u> – Information that is meant to make people think a certain way. The information may not be true.</p> <p><u>cult of personality</u> – a cult of personality is where a leader convinces people to worship him or her, and treat them like a god.</p> <p><u>treacherous</u> – If you betray someone who trusts you, you could be described as treacherous.</p>	
Formative assessment	Character and plot analytical paragraphs, summaries and creative writing in the role of a character  Fortnightly knowledge quizzes		Character and plot analytical paragraphs, summaries and creative writing in the role of a character  Fortnightly knowledge quizzes		Character and plot analytical paragraphs, summaries and creative writing in the role of a character  Fortnightly knowledge quizzes	
Summative assessment		<p><u>Written assessment 1 hour 15 minutes</u></p> <p><u>Essay response to a character based question</u></p>		<p><u>Written assessment 1 hour 15 minutes</u></p> <p><u>Essay response to a plot based question</u></p>		<p><u>Written assessment 1 hour 15 minutes</u></p> <p><u>Essay response to a plot based question</u></p> <p><u>Reading Age Test</u></p> <p><u>Progress in English end of year test</u></p>
First-hand experience	Victorian food celebration (Joint with the technology department)  w/c 141019	Trip to a Victorian village  York Castle museum (Joint with the humanities department?)	Reading of play in its original language (Elizabethan English)	Watching a Shakespeare performance	Debate based on the premise  ‘Everyone is equal, but some are more equal than others’ (Joint with the humanities department?)	Trip to the houses of parliament  London Houses of Parliament (Joint with the humanities department?)