



Higham Lane School English Department

'It is not in the stars to hold our destiny but in ourselves.'

William Shakespeare

GCSE English Language and

GCSE English Literature

English Language website: http://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/english-language/gcse/

English Literature website: http://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/english-literature/gcse/

THE **FOUR** GCSE ENGLISH EXAMS:

GCSE ENGLISH LITERATURE

COMPONENT 1: Monday 13th May 2024 AM

2 hours:

- Section A: Macbeth (20 mins extract question, 40 mins essay): 1 hour
- Section B: Anthology Poetry (20 mins on one poem, 40 mins on comparison essay): 1 hour

COMPONENT 2: Monday 20th May 2024 AM

2.5 hours:

- Section A: A Christmas Carol: 45 minutes
- Section B: An Inspector Calls: 45 minutes
- Section C: Unseen Poetry (20 mins on one poem, 40 mins on comparison essay): 1 hour

GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Component 1: Thursday 23th May 2024 AM

1 hour 45 minutes:

- 20th Century Prose Reading Study (1 hour)
- Creative Prose Writing (45 mins)

Component 2: Thursday 6th June 2024 AM

2 hours:

- 19th and 21st Century Non-fiction Reading Study: 1 hour
- Transactional/ Persuasive Writing: (2 x 30 minute tasks): 1 hour

SPRING TERM PRACTICE EXAMS:



January 2024 Trial Exams 2:

English Language Component 2 (2 hours):

- Section A: Non-fiction texts (6 questions)
- Section B: Transactional writing (2 tasks)

English Literature: A Christmas Carol (45 minutes)

Spring Term Orange Book Literature and Language Assessments:

Unseen poetry Anthology poetry An Inspector Calls Macbeth A Christmas Carol Narrative Writing Transactional Writing (formal letter, informal letter, article, review, guide, report, speech)

REVISION MATERIALS, CLASSES and ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

Students have been issued with revision booklets for ALL components of the English Language and English Literature exams which include key quotations, Context information, exam questions, exemplar essays and Top Tips.

> Literature Revision Classes run on TUESDAYS after-school in EN1 and EN3.

Students who are underachieving are identified and offered extra help in Intervention lessons

10 ways to identify whether YOU are on the road to GCSE success:



		YES	NO	SOMETIMES
1	Are you working 'flat-out' in EVERY English lesson			
	(and Intervention lesson)?			
2	Have you used the Language and Literature			
	Revision Packs independently to improve your			
	notes/cue cards?			
3	Have you completed any of the practice papers			
	from the Revision Packs independently?			
4	Have you been planning/writing an independent			
	weekly response to the English Language			
	Component B questions (the 30 minute			
	'transactional writing' tasks or 45 minute			
	narrative/recount writing)?			
5	Have you spoken to your teacher about any gaps			
	in your knowledge that you would like some			
	additional help with?			
6	Do you follow the 15 Minute English Revision			
	Planner (given out in class)?			
7	Are you using the CGP revision guides, online sites			
	such as BBC Bitesize, Quizlit, Mr Bruff Youtube			
	videos and the English resources on Google			
	Classroom for ACTIVE revision? For example, by			
	making detailed revision posters on the characters'			
	journeys/ Anthology poems etc.			
8	Have you re-read the set Literature texts recently			
	– perhaps even trying an audio version for variety?			
9	Are you revising/working every night for at least			
	15 minutes on some aspect of the English GCSEs?			
10	Have you been attending the after-school Revision			
	Classes, Intervention classes or EN1 Lunchtime			
	'pop-in for help'?			



Reflections on the November Trial Exam

Why did my son/daughter not achieve a Grade 4?

The GCSE Language Grade 4 criteria:

- ✓ Answered all the questions
- ✓ Good understanding of the reading passage in timed conditions
- ✓ Remembered to apply the TOP TIPS for each question
- ✓ Write a range of PEAs to answer questions (5-6 points for 5 marks)
- ✓ Analysis that zooms in on key words, explains without repeating the point/quotation, thoughtful points about the impact on the reader
- ✓ Accurate narrative writing with very few errors in spellings, punctuation and grammar
- ✓ Thoughtful vocabulary choices
- ✓ EVERY sentence makes sense
- ✓ A narrative/recount that is clearly structured with an engaging beginning, middle and end

The GCSE Literature (Macbeth) Grade 4 criteria:

- ✓ Answered **both** questions
- ✓ Analysed the extract by tracking the text with multiple PEAs
- ✓ Memorized a range of quotations which were used regularly to support points (at least 10)
- Produced a detailed essay in 40 minutes, exploring the question and showing sound knowledge of the play, characters and themes.
- ✓ Accurate writing (5 extra marks for SPaG)

Why did my son/daughter not achieve a Grade 7?

The GCSE Language Grade 7 criteria:

- ✓ Answered all the questions fully by tracking the text in detail
- ✓ Astute understanding of the reading passage in timed conditions
- ✓ Remembered to apply the TOP TIPS for each question
- ✓ Write a range of perceptive PEAs to answer questions (7-8 points for 10 marks) that shows deep understanding
- ✓ Precise analysis that zooms in on key words, insightful points on writer's use of language, intentions and impact on the reader
- ✓ Sophisticated and very accurate narrative writing with ambitious vocabulary throughout that engages the reader
- ✓ Narrative has been **consciously crafted**

The GCSE Literature (Macbeth) Grade 7 criteria:

- ✓ Answered both questions fully
- ✓ Analysed the extract by tracking the text with multiple PEAs that closely analyses language, tone and punctuation.
- ✓ Memorized a wide range of apt quotations that illuminated the argument/ theme/characters
- Produced a detailed essay in 40 minutes, exploring the question and showing expert knowledge of the play, characters and themes.
- ✓ Accurate writing (5 extra marks for SPaG)

What do all successful students have in common?

THEY HAVE LISTENED TO THEIR TEACHER(s), APPLIED THE ADVICE GIVEN, COMPLETED practice PAPERS/QUESTIONS INDEPENDENTLY and are EXPERTS on their Literature texts and have memorized

10 ways to support your child with English revision

 Ask your child to prepare a short presentation which teaches you an aspect of their exams – e.g. the theme of ambition in 'Macbeth'; how to do well on 'impressions' questions in the English Language exam; the character Scrooge in 'A Christmas Carol'. They could choose a topic Revision should be an active process and the more engaging it is the more embedded the learning will be – encourage your child to do more than just read their notes as this can be quite passive as an activity on its own.

which they feel they need to revise, then use you as an audience for this. Ask questions if there is something you don't understand and get them to find the answers if they don't know them.

- 2. As part of their revision, students should **produce revision games and cards** to help them revise. One of the things they can do is **produce cards with key facts or quotations** on them and you could use these to test their understanding.
- 3. Check that your child **knows what the assessment objectives are** for the GCSE exams. Ask them what they would do to ensure they met these assessment objectives in their exam answers **what skills do they need** to use to do this?
- 4. Watch a film version of 'An Inspector Calls', 'A Christmas Carol' or 'Macbeth'. If possible, go to the theatre and watch a live performance together. Afterwards discuss how the presentation of the story was different in the film version and how they feel about this.
- 5. Students have been given revision booklets for 'Macbeth', 'A Christmas Carol', Language Components 1 and 2. Unseen Poetry booklets will be issued in January. Most students have purchased CPG revision guides for the 4 Literature texts as well. Check they are using these resources to produce revision materials of their own and to improve their understanding of the GCSE content.
- 6. Encourage your child to **use the 15 Minutes a Day Revision Planner** to test their knowledge and improve written responses.
- 7. Students should put poems and key quotations up around the house or in their bedroom as a way to help them 'stick' in the mind. You could ask them to tell you each day about a poem and what they know about it. Can they quote 3 key areas of the poem, explain what devices are used by the poet and what effects are created by these devices?
- Students should produce mind maps of the topics/texts covered which summarise the key information needed and top tips for doing well on this aspect of the exam. Check that your child has produced these. They can extend them further using post-its and highlighters to add extra information, example responses, links between areas of the text, thematic links etc.
- 9. **Download the BBC Bitesize revision app, Quizlit and BBC News onto mobile phon**es to improve subject knowledge of the set texts and reading skills.
- 10. If your child is a kinaesthetic learner (someone who learns by doing) then **act out the quote or sing it to their favourite tune**. Alternatively, they could come up with **an action for each of the key words** in the quotation.



How to Memorise Quotations!



1. Don't try to remember too many at once

Pick out five quotes at a time to work on. Trying to memorise too many all at once is going to addle your brain. As your first five choose the ones you mostly likely to come back to and use time and again – basically the most important ones.

2. Choose quotes for the main characters and themes

Whatever text you are studying start by learning the quotes that you seem to use most often. Use the Top Quotations pages in the Revision Booklets to identify which quotes are useful for which themes and characters.

3. Make an index card for each quote

Write your quote on one side. On the other side, write the key words from your quote. When you first start trying to memorise the quote look at the side with the full quote on and read it out loud to yourself several times. Then, flip the card over and use the key words to prompt your memory. Finally, hide the card and see if you can still remember it. You can carry your index cards around with you for the quotes you are currently focusing on and if you get a quiet moment e.g. on the school bus or while you are waiting for a lesson to start you can quickly go over them.

4. Make sticky notes and stick them where you will see them

Stick them above your desk, on the back of the loo door, around the mirror where you do your hair and make-up or on the fridge door! Read over them whenever you see them. Just beware of becoming immune to your sticky notes because they have blended into your environment so move them around every week.

5. Draw cartoons or sketches to help you remember

If you are a visual learner drawing pictures, cartoons or dingbats to help you remember will probably help.

6. Act them out

If you are a kinaesthetic learner (someone who learns by doing) then act out the quote. Get into character and 'be' the person saying that quote. Alternatively, you could come up with an action for each of the key words.

7. Read, cover, say and writeReading the quotations aloud, covering up the information and then saying it as you write it out again and again and again.

Pick 'n' Mix ACTIVE Revision Planner:

KEY



RE-READ and **ANNOTATE** a clean copy of the poem. *Spend 15 minutes.* Compare with your annotated anthology copy/ the revision guide and add notes as necessary. Poems can be found on SharePoint.

