

Rudheath Senior Academy Curriculum Intent for English from Years 7 to11

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Key Knowledge and Skills	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11
Reading –	Reading for fluency and pleasure.	Reading for fluency and pleasure.	Reading for fluency and pleasure.	Reading for fluency and pleasure.	Reading for fluency and pleasure.
- Read and appreciate the depth and power					
of the English literary heritage through:	Broad Literature Introduction – understanding the chronology of work.	Reading a range of texts: Shakespeare, Poetry from other cultures and modern. Understanding	Reading a range of texts: Love and relationships poetry, Steinbeck and Dickens.	Shakespeare knowledge and understanding of text and context, Macbeth.	Knowledge of approaching range of texts and
reading a wide range of high-quality,	For example, Shakespeare, Rowling,	contextual links and impact. For example, Romeo	Embed analysis and begin to evaluate a text:	text and context, Macbeln.	their contextual impact.
challenging, classic literature and extended	Dickens, Owen.	and Juliet, Blackman and Rhodes.		Evaluate and compare texts.	Consolidate analytical skills.
literary non-fiction, such as essays, reviews	Reading short stories and war poetry in	and sunot, Diackinan and Knodes.	 characters narrative voice 	Evaluate and compare texts.	Consondute unarytical skins.
and journalism. This writing should include	different forms - for example, sonnet and	Knowledge of how to begin to explain impact and		Sophisticated exploration of a text. E.g. An	Sophisticated exploration of texts.
whole texts.	narrative.	be able to analyse a text.	language	Inspector Calls, A Christmas Carol.	
- Exposed to a range of forms, including			structure		Original thought.
poetry, prose, Shakespeare and short	Comprehension: information retrieval and knowledge to identify	Build up embedded understanding of wider	the effect on the reader	Higher level language and structure terms	
stories.	key ideas.	terms.		Original thought.	Non-fiction analysis and comparison.
- Analytical approaches to texts and be able	key lucas.	Language techniques – soliloquy, dramatic	Higher level language and structure terms.		
to identify language and structural features	Knowledge of basic language and	irony, foreshadowing within a text		Non-fiction analysis and comparison:	Critical understanding.
used for effect.	structural terms:	Dance of understanding of non-fiction numbers	Exploring audience within non-fiction texts:	feature articles	Managaining anator
- Understanding of social and historical		Range of understanding of non-fiction purposes: Inform	text type - FORM	essays	Memorising quotes.
context of a text	Language	Explain Describe	audience – appeal to a target audience,	travel writing	
Comprehension, fluency of reading	Adjective	Persuade Argue	consider effect on the reader	accounts of famous events	
Reading for pleasure.	verb	Advise	Purpose, – content, tone, structure,	Autobiographies or biographies. Texts may be written by sportspeople, politicians,	
	personal pronoun		formal or informal – to entertain,	celebrities or other people who aren't well-	
	I Informal	Narrative voice and structural impact	persuade, advise, analyse, argue, describe, explain, inform, instruct.	known.	
	personification		explain, morm, mstruct.		
	alliteration		Text type examples to explore - news article, a	Critical understanding.	
	1 metaphor		self-help book, a letter asking for a charity		
	simile Structure		donation, an autobiography, a book review,	Memorising quotes.	
	Paragraphs		travel writing and exploring boundaries.		
	Sentence structure				
	Repetition				
	Multi- clause sentences				
	Non-fiction to support				
	contextual understanding.				
Writing –	Creative Writing basic level setting.	Emerging imagination within character and plot	Experimenting with narrative voice and	Extended writing and thought.	Extended writing and thought.
- Emerging imagination and lack of fear		development.	structural decisions. Foreshadowing. The 'I' or		
when writing.	Writing in a range of non-fiction forms		'we' used by a narrator who is a participant in a	Sophisticated voice and story – imperatives,	Sophisticated voice and story - imperatives,
- Fluent communication and building of	considering:	Writing for a range of purposes - what the writer wants to achieve. How writers use language and	narrative, in contrast to the third person - 'he', 'she'	personal pronouns, triples, emotive language,	personal pronouns, triples, emotive language,
character, setting and plot	the conventions of the form	structural features to deliberately appeal to their	or 'they' - of a narrator who is not directly involved.	flattery, hyperbole, oxymoron, pathetic fallacy,	flattery, hyperbole, oxymoron, pathetic fallacy,
Experimenting confidently with the	the intended audience (reader)	intended audience.	involved.	statistics and figures, rhetorical questions.	statistics and figures, rhetorical questions.
structure of a piece.	the purpose of the writing		Writing own non-fiction texts for a range of	Original thoughts ideas and imagination in	Original thoughts, ideas and imagination in
- Writing for a range of purposes and		Building up use of language devices within own	audiences.	Original thoughts, ideas and imagination in writing.	writing.
audiences.	Basic language devices applied	writing:	advertisements	witting.	windlig.
- Use of language devices in own writing for	within own writing:	Simile	reviews	Higher level structure and vocabulary:	Higher level structure and vocabulary:
effect.	Simile	Metaphor	letters	imperative	idiolect
	MetaphorPersonification	Personification	diaries and blogs	slovenliness	jurors
	Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia	newspaper articles	specialist terms	inquest
	Alliteration	Alliteration	information leafletsmagazine articles	polemical	anecdote
	Assonance	Rhetorical question	I magazine articles	polysyllabic	archaism
		Assonance	Higher level language devices used confidently:	pun	
	Writing own poetry exploring:	Oxymoron Antithesis	Non-fiction	rhetorical device	slovenliness specialist terms
	Themes	Parenthesis	broadsheet	rhetorical questiondecadent	polemical
	I Form		tabloid	emotive	polysyllabic
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	LanguageRhythm and rhyme.		salutation register sensationalised caricature chronological	Consolidating knowledge of non-fiction.	pun rhetorical device rhetorical question
			critic neutral first person Writing own poetry – considering context, interpretation, theme, attitudes, form, language, rhythm and rhyme.		Consolidating knowledge of non-fiction.
Grammar and vocabulary – - Ability to write fluently and accurately - Range of punctuation styles and sentence constructions - Wide vocabulary bank - Use of paragraphing for effect	 Consolidate Year 6 SPaG skills Sentence styles: simple, compound Basic range of punctuation Capital letters Vocabulary and spelling. 	 Consolidate Year 6 SPaG skills Complex sentences Basic punctuation range Capital letters Apostrophe use Paragraphing Vocabulary and spelling. 	 Writing accurately and consistently Using complex sentence styles Semi colon Ellipsis Vocabulary and spelling. 	 Writing accurately and consistently Using complex sentencestyles Using a whole range of punctuation effectively and accurately Vocabulary and spelling. 	 Writing accurately and consistently Using complex sentence styles Using a whole range of punctuation effectively and accurately Vocabulary and spelling.
 Spoken English – Appreciation, discussion and evaluation of texts Group debate and discussion Individual presentation and ideas communicated and justified 	Group presentations and discussion. Paired presentations.	Debates in class. Individual presentations. Group discussions.	GCSE assessed piece: individual presentation. Peer questions and answers – justify and challenge opinions.	GCSE assessed piece: individual presentation. Peer questions and answers – justify and challenge opinions.	Peer questions and answers – justify and challenge opinions. Revision presentations in groups and pairs