Year 10 Unit 1 Overview: Modern Drama

Unit dates: w/c 6.9.21 - w/c 1.11.21 Test date: w/c 8.11.21

Target grade for tests:

You will learn how to:

- analyse character, setting and themes
- understand and respond to an extract and the whole play using textual references/quotations
- analyse how writers use language, structure and form to create meaning/effect
- show understanding of context/periods of time/genre and how this links to the text
- use accurate vocabulary, sentence structures, spelling and punctuation

Unit Overview

During this unit, you will focus on developing the following skills:

- using a range of appropriate quotations to support opinions
- analysing characters' relationships, attitudes and motives
- analysing ideas, situations and themes
- analysing the effects of writers' methods on audiences
- providing a detailed analysis of the structure of a text and its effects
- supporting ideas by using quotations/references to texts and explaining, in detail, the effect of words/phrases
- analysing in detail some of the subtle purposes of a text and ways readers may respond
- analysing, in detail, the main themes, characters, ideas and style across a whole text
- analysing the context of texts in detail

Cross curricular:

SMSC: understand and appreciate the wide range of cultural influences and the various prejudices of society

Literacy: re-drafting and proof-reading; reading for meaning

Numeracy: using diagrams to plan writing

Gold Key Words: Subject Terminology (AO2)

An expert in English is:

wide range of texts.

and purposes.

Inquisitive and perceptive, an appreciative reader, who enjoys reading and responding analytically to a

Confident and creative, a compelling writer, able to

adapt their style to suit a range of audiences, forms

Engaging and thoughtful, a fluent communicator,

confident to articulate their own opinions and responds to others with sensitivity and skill.

dramatist/playwright: a person who writes plays foreshadowing: warnings or indication of a future event dramatic irony: when the audience is aware of something that a character is not

protagonist: the main character

cyclical structure: where a chapter/story starts and ends with

the same setting/idea/description

framed narrative: a story within a story

narrative perspective: the viewpoint from which a story is told context: the circumstances that form the setting for an event,

statement, or idea, so it can be fully understood stage lighting: the craft of lighting to intensify mood

stage directions: written instruction in the script that give

direction to actors or details about scenery

linguistic devices: features of language to create meaning structural devices: features of structure to create meaning dramatic devices: techniques used to build drama/engage

prologue: a separate introductory section of a text

epilogue: a section at the end of the play that concludes events mirroring: two (or more) events that are reflected/repeated **split scene:** two connected scenes going on at the same time

antithesis: direct opposite, contrast, comparison montage: series of short poses or scenes put together

motif: a repeated image (e.g. guns)

The state of the s		Purple Key Words: Ambitious Vocabulary		
Suggested reading or support available:		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
•	BBC Bitesize	nature	inequality	omnipotent
•	Shmoop	nurture	injustice	omniscient
•	Showbie	opportunity	callous	omnipresent
•	GCSE POD	choice	corruption	genetic footprint
•	CGP revision guides (for the text you are studying)	life chances sympathy	chasm unsympathetic	social mobility social etiquette
•	Past papers			
•	Knowledge Organiser	empathy	dismissive	corrosive
iPad opportunities:		contrasts	prejudice	subservient
•	Pic Collage (Storyboarding)	wealth	privilege elevated position	oppressive juxtaposition
•	Book Creator	parallel		
•	SimpleMinds (Mind mapping revision tool)			
•	Quizlet			