

GCSE English Lit Exam Information

Year 10 assembly



SUCCESS

IS

the SUM of

SMALL EFFORTS

repeated

Day IN & Day OUT

Exam Timetables

- You will receive from Form Tutors tomorrow in registration – please attend!
- Show date, start time, length of exam, room and seat number
- Advise that you photocopy for the fridge/parents/2nd copy
- See Exams Office if you lose (B block top of stairs nr canteen)

If you spot anything you think might be an error, see the Exams Office

Tues 22nd May – English Lit Paper 1

- Exam starts at 11:15am
- Lasts 1 hr 45 mins (unless you have Extra Time)

Fri 25th May – English Lit Paper 2

- Exam starts at 11:30am
- Lasts 2 hrs 15 mins (unless you have Extra Time)

Exam ID Cards

- Get from Form Tutor tomorrow
- Show your Name, Photo and Candidate Number

YOU MUST BRING THIS TO BOTH EXAMS TO BE ALLOWED INTO THE EXAM – DO NOT FORGET IT!

- Show on the way into the exam
- Place on desk in exam room, photo facing up



DO bring into your exam...

- Black pens x 3
- If pencil case, must be clear
- Water – take label off bottle
- Tissues

- If you forget a pen, put your hand up and ask to borrow one, **DO NOT STAY SILENT**, invigilators are there to help 😊



DO NOT bring into your exam...

- Phones/ipods/mp3/4 players/electronic devices of any kind
- Smart watches – these must not be brought into the exam
- Any bits of paper (inc your exam timetable)
- Anything written on your hands or arms

Ask the invigilator if...

- Your exam paper or insert is not clean (nothing written on it)
- You have forgotten any equipment or your ID card
- You have accidentally brought something you aren't allowed into the exam
- You run out of paper
- You need the toilet (make sure you go beforehand!)
- You have ANY other problem or question in the exam

THE INVIGILATORS ARE THERE TO HELP YOUR EXAM GO SMOOTHLY 😊

‘It is always preferable to revise regularly and in plenty of advance but active revision, no matter when, will always have a positive impact’

I don't know how to revise English...

English Literature Revision Guide

Paper 2

Paper 1

Literature Revision Guide

Paper 1
 You will be given an extract and a question (character or theme) for each text. You will be expected to respond in an essay style for both questions.
 Q1 Macbeth- 30 marks
 4 marks- accuracy (spelling, punctuation and grammar)
 Q2 The Sign of Four- 30 marks

The first part of this guide provides information on the 'Sign of the Four' and the second part, provides information on 'Macbeth'.

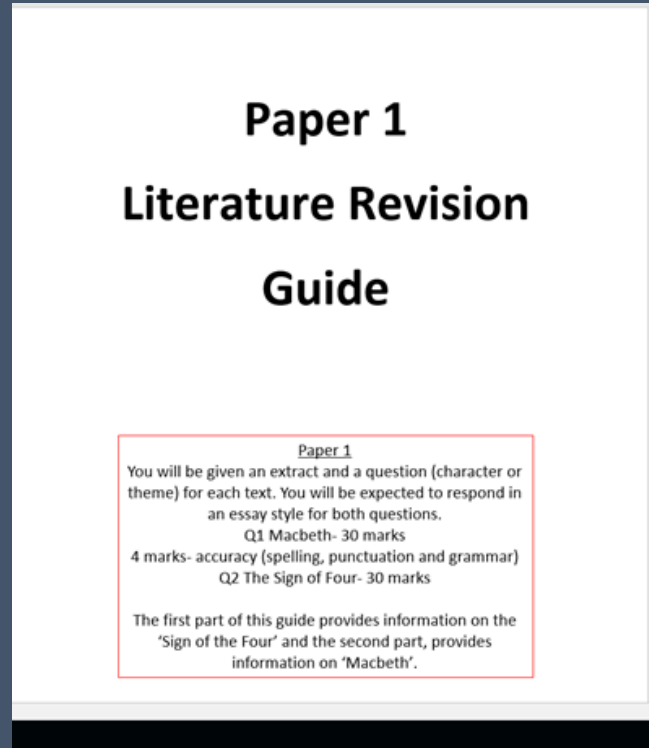
0 marks
 ing, punctuation and
 e of two questions (character expected to respond in the
 n from the Power and Conflict compare it to another poem ot be provided) that links to e of an essay).
 n that you will not have swer a question (in the style within the poem.
 r poem that you will not to compare it to the previous

Mr Birling- The exploitation of the working class		Sheila- That women deserve equality		Gerald- Stuck between 2 generations		Mrs Birling- The prejudicial views of the Upper Class	
Point	Quote	Point	Quote	Point	Quote	Point	Quote
Form Setting- <i>Birlings</i> view life through rose-tinted glasses- Wants to expose them (mimics)	<i>"pink and intimate"</i> <i>"Brighter and harder"</i>	Language Immature at the start, sheltered by the older generation	"Mummy" "Now I really feel engaged"	Structure and Language Mirrors Mr Birling	"You couldn't have done anything else" "Not if it was after the holidays. They'd all be broke if I know them"	Form Setting- <i>Birlings</i> view life through rose-tinted glasses- Wants to expose them (mimics interrogation)	<i>"pink and intimate"</i> <i>"Brighter and harder"</i>
		Form She's observant at the start	<i>"half serious, half playful"</i> "Is it the one you wanted me to have?"	Language Objectification of Sheila	"Is it the one you wanted me to have?"	Language Segregation and dehumanisation of the working class	<i>"girls of that class"</i>
		Language jectionification of heila, doesn't matter what lass you are	"Now Sheila, I'm not defending him but" "They're not cheap labour, they're people"	Language Objectification of Eva	"She was young and pretty and warm-hearted and intensely grateful" "All she wanted was to talk"	Form Dramatic Irony Mrs Birling blames Eric and we pity him.	<i>"I blame the young man who was the father"</i>
		Structure Change in character	"he knows" "You mustn't build a wall"	Form and Structure Lack of change at the end	"Smiling I could do with one now"	Structure Lack of change	Sheila: "We can all go on behaving just as we did" Mrs B: "Well, why shouldn't we?"

Point	Quotation	Point	Quotation	Point	Quotation	Point	Quotation
The supernatural causes confusion and misleads characters.	'Fair is foul and foul is fair' The Witches. A1 S1	Macbeth is initially presented as a respectable character who is loyal to King Duncan.	'Besides, this Dunno ... hath been, So clear in his great office, that his virtues, Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued,	Lady Macbeth is used to show that ambition is a 'masculine' quality.	'Come, you spirits... unsex me here, And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full Of direst cruelty. Make thick my blood' Lady Macbeth A1 S5. LM asks the spirits to make her less female to help her persuade Macbeth to kill Duncan.	Guilt affects Macbeth intensely after he kills King Duncan.	'Me thought I heard a voice cry Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder's sleep' Macbeth A2, S2. Macbeth thinks he can hear voices after he kills Duncan and thinks that he has murdered sleep (sleeps represents innocence and sanity).
Explore how Shakespeare presents the supernatural.	Explore how Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a conflicted character.	Explore how Shakespeare uses Lady Macbeth to explore ambition.	Explore how Shakespeare presents guilt.				

Literature

- Use your reading time wisely.
- Re-read with an exam focus.
- Use the exam questions in the revision booklets to help focus your reading.
- Bank of quotations that you fully understand.



Use Essay Grids Effectively

- Make yourself a spider diagram: one for themes, one for characters.
- Make notes on what you might comment on in each quotation.
- Look, cover, write, check.
- Keep revisiting.
- Practise using it in an exam response.

Mr Birling- The exploitation of the working class		Sheila- That women deserve equality		Gerald- Stuck between 2 generations		Mrs Birling- The prejudicial views of the Upper Class	
Point	Quote	Point	Quote	Point	Quote	Point	Quote
<i>Form</i> Setting- Birlings view life through rose-tinted glasses- Wants to expose them (mimics interrogation)	"pink and intimate" "Brighter and harder"	<i>Language</i> Immature at the start, sheltered by the older generation	"Mummy" "Now I really feel engaged"	<i>Structure and Language</i> Mirrors Mr Birling	"You couldn't have done anything else" "Not if it was after the holidays. They'd all be broke if I know them!"	<i>Form</i> Setting- Birlings view life through rose-tinted glasses- Wants to expose them (mimics interrogation)	"pink and intimate" "Brighter and harder"
<i>Structure</i> Arrival of Inspector during Mr Birling's speech	"community and all that nonsense". "sharp ring"	<i>Form</i> She's subservient at the start	"half serious, half playful" "Is it the one you wanted me to have?"	<i>Language</i> Objectification of Sheila	"Is it the one you wanted me to have?"	<i>Language</i> Segregation and dehumanisation of the working class	"girls of that class"
<i>Form</i> Dramatic Irony to present Mr Birling as foolish	"Titanic [...] unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable"	<i>Language</i> Objectification of Sheila, doesn't matter what class you are	"Now Sheila, I'm not defending him but" "They're not cheap labour, they're people"	<i>Language</i> Objectification of Eva	"She was young and pretty and warm-hearted and intensely grateful" "All she wanted was to talk"	<i>Form</i> Dramatic Irony Mrs Birling blames Eric and we pity him.	"I blame the young man who was the father"
<i>Structure</i> Lack of change	"You'll have a good laugh over it yet. Look, you'd better ask Gerald for that ring"	<i>Structure</i> Change in character	"he knows" "You mustn't build a wall"	<i>Form and Structure</i> Lack of change at the end	"Smiling I could do with one now"	<i>Structure</i> Lack of change	Sheila: "We can all go on behaving just as we did" Mrs B: "Well, why shouldn't we?"

Use Knowledge Organisers Effectively

- Do not highlight everything.
- Be selective: which section will be most useful?
- Learn the information properly.
- Look, cover, write, check.
- Keep revisiting.
- Practise using it in an exam response.

Vocabulary	Chapter	Plot	Characters			
Abundance	1 Old Major's speech	Mr Jones, the owner of Manor Farm falls asleep in a drunken stupor. All the animals of Manor Farm meet in the big barn where Old Major delivers a speech arguing for a rebellion against the men. The animals sing 'Beasts of England', a song from Old Major's dream.	Mr Jones	Drunk and owner of Animal Farm. Embodies the tyranny of man.	Boxer	Devoted citizen and immensely strong, innocent, and naive.
Advocated	2 The rebellion	Old Major dies and the pigs adapt his speech, forming the principles of Animalism. The pigs plan the rebellion even though some animals (like Mollie) are concerned. The rebellion happens faster than expected after Mr. Jones forgets to feed the animals. The animals of Mr. Jones have and leave it as a museum. Napoleon steals milk.	Mr Pilkington	Owner of Foxwood. Sells land to Napoleon and praises his methods.	Clover	Maternal, caring and loyal. Senses hypocrisy but cannot articulate it.
Convincing	3 The pigs emerge as leaders	The animals complete the harvest faster than ever. Snowball sets up the Sunday assemblies where Napoleon and Snowball often argue. Snowball's committees fail, yet he is able to bring literacy to the animals with minor success. Napoleon teaches the sheep 'four legs good two legs bad' and takes the role for 'education'. Cow's milk and windfall apples are given to pigs. Squealer convinces the animals that this is a good idea.	Mr Frederick	Cutthroat businessman. Trades with and manipulates Napoleon.	Mollie	Shallow and childish. Cares ribbons and sugar. Deserts the farm.
Renounced	4 Battle of the Cowshed	News of the rebellion spreads. Frederick, Jones and Pilkington complain about Animal Farm's success. In October, a group of men try to take the farm. Led by Snowball's brilliance, the animals repel the attack, which is named 'The Battle of the Cowshed'.	Mr Whymper	Sly, greedy and self-interested. Solicitor who aids Napoleon's tyranny.	Benjamin	S stubborn, cynical and apathetic. Only stirred to passion by Boxer's removal.
Embodied	5 Snowball's expulsion	Mollie deserts the farm. The pigs grow in influence, suggesting ideas on which the animals must vote. Snowball and Napoleon continue to disagree, especially over the construction of a windmill. When the Windmill is put to vote, Snowball is expelled from Animal Farm. Later, Napoleon announces that the Windmill will be built.	Moses	Tamed raven of Jones. Spreads the idea of Sugarcandy Mountain.	Dogs + Sheep	Instruments of fear and control, educated by Napoleon.
Liberty	6 Building the windmill	The animals work harder than ever. Boxer proves himself to be an inspiration. Napoleon begins trading with humans and hires Mr Whymper. Jones gives up trying to reclaim the farm. The animals begin sleeping with beds, and Muriel and Clover notice a change in the commandments 'with sheets'. Squealer persuades the animals that this is acceptable. In November, a storm to gales the half-complete windmill. Napoleon blames the one on Snowball.	Snowball	Devoted to animalism and the education of lesser animals. Hero at the battle of the cowshed.	Napoleon	Expels Snowball. Executes animals. Establishes himself as dictator. Controls with fear. Becomes a Jones.
Maxim	7 Rebuilding the windmill and the execution	The animals struggle against starvation. After learning that they must sacrifice their eggs, the hens stage a demonstration. Napoleon denies their ration and 9 hens starve to death. The animals are led to believe Snowball has been returning to the farm - his role at the battle of the Cowshed is adapted by Squealer. In spring, Napoleon calls a meeting and several 'traitors', who confess to being in league with Snowball, are executed, including protesting hens and pigs. Beasts of England is outlawed.	Squealer	Mouthpiece of Napoleon. Uses propaganda to control the animals.	Old Major	Wise, old pig. Inspires the rebellion with his rhetoric.
Resisted	8 Trading with humans and the destruction of the windmill	Clover and Benjamin notice a change in the commandments: 'killing without cause'. The next year brings more work and less food, despite Squealer's figures and statistics to the contrary. More executions occur. Napoleon's is seen in public less often. Napoleon trades Frederick and Pilkington off against each other, and sells a pile of timber to Frederick, who tricks Napoleon with forged invoices. Napoleon pronounces the death sentence on him. Frederick, with 14 other men, attack the farm and blow up the windmill, which rallies the animals to fight back. Several animals die, Boxer is injured but Squealer convinces the animals of their victory. The pigs find a crate of whiskey. Napoleon hears he is dying and proclaims that drinking alcohol is punishable by death. He then orders a and orders the retirement paddocks to be planted with barley.	Themes	Context		
Principle	9 Boxer's case	Once again, the animals are faced with rebuilding the windmill. 31 pigs are born, and Napoleon orders for a schoolhouse to be built for their education. Bats are set against redness. Animal Farm is proclaimed a republic with Napoleon as president. Boxer is injured working and Napoleon ends for ever. A van arrives, Boxer is taken away but Benjamin reads the its side and learns that Boxer is being slaughtered. Squealer manages to convince the animals otherwise. Boxer is never seen again.	Leadership and Corruption	An allegorical tale with direct links to the history of the Soviet Union in the early 20 th century.		
Procession	10 Pigs and humans come together	Years pass. Muriel, Jessie, Precher are dead. Clover is 14. No animal has ever retired. The firm has grown in size and population. Two windmills are complete. Clover notices the pigs walk on two legs. The commandments are deleted and replaced with 'All animals are equal but some are more equal than others.' The pigs start carrying whips and wearing Mr Jones' clothes. In the final scene, human farmers visit the farm and meet the other pigs. Trade is exchanged and Napoleon changes the farm's name back to Manor farm. The pigs and humans play cards. A quarrel breaks out. On waking animals cannot discriminate between pigs and humans.	Control over the intellectually inferior	The book charts the corruption of Communist ideals of equality, where workers are promised equality and freedom and are eventually repressed and treated as bad, if not worse, as under the previous rule of the capitalist 'Bour'.		
Recursion			Lies and deceit	Old Major represents Karl Marx, putting forward the communist ideals which will free them from the tyranny of capitalism (represented by Jones).		
Revised			Foolishness and naivety	Snowball represents Trotsky, a passionate proponent of Animalism (Communism) who is expelled by Napoleon (Stalin).		
Principle			Violence	Napoleon follows a similar rise to power as Stalin, using fear and propaganda to control the masses, including show trials and executions.		
Principle			Pride and Ceremony	By the end of the novel, the ideals of Communism have been so far abused and forgotten, that the Napoleon meets and forms agreements with former oppressors.		
Principle			Dreams, hopes and future plans			

English Revision

Topic?	When?	Where?	Who?
An Inspector Calls	Tuesday 15: 30- 16: 30	N206	Year 10 and 11
The Sign of the Four	Wednesday 15: 30- 16: 30	N206	Year 10 and 11
Poetry	Thursday 15: 30- 16: 30	N206	Year 10 and 11
Masterclass	Thursday lunchtime	N206	Invitation only
Language	Thursday lunchtime	A114	Year 11 only
Macbeth	Friday 15: 30- 16: 30	N206	Year 10 and 11



Good Luck 😊

You will all be BRILLIANT because....

*you
are
amazing*

REMEMBER THAT.