

Year 10

Subject:	English
Exam Board:	AQA
Papers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Language Paper 1 English Literature Paper 1 (Macbeth and A Christmas Carol)

English Language - Revision Topics	Revised
<p>Language Paper 1 Exam Strategy – how to answer Question 1-4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question 1 – 4 marks – 5 minutes – find 4 things Question 2 – 8 marks – 10 minutes – language Question 3 – 8 marks – 10 minutes – structure Question 4 – 20 marks – 20 minutes – evaluation 	
<p>Language Paper 1 Question 5 – narrative writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated moment Show don't tell Character / setting description Sophisticated vocabulary 	
Complete an English Language Paper 1 Practice Paper	

English Literature - Revision Topics	Revised
<p>Macbeth</p> <p>Shakespeare's Intentions –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote loyalty and patriotism and warn the Jacobean audience of the consequences of committing regicide and treason, highlighting the importance of the divine right of kings, and recent Gunpowder Plot. To show the importance of maintaining your position in the Great Chain of Being – your place in society was chosen by God and there would be consequences for defying your position. To show how over-ambition and deception were sins that defied God and would lead to your downfall/death as a tragic hero. To appeal to James I's interest in witches, showing the dangers of following prophecies of witches and the supernatural. To show how women should not be powerful or supernatural in a patriarchal society. This subversion of gender roles led to consuming guilt and suicide. 	
<p>Context – Jacobean era and King James I –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macbeth is a dramatic tragedy following a classic five act structure. Macbeth was written during the Jacobean era under the rule of King James, who was Shakespeare's patron and supporter. King James had a great interest in the supernatural, particularly witches. He believed that witchcraft was an act of Satan, and wrote a book on the subject which was published in 1603. King James also believed in the divine right of kings – the view that the king was chosen by God who was the source of the king's power. There was a belief in the Great Chain of Being at the time – the notion that everything and everyone has their place in the world, from rocks to animals, from peasants to lords. The king was closest to the angels and God in heaven. Any disruption of the order would have dire consequences and divine punishment 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1605 there was uncovered a failed plot by some Catholics to assassinate King James, known to history of the Gunpowder Plot. Killing a king (or regicide) was seen as a carnal sin, and the traitor were brutally murdered for their part in the plot. Macbeth reflects the themes of betrayal and also of the consequences for such a betrayal. 	
<p>Character Vocabulary –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Macbeth – ambitious, superstitious, warrior, gullible, murderous, tyrannical ● Lady Macbeth – manipulative, emasculating, duplicitous, controlling, callous, remorseful ● Banquo – sceptical, suspicious, loyal, virtuous ● King Duncan – kind, trusting, ignorant, respected, unquestioning ● Macduff – emotional, brave, loyal, patriotic, enraged ● Witches – supernatural, evil, malevolent, powerful, deceptive, equivocal, scheming 	
<p>Quotations –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'Fair is foul and foul is fair' 2. 'Unseamed him from the navel to the chops' 3. 'Brave Macbeth- well he deserves that name' 4. 'All hail, Macbeth, that shalt be King hereafter!' 5. 'Vaulting ambition' 6. 'Stars, hide your fires. Let not light see my black and deep desires' 7. 'My dearest partner of greatness' 8. 'Look like the innocent flower but be the serpent under't' 9. 'Yet I fear thou art too full of the milk o' human kindness' 10. 'Come you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts unsex me here' 11. 'When you durst do it then you were a man' 12. 'Is this a dagger I see before me?' 13. 'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?' 14. 'A little water clears us of this deed' 15. 'Fruitless crown' 16. 'Full of scorpions is my mind' 17. 'None of woman born shall harm Macbeth' 18. 'Out damned spot' 19. 'All the perfumes of Arabia could not sweeten this little hand' 20. 'The Thane of Fife had a wife: where is she now?' 	
A Christmas Carol	
<p>Dickens' Intentions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dickens criticises Malthusian attitudes; the government's anti-poverty regimes; the ruling elite and their ignorance/detachment from the poor. ● Dickens promotes philanthropy, charity, compassion, generosity and the need to address poverty through social reform. ● Dickens reveals the importance of redemption: accepting, loving and forgiving yourself before you can do the same for others. 	
<p>Context – Victorian era</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Victorian era - Queen Victoria reigned 1837-1901. A Christmas Carol published 1843. ● Malthusian principles – Thomas Malthus – 1798 - the population would grow faster than food supplies leading to overpopulation and inevitable poverty. Dickens disagreed with this principle. ● Poor Law Amendment Act – 1834 – introduces workhouses, designed to reduce the cost of looking after the poor. Supported by the ruling elite who believed poverty was due to laziness or a punishment from God. 	
<p>Character Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scrooge – miserly, misanthropic, avaricious, redeemed, philanthropic, follows the journey to redemption, symbolises how the human condition is easily corrupted. ● Jacob Marley – Scrooge's business partner, materialistic, condemned, remorseful, reformed, acts as a warning to Scrooge. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bob Cratchit – Scrooge’s clerk, loving, uncomplaining, impoverished, symbolises the deserving poor. ● Fred – Scrooge’s nephew, cheerful, optimistic, forgiving, benevolent, acts as a foil to Scrooge. ● Tiny Tim – Bob Cratchit’s son, frail, ill, symbolises the consequences of Scrooge’s choices ● Ghost of Christmas Past – symbolises memory and knowledge, ephemeral, mysterious, gentle. Exposes Scrooge’s repressed memories – Fan, Fezziwig, Belle. ● Ghost of Christmas Present – symbolises abundance, jolly, compassionate, generous, majestic, contrasted with Ignorance and Want which rest within the ghost’s robes. ● Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come – symbolises death and the consequences of our actions, frightening, ominous, intimidating, macabre. 	
<p>Quotations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ‘It was cold, bleak, biting weather’ - Setting and pathetic fallacy 2. ‘Oh! But he was a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone. Scrooge! A squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous, old sinner!’ - adjectives 3. ‘Solitary as an oyster’, ‘hard and sharp as flint’ – similes 4. ‘the clerk’s fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal’ 5. ‘Bah! Humbug!’ 6. ‘If they would rather die . . . they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population.’ 7. ‘I wear the chain I forged in life’ 8. ‘a solitary child, neglected by his friends’ 9. ‘a golden [idol]’ – ‘another idol has displaced me’ 10. ‘it was a sufficient dinner for the whole family’ 11. ‘he had better do it and decrease the surplus population’ 12. ‘Founder of the Feast’ 13. ‘Yellow, meagre, ragged, scowling, wolfish’ 14. ‘The Phantom slowly, gravely, silently, approached’ 15. ‘it’s likely to be a very cheap funeral’ 16. ‘No fog, not mist; clear, bright, jovial, stirring, cold’ 17. ‘I will honour Christmas in my heart’ 18. ‘I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a school-boy.’ 19. ‘Will you let me in, Fred?’ 20. ‘God bless Us, Every One!’ 	

How should I revise?

- Make flashcards and test yourself
- Use the Cornell note-taking strategy when you watch revision YouTube videos or to rewrite your notes from your exercise books
- Memorise quotations **and** the analysis – link to the writers’ intentions