

Year 11

Subject:	English Literature
Exam Board:	AQA
Papers:	Paper 1 – Shakespeare and the 19th-Century Novel – 1hr45 (40%) Paper 2 – Modern Texts and Poetry – 2hr15 (60%)

Revision Topics	Revised
Paper 1	
<u>Section A - Shakespeare: Macbeth</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spend 45 minutes on this section ● You must revise your notes from last year on the whole play. ● Focus on the character of Lady Macbeth and how she is presented by Shakespeare. 	
<p><u>Shakespeare's intentions</u></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><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Macbeth</u> – ambitious, superstitious, warrior, gullible, murderous, tyrannical ● <u>Lady Macbeth</u> – manipulative, emasculating, duplicitous, controlling, callous, remorseful ● <u>Witches</u> – supernatural, evil, malevolent, powerful, deceptive, equivocal, scheming 	
<p><u>Quotations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Macbeth – “My dearest partner of greatness” ● Lady Macbeth – “too full o’the milk of human kindness” ● Lady Macbeth - “Come you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here...” ● Lady Macbeth – “I may pour my spirits in thine ear” ● Lady Macbeth – “Great Glamis! Worthy Cawdor!” ● Lady Macbeth – “Look like the innocent flower but be the serpent under’t” ● Lady Macbeth - “Have pluck'd my nipple from his boneless gums, And dash'd the brains out, had I so sworn as you Have done to this.” ● Lady Macbeth – ‘When you durst do it, then you were a man’ ● Lady Macbeth - “A little water clears us of this deed.” ● Lady Macbeth – “Are you a man?” ● Lady Macbeth - "My worthy lord, / Your noble friends do lack you" ● Lady Macbeth - ‘The Thane of Fife had a wife: where is she now?’ ● Lady Macbeth - “Out, damned spot! out, I say!” ● Lady Macbeth - ‘All the perfumes of Arabia could not sweeten this little hand’ ● Macbeth – “She should have died hereafter” 	

Section B - 19th Century: A Christmas Carol

- Spend 45 minutes on this section
- Focus your revision on **the lessons Scrooge learns** in the novella. Make notes on these key areas and create flash cards using your notes from last year.

Dickens' intentions

- 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.

Vocabulary

- **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.
- **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.

Quotations

- "As solitary as an oyster."
- "As hard and sharp as flint"
- "External heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge."
- "If they would rather die... they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population."
- Marley's Ghost: "I am here to-night to warn you, that you have yet a chance and hope of escaping my fate."
- "There was a boy singing a Christmas Carol at my door last night. I should like to have given him something: that's all."
- Fezziwig - "...shaking hands with every person individually as he or she went out, wished him or her a Merry Christmas."
- "The happiness he gives, is quite as great as if it costs a fortune."
- "Another idol has displaced me."
- "it was a sufficient dinner for the whole family"
- "'Mr Scrooge!' said Bob; 'I'll give you Mr Scrooge, the Founder of the Feast!'"
- "The boy is ignorance and the girl is want."
- "I will honour Christmas in my heart, and try to keep it all the year. I will live in the Past, Present, and the Future. The Spirits of all Three shall strive within me"
- "light as a feather", "happy as an angel", "merry as a school boy"
- "No fog, not mist; clear, bright, jovial"
- "Golden sunlight; Heavenly sky; sweet fresh air; merry bells."
- "His own heart laughed"

Revision Topics	Revised
Paper 2	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section A - Modern Text: An Inspector Calls</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spend 45 minutes on this section ● Revise Mrs Birling and how she links to the theme of social class ● Revise The Inspector and how he links to the need for social change 	
<p><u>Priestley's intentions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promotes social responsibility in his 1945 audience - treating others equally, regardless of class, age or status. Promotes adopting a collective, socialist mindset and outlook and create a more caring society. ● Criticises capitalism and presents the capitalist Edwardian era as unpleasant, unlikeable, flawed and filled with hypocrisy. He suggests the 1912 ideals around the class and gender divide were particularly flawed. ● Wants to show his audience progress made by the Labour government in 1945, compared to more conservative ideas prevalent in 1912. ● Highlights the dangers of political regression, returning to pre-war society and promotes hope and change for the future in the younger generation. ● Highlights how universally, all actions have consequences. 	
<p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mrs Birling – husband's social superior, representing snobbery of the bourgeoisie. Sees proletariat as morally inferior, condescending, prejudiced, representative of the prejudiced and obstinate older generation. ● Inspector Goole – Priestley's mouthpiece, serves as Birlings' conscience, advocates social justice and responsibility, authoritative, imposing, omniscient, interrogative. 	
<p><u>Quotations</u></p> <p>Inspector Goole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 'Pink and intimate', 'brighter and harder' – rose tinted spectacles vs. interrogation ● 'A chain of events' ● 'We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other' ● 'There are millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths' ● 'Fire and blood and anguish' <p>Mrs Birling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Her husband's 'social superior' ● 'Girls of that class' ● 'Simply absurd for a girl in her position' ● 'Go and look for the father of the child. It's his responsibility.' ● 'I've done nothing wrong - and you know it' <p>Mr Birling (always useful to revise)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 'Unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable' ● 'A man has to mind his own business and look after himself and his own' ● 'there's a fair chance I might make my way onto the Honour's List' ● 'If you don't come down sharply on some of these people, they'd soon be asking for the earth' 	

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section B - Poetry: Power and Conflict</u></p> <p>Spend 45 minutes on this section.</p> <p>Revise the CONFLICT poems: The Charge of the Light Brigade, Exposure, Storm on the Island, Bayonet Charge, Remains, Poppies, War Photographer and Kamikaze.</p> <p>Focus your revision on the ways people are affected by conflict. You need to know quotations and analysis for these poems – link to the poets and the context they were writing in.</p>	
<p>Examples of Big Messages in the poems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human power is temporary - Power causes corruption - The hubris of mankind can be dangerous - Abuse of power has severe consequences - War impacts human behaviour - War is futile - The reality of war contradicts expectations - We can never understand the true horrors of war - Conflict causes suffering - Nature causes suffering - Nature will always be more powerful - Nature changes people - Memory is powerful in forming our identity - Memory can be unreliable 	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section C – Poetry: Unseen Poetry</u></p> <p>Have a look at past papers online. Spend 45 minutes on this section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Question 1 – 24 marks – analyse the unseen poem. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Revise all poetic methods. ○ Practise analytical writing – SQUEEZING quotations, explaining what the methods suggest, consider the poet’s intentions. ● Question 2 – 8 marks – 10 minutes only - compare the methods in the 2 unseen poems – find 2 methods and quotations from each poem. 	

How should I revise?

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