

# **GCSE English and English Literature Parent Pack**



**Preparation for the  
FINAL GCSE EXAMS.**

# **Important information for students sitting their English Literature exams in 2022**

**Due to the disruption to learning caused by the Coronavirus pandemic, the English Literature exams have changed slightly for this year only. English Language has remained the same.**

**This year, Droylsden Academy students WILL NOT be sitting the A Christmas Carol element of the exams.**

**As a result, the format of the exams has changed slightly:**

<b>Literature Paper 1</b>	<b>Literature Paper 2</b>
<b>An Inspector Calls Power &amp; Conflict Anthology</b>	<b>Macbeth Unseen Poetry</b>

**If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact [rfernandez-arias@droylsdenacademy.com](mailto:rfernandez-arias@droylsdenacademy.com)**

**Year 11 will be completing four exam papers for their May/June final GCSE exams:**

- Language Paper 1
- Language Paper 2
- Literature Paper 1
- Literature Paper 2
  
- **Language Paper 1 - Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing**
- **Language Paper 2 - Writers's Perspectives and Viewpoints**

The best way to revise for English Language is by completing **timed practice papers**.

You can help your child to revise for this exam by supervising them during these practice papers, timing them, ensuring they are not being distracted by their phones, televisions or friends.

Your child's teacher will provide them with practice papers to complete in the lead up to the exams and will happily mark them as soon as possible, giving your child immediate feedback.

- **Literature Paper 1 - Modern Drama/19th Century Novel/Poetry Anthology**

***(We are only doing Modern Drama and Poetry Anthology!)***

The key texts/questions for this paper are:

- **Power and Conflict Poetry Anthology**
- **An Inspector Calls**

- **Literature Paper 2**

## **Shakespeare and Unseen Poetry**

The key texts/questions for this paper are:

- **Macbeth**
- **Unseen Poetry**

The best way to revise for English Literature is by **completing timed practice papers** and **learning plenty of quotes**. Your child should also be reading through their notes and revising key historical dates and facts to include in their essays.

You can help your child to revise for this exam by supervising them during these practice papers, timing them, ensuring they are not being distracted by their phones, televisions or friends.

Your child's teacher will provide them with practice papers to complete in the lead up to the PPE and will happily mark them as soon as possible, giving your child immediate feedback.

**It would also be a great help if you were to test your child on their quotes and ask them the questions that we have attached in this guide!**

Your child has been provided with some excellent resources, please ensure that they use them!



Google Classroom

Your child's teacher will have put plenty of revision materials on Google Classroom. You can request access as a guardian if you wish to see what resources there are. Please just email your child's teacher and we will sort it immediately!



The English team has made dozens of quizzes to support your child in learning their quotes. **These quizzes work!** Please encourage your child to use Sporcle as often as possible; it is an engaging way for them to learn their quotes.



To use alongside Sporcle, the English team has provided every student with these bespoke revision cards! They are filled with quotes, key information and quizzes. You can use these to quiz your child to ensure they know their stuff!

## **Quick Quizzes**

Here is some vital information that your child must know.  
Keep quizzing them until they get 100%!

### **Macbeth by William Shakespeare**

Q: What year was Macbeth written and what was this era known as?

A: 1606 - The Jacobean Era

Q: What famous event happened in 1605 that inspired the play?

A: The Gunpowder Plot

Q: What is the act of killing the king called?

A: Regicide

Q: Why did Shakespeare include witches in the play?

A: The king at the time, James VI, had a genuine fear of witches.

Q: Who were Duncan's sons?

A: Malcolm and Donalbain

Q: What is the name of Banquo's son?

A: Fleance

Q: How does Lady Macbeth die?

A: She commits suicide

Q: How many men reign as king of Scotland in the play and who are they?

A: 3 - Duncan, Macbeth and Malcolm

Q: Who does Lady Macbeth frame for the murder of Duncan?

A: Duncan's guards/chamberlains/groomsmen

Q: Who discovers Duncan's body?

A: Macduff

## **Power and Conflict Poetry Anthology**

### **Ozymandias by Percy Bysshe Shelley**

Q: Which famous historical ruler is the poem about?

A: Pharaoh Rameses II

Q: What happened to the statue and his empire?

A: They both decayed to nothing

Q: What does Shelley think about people who have too much power?

A: They will become nothing and lose everything

### **London by William Blake**

Q: List 3 people that are suffering in London.

A: Infants/Men/Harlots/Chimney Sweeper/Soldier

Q: Which two revolutions was the poem inspired by?

A: The Industrial Revolution and The French Revolution

Q: How is the church described in the poem?

A: "Black'ning"

### **Prelude by William Wordsworth**

Q: Why does the speaker turn the boat around?

A: The mountain in front of him is too big and overwhelming

Q: What happens for days after he returns from his journey?

A: He can't stop thinking about the journey and feels terribly sad

Q: Which two adjectives are used to describe the peak?

A: "Black" and "huge"

## **My Last Duchess by Robert Browning**

Q: Which real-life Duke is the poem based on?

A: The Duke of Ferrara

Q: What “gift” did he give to his wife?

A: A “nine-hundred-years-old name”

Q: What did Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for the Duke?

A: A statue of Neptune taming a sea-horse

## **The Charge of the Light Brigade by Alfred Lord Tennyson**

Q: How many soldiers were in the Light Brigade?

A: 600

Q: How many “leagues” did they travel?

A: One and a half (“Half a league, half a league, half a league onward”)

Q: Which verb does Tennyson use to describe the commander’s ‘mistake’?

A: “Blunder’d”

## **Exposure by Wilfred Owen**

Q: Which adjective does Owen use to describe the “Iced East winds?”

A: “Merciless”

Q: When did Wilfred Owen die?

A: 4th November, 1918 (Exactly one week before the end of the war)

Q: Four of the stanzas end with the same phrase - what is it?

A: “But nothing happens”



## **Storm on the Island by Seamus Heaney**

Q: The title has the word 'Stormont' in it - what is Stormont?

A: The Parliament buildings in Northern Ireland

Q: What do the islanders fear? "A huge \_\_\_\_\_"

A: "nothing"

Q: Complete the simile: "Spits like a tamed cat \_\_\_\_\_"

A: "Turned savage"

## **Bayonet Charge by Ted Hughes**

Q: What does the soldier do in the poem instead of charging at the enemy?

A: He runs away

Q: What do the bullets do in the metaphor in stanza one?

A: "Smack the belly out of the air"

Q: What is Ted Hughes' father's connection to World War One?

A: He fought and was one of the few survivors of his regiment who were massacred in Gallipoli

## **Remains by Simon Armitage**

Q: Which psychological illness does the poem deal with?

A: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Q: Which two modifiers does Armitage use to describe if the looter was armed or not?

A: "Possibly" and "Probably"

Q: What does the soldier do to try and cope when he gets home?

A: Drink and drugs

## **Poppies by Jane Weir**

Q: What does the mother pin to her son's lapel?

A: "Crimped petals, spasms of paper red"

Q: What was the "world overflowing" like?

A: "A treasure chest"

Q: What does the mother hope to hear at the end of the poem?

A: His "playground voice catching on the wind"

## **War Photographer by Carol Ann Duffy**

Q: Which four locations does Duffy reference in the poem?

A: Belfast, Beirut, Phnom Penh, Rural England

Q: Why did Duffy write the poem?

A: Her friend was a war photographer

Q: Complete the quote: "A hundred agonies in \_\_\_\_\_"

A: "Black and white"

## **Tissue by Imtiaz Dharker**

Q: What does the poet think can "alter things"

A: "Paper that lets the light shine through"

Q: Which other poem from the anthology links to "the shapes that pride can make"

A: Ozymandias

Q: Complete the quote: "Might fly our lives"

A: "Like paper kites"

## **The Emigree by Carol Rumens**

Q: What is her country “sick with”?

A: “Tyrants”

Q: Why is there “no way back at all” for her? What does she not have?

A: A passport

Q: Which word does every stanza end with?

A: “Sunlight”

## **Checking Out Me History by John Agard**

Q: Why are some stanzas in italics font?

A: Because they are the important parts - these sections talk about black history

Q: Why can't Agard 'see' his own history? What has metaphorically been done to him?

A: His eye has been bandaged, he has been blinded.

Q: Name three of the important black people named in the poem

A: Touissant L'ouverture, Nanny De Maroon, Mary Seacole, The Caribs and Arawaks

## **Kamikaze by Beatrice Garland**

Q: At what time of day did the pilot embark?

A: “Sunrise”

Q: What his “shaven head” full of?

A: “Powerful incantations”

Q: What did the Kamikaze pilot wonder at the end of the poem?

A: “Which had been the better way to die”

## An Inspector Calls by J.B. Priestley

Q: In what year was An Inspector Calls **written**?

A: 1945/46

Q: In what year was An Inspector Calls **set**?

A: 1912

Q: Which famous disaster occurred in 1912?

A: The sinking of the Titanic

Q: How was society divided at the time?

A: The class system and Capitalism vs Socialism

Q: How was Mr Birling involved in the 'suicide of Eva Smith'?

A: He fired her from Birling and Company

Q: How was Sheila involved in the 'suicide of Eva Smith'?

A: She had her fired from her job at Millwards

Q: How was Gerald involved in the 'suicide of Eva Smith'?

A: He took her as his mistress/had an affair with her

Q: How was Mrs Birling involved in the 'suicide of Eva Smith'?

A: She refused to give her any help from her charity

Q: How was Eric involved in the 'suicide of Eva Smith'?

A: He "forced himself" upon her sexually and she became pregnant

Q: What happened in 1945 that caused a huge change for Britain?

A: WW2 ended and the Labour Party won the election by a landslide

# **Macbeth - Key Quotes**

## **Macbeth**

*"If chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me without my stir." (Act 1, Scene 3)*

*"Stars, hide your fires: Let not light see my black and deep desires." (Act 1, Scene 4)*

*"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand? " (Act 2, Scene 2)*

## **The Witches**

*"Fair is foul and foul is fair." (Act 1, Scene 1)*

*"Laugh to scorn the power of man, for none of woman born Shall harm Macbeth. (Act 4, Scene 1)*

*"Macbeth shall never vanquished be until Great Birnam Wood to high Dunsinane Hill Shall come against him." (Act 4, Scene 1)*

## **Lady Macbeth**

*"Hie thee hither, That I may pour my spirits in thine ear." (Act 1, Scene 5)*

*"Unsex me here, And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full of direst cruelty." (Act 1, Scene 5)*

*"Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." (Act 5, Scene 1)*

## **King Duncan**

*"I have begun to plant thee and will labour to make thee full of growing." (Act 1, Scene 4)*

*"There's no art To find the mind's construction in the face. He was a gentleman on whom I built an absolute trust." (Act 1, Scene 4)*

*"But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine On all deservers." (Act 1, Scene 4)*

## **Banquo**

*"Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear your favours nor your hate." (Act 1, Scene 3)*

*"Thou hast it now... all as the weird women promis'd, and I fear thou played'st most foully for't." (Act 3, Scene 1)*

*"Let your highness command upon me, to which my duties are with a most indissoluble tie forever knit." (Act 3, Scene 1)*

## **Malcolm**

*"This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongues, was once thought honest." (Act 4, Scene 3)*

*"Black Macbeth will seem as pure as snow." (Act 4, Scene 3)*

*"This dead butcher and his fiend-like queen." (Act 5, Scene 9)*

### **Macduff**

*"I am not treacherous." (Act 4, Scene 3)*

*"Bleed, bleed poor country. Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure." (Act 4, Scene 3)*

*"Not in the legions of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd in evils to top Macbeth." (Act 4, Scene 3)*

### **Lady Macduff**

*"For the poor wren, The most diminutive of birds, will fight, Her young ones in her nest, against the owl." (Act 4, Scene 2)*

*"I have done no harm. But I remember now I am in this earthly world, where to do harm Is often laudable, to do good sometime Accounted dangerous folly." (Act 4, Scene 2)*

## **An Inspector Calls - Key Quotes**

### **Mr Arthur Birling**

*"The Germans don't want war. [...] I say there isn't a chance of war." (Act 1)*

*"You'd think everybody has to look after everybody else, as if we were all mixed up together like bees in a hive – community and all that nonsense." (Act 1)*

*"Still, I can't accept any responsibility." (Act 1)*

### **Mrs Sybil Birling**

*"We've done a great deal of useful work in helping deserving cases." (Act 2)*

*"I'm very sorry. But I think she had only herself to blame." (Act 2)*

*"Go and look for the father of the child. It's his responsibility." (Act 2)*

### **Miss Sheila Birling**

*"But these girls aren't cheap labour – they're people." (Act 1)*

*"(miserably) So I'm really responsible?" (Act 1)*

*"You mustn't try and build up a kind of wall between us and that girl. If you do, then the Inspector will just break it down." (Act 2)*

### **Mr Eric Birling**

*"I wasn't in love with her or anything – but I liked her – she was pretty and a good sport –" (Act 3)*

*"But don't forget I'm ashamed of you as well – yes both of you." (Act 3)*

*"He was our police inspector all right." (Act 3)*

### Mr Gerald Croft

*"Yes, I think you were [quite right]. I know we'd have done the same thing." (Act 1)*

*"I'm sorry, Sheila. But it was all over and done with, last summer. [...] I don't come into this suicide business." (Act 1)*

*"I didn't feel about her as she felt about me." (Act 2)*

### Inspector Goole

*"an impression of massiveness, solidity and purposefulness" (Act 1)*

*"But after all, it's better to ask for the earth than to take it." (Act 1)*

*"A nice little promising life there... and a nasty mess somebody's made of it." (Act 1)*

*"This girl killed herself – and died a horrible death. But each of you helped to kill her. Remember that. Never forget it." (Act 3)*

*"But there are millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths and John Smiths still left with us."*

*"We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other."*

### Eva Smith/Daisy Renton

**Mr Birling:** *"She'd had a lot to say – far too much – so she had to go." (Act 1)*

**Gerald:** *"She was young and pretty and warm hearted – and intensely grateful. I became at once the most important person in her life – you understand?" (Act 2)*

**Gerald:** *"She hadn't a penny and was going to be turned out of that miserable room she had." (Act 2)*

### Capitalism & Socialism

**Mr Birling:** *"Perhaps we may look forward to the time when Crofts and Birlings are no longer competing but are working together – for lower costs and higher prices."*

**Mr Birling:** *"They wanted the rates raised so that they could average about twenty-five shillings a week. I refused, of course."*

**Mr Birling:** *"That fellow obviously didn't like us. He was prejudiced from the start. Probably a Socialist or some sort of crank – he talked like one."*

### Class System

**Mr Birling:** *"You'd think everybody has to look after everybody else, as if we were all mixed up together like bees in a hive – community and all that nonsense."*

**Mrs Birling:** "As if a girl of that sort would ever refuse money!"

**Mrs Birling:** "I blame the young man who was the father of the child she was going to have. If, as she said, he didn't belong to her class, and was some drunken young idler, that's all the more reason why he shouldn't escape."

### **Social Responsibility**

**Inspector:** "We don't live alone. We are members of one body."

**Mr Birling:** "Still, I can't accept any responsibility. If we were all responsible for everything that happened to everybody we'd had anything to do with, it would be very awkward, wouldn't it?"

**Mrs Birling:** "Go and look for the father of the child. It's his responsibility."

## **Power and Conflict - Key Quotes**

### **Ozymandias (1817) by Percy Bysshe Shelley**

"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look on my works ye Mighty and despair!"

"Nothing beside remains."

"Sneer of cold command"

### **London (1794) by William Blake**

"I wander through each chartered street near where the chartered Thames does flow"

"The youthful harlot's curse"

"Mind forged manacles"

### **Prelude (1798) by William Wordsworth**

"One summer evening (led by her) I found a little boat tied to a willow tree"

"Straight I unloosed her chain"

"A huge peak, black and huge... upreared its head."

### **My Last Duchess (1842) by Robert Browning**

"That's my last Duchess painted on the wall"

"Will't please you sit and look at her?"



*"They would ask me, if they durst"*

***The Charge of the Light Brigade (1854) by Alfred Lord Tennyson***

*"Half a league, half a league, half a league onward"*

*"Forward the Light Brigade! Charge for the guns! he said"*

*"Theirs not to make reply, theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die"*

***Exposure (1917) by Wilfred Owen***

*"Our brains ache, in the merciless iced east winds that knive us."*

*"Wearied we keep awake because the night is silent..."*

*"The poignant misery of dawn begins to grow..."*

***Storm on the Island (1966) by Seamus Heaney***

*"We are prepared: we build our houses squat"*

*"Leaves and branches can raise a tragic chorus in a gale"*

*"But there are no trees, no natural shelter."*

***Bayonet Charge (1957) by Ted Hughes***

*"Suddenly he awoke and was running -"*

*"Bullets smacking the belly out of the air -"*

*"The patriotic tear that had brimmed in his eye sweating like molten iron from the centre of his chest, -"*

***Remains (2008) by Simon Armitage***

*"And one of them legs it up the road, probably armed, possibly not."*

*"Well myself and somebody else and somebody else are all of the same mind"*

*"I see every round as it rips through his life -"*

***Poppies (2009) by Jane Weir***

*"Before you left, I pinned one onto your lapel"*

*"Sellotape bandaged around my hand, I rounded up as many white cat hairs as I could"*

*"I wanted to graze my nose across the tip of your nose"*

**War Photographer (1985) by Carol Ann Duffy**

*"In his darkroom he is finally alone"*

*"With spools of suffering set out in ordered rows."*

*"He has a job to do."*

**Tissue (2006) by Imtiaz Dharker**

*"This is what could alter things."*

*"If buildings were paper, I might feel their drift"*

*"Maps too. The sun shines through their borderlines"*

**The Emigrée (1993) by Carol Rumens**

*"There was once a country... I left it as a child"*

*"It may be at war, it may be sick with tyrants, but I am branded by an impression of sunlight."*

*"I have no passport, there's no way back at all"*

**Checking Out Me History (2007) by John Agard**

*"Bandage up me eye with me own history blind me to me own identity"*

*"Dem tell me bout 1066 and all dat"*

*"But Touissant L'Ouverture no dem never tell me bout dat"*

**Kamikaze (2013) by Beatrice Garland**

*"Her father embarked at sunrise"*

*"A shaven head full of powerful incantations and enough fuel for a one-way journey into history"*

*"And though he came back my mother never spoke again in his presence"*

## Language Features

Your child must know and be confident with a variety of language features. This is essential for all four of the exam papers your child will sit, so testing your child on these features would be very beneficial.

### **Noun**

A noun is a word that identifies:

a person (man, girl, engineer, friend)

a thing (horse, wall, flower, country)

an idea, quality, or state (anger, courage, life, luck, love) - these are **abstract nouns**

### **Adjective**

An adjective is a word that describes a noun, giving extra information about it.

For example:

an exciting adventure

a green apple

a tidy room

### **Verb**

A verb describes what a person or thing does or what happens.

For example, verbs describe:

an action – jump, stop, explore

an event – snow, happen

a situation – be, seem, have

a change – evolve, shrink, widen

### **Adverb**

An adverb is a word that's used to give information about a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

For example,

She ran quickly

He was nearly ready

They sighed miserably

### **Preposition**

A preposition gives the 'position' of something in time or space.

For example,

Under the table

After lunch

## Before Christmas

### **Other linguistic devices (techniques that writers use)**

**Repetition** - repeating the same word or phrase

*"Half a league, half a league, half a league onward"* - The Charge of the Light Brigade

**Simile** - Comparing two different things using 'like' or 'as' to create a vivid image

*"Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under't"* - Macbeth

**Metaphor** - Comparing two different things to create a vivid image

*"We are members of one body"* - An Inspector Calls

**Personification** - Giving a non-human object characteristic of a human

*"We are bombarded by the empty air"* - Storm on the Island

**Hyperbole** - Exaggerated language

*"A huge peak, black and huge"* - Prelude

**Direct Address** - Directly addressing the reader using 'You', 'We', 'Our', 'Us'

*"Will't please **you** sit and look at her?"* - My Last Duchess

**Emotive Language** - Language that intentionally produces an emotional response

*"**Children** running in a **nightmare** heat"* - War Photographer

**Onomatopoeia** - Words that produce specific sounds, e.g. crunch, smash, crash

*"He **lugged** a rifle numb as a **smashed** arm"* - Bayonet Charge

**Alliteration** - Two or more words close to each other that begin with the same letter

*"Sneer of **cold** command"* - Ozymandias

**Sibilance** - The repeated 's' sound close to each other

*"**Sudden successive flights of bullets streak the silence**"* - Exposure

**Rule of Three/Triplet** - Using three adjectives or three similar sentences in a row to create rhythm

*"If men will not learn that lesson, then they will be taught it in fire and blood and anguish"* - An Inspector Calls

**List** - Listing similar ideas to emphasise their importance

*"King, honour, human dignity, etcetera"* - Bayonet Charge

**Rhetorical Question** - A way of engaging your reader - asking a question that doesn't need an answer because the answer is already assumed.

*"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?"* - Macbeth