



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Yr Athrofa
Centre for Education
Addysg i Gymru | Education for Wales

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Aims of session:



- Locate important documentation and resources relating to GCSE English Language and Literature specification
- Develop knowledge of the requirements of both specifications
- Apply knowledge to support others

GCSE Specifications English Language/English Literature:



https://www.wjec.co.uk/qualifications/english-language-gcse/#tab_overview



https://www.wjec.co.uk/qualifications/english-literature-gcse/#tab_overview



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Group Task:

- Create a knowledge organiser on exam specifications
- Group 1: English Literature
- Group 2: English Language



Knowledge Organisers

- Knowledge organisers are short documents (usually one side of A4) given to students containing the knowledge that we expect them to memorise for a certain topic (i.e. transfer to long terms memory)

What are they?



What is their purpose?



- Provide students with the core facts that they must learn – non-negotiable
- Students less likely to fall behind
- Facilitates links between topic areas, supporting the formation of sophisticated schema formation
- Reduce cognitive load
- Scaffold (class, home, SEN support)
- Key revision tool supporting the development of 'sticky' knowledge
- Build fluency with required knowledge before moving on to apply that knowledge
- Share with parents/guardians
- Strengthen teacher knowledge

Plot	
Act 1	Macbeth and Banquo meet witches who give them predictions. Macbeth becomes Thane of Cawdor. Lady Macbeth reads the letter. She taunts Macbeth and Duncan arrives.
Act 2	Macbeth sees a dagger, reflecting his doubts about the murder but kills Duncan with Lady Macbeth's help. Malcolm flees and Macbeth is chosen to be king.
Act 3	Banquo suspects Macbeth, Macbeth hires assassins to murder Banquo but his son Fleance escapes. Macbeth sees Banquo's ghost.
Act 4	Witches second predictions. Macbeth orders the killing of Macduff's family. Macduff and Malcolm agree to invade Scotland.
Act 5	Lady Macbeth's mental state deteriorates eventually committing suicide. Malcolm's army invades through Burnham wood and eventually Macbeth is killed by Macduff. Malcolm is proclaimed king.

Themes		
Ambition	Children	Natural world
Kingship	Blood	Gender
Fate and free will	Sleep	Light/dark
Appearance and reality	Visions	Manhood

Form
Shakespeare uses soliloquy to allow the characters to communicate their true thoughts to the audience.
Macbeth is one of Shakespeare's Tragedies and follows specific conventions . The climax must end in a tremendous catastrophe involving the death of the main character; the character's death is caused by their own flaw(s) (hamartia); the character has something the audience can identify with which outweighs their flaws, so we care about them.

Vocabulary			
Meter	Trochaic tetrameter	Gender	Imagery
Blank verse	Heroic couplets	Stichomythia	Symbols
Rhymed verse	Soliloquy	Tragedy	Metaphor
Prose	Dramatic irony	Hamartia	Regicide
Iambic pentameter	Hallucinations	Prophecy	

Background
Macbeth is loosely based on true events in feudal Scotland in the 11th Century and would have been known to King James. King James inherited the throne through his ancestors Banquo and Fleance who appear in the play.
This violent period in Scotland's history ended with stronger links with England, much like the union of the crowns that took place when King James became King of England as well as Scotland.
King James was fascinated by witchcraft and it is likely that the witches were included to please him as Shakespeare wanted his approval.
King James also believed in The Divine Right of Kings meaning that any attempt to depose a king went directly against God and would be judged harshly. This is reflected in Macbeth's failure as a king.
Both King James' parents were killed in politically motivated moves to secure power and an attempt was made on his life in the Gunpowder Plot. Shakespeare echoes this interest in usurpation in the murders in the play.
There is a direct reference to King James in the play in Act 4 Scene 1 when Macbeth sees a vision of kings stemming from Banquo's sons.

Character	
Macbeth	A loyal warrior who becomes duplicitous as he becomes obsessed with the witches' prophecies of power.
Lady Macbeth	Macbeth's wife who drives his ambition in the beginning but loses her control by the end.
Banquo	Macbeth's close friend and ally who also receives prophecies from the witches.
Fleance	Banquo's son.
Duncan King of Scotland	Portrayed as a strong and respected leader at the start of the play.
Macduff	A brave warrior who is loyal to Duncan and is consistently suspicious of Macbeth.
Malcolm	Duncan's son and next in line to the throne.
The Three Witches	(Weird Sisters) Portrayed as forces of nature who seem to know the future (is this true?) They fascinate Macbeth.

Tips
- Make sure you understand the events of the play. - Check your understanding of the main characters and their relationship with each other. - Integrate key quotes into your response. - Watch different performances of key scenes to enhance your understanding of the characters.

Assessment Objectives	
AO1 12 marks	Respond to texts critically and imaginatively; select and evaluate relevant textual detail to illustrate and support interpretations.
AO2 12 marks	Explain how language, structure and form contribute to writers' presentation of ideas, themes and settings.



CLIMATE The Arctic Circle is one of the coldest places on earth with winters reaching -30°C , although much of Canada is deciduous forest. Central USA, consists of deciduous forest but also grassland, with very hot summers and cold winters whilst western Mexico and USA, has a desert climate, reaching up to 45°C .

LONGEST RIVERS

-  Mississippi (U.S.A.) - 3778km
-  Missouri (U.S.A.) - 3767km
-  Yukon (Canada) 3190km

TALLEST MOUNTAINS



LARGEST POPULATIONS

U.S.A.
(322 million people)



Mexico
(127 million people)



Physical Features

The Arctic Circle



One of the two polar circles on Earth. This one is in the north and consists of the Arctic Ocean and extends to Canada, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, the U.S.A. (Alaska), Denmark, Iceland and Russia. Conditions are freezing cold creating large sheets of ice.

The Grand Canyon



An enormous carved canyon in the ground formed by the Colorado River, which began 5-6 million years ago. It runs 1800m deep and 18 miles wide and is in Arizona in western U.S.A.

The Rocky Mountains



'The Rockies' are a major mountain range, spanning 3000km, in the west running through Canada and the United States. The range offers dramatic wilderness, diverse wildlife/alpine lakes.

Central America



There are 7 countries: Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Guatemala is famed for its ancient Mayan ruins. It is a significantly poorer region compared to the northern countries.

Human Features

The 50 States



The United States of America has the largest economy in the world and, because of its enormous size, is divided into 50 different states. Each state has their own laws. This is why there are 50 stars on the national flag.

Sports and Recreation



Sports in the U.S.A. define much of its culture and many sports are played exclusively to the country including American Football, baseball, ice hockey and basketball. Many more countries have since developed these too.

Colonisation



When Christopher Columbus arrived in 1492, humans had been in North America for over

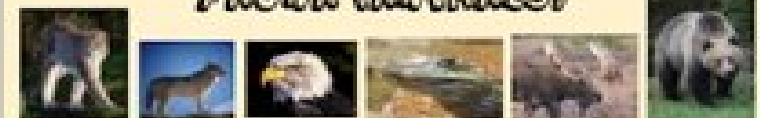


Caribbean Sea and Mexican Gulf, are the Caribbean islands consisting of Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and the Bahamas.

Key Vocabulary

alpine	plants relating to high mountains
deciduous	trees which lose their leaves annually
Disney	Florida, U.S.A. is famous for its Disney parks
coniferous	trees which do not lose their leaves
countries	There are 38 countries and islands in North America
Everglades	tropical wetlands in southern Florida, U.S.A.
glacier	slow moving river of ice in the Arctic Circle
Great Plains	flat grasslands through central U.S.A. between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River
Inuit	native settlers from Alaska (Eskimos)
Panama Canal	man-made waterway to allow ships to cut through Central America rather than sail around the whole of South America
rainforest	much of Central America is covered in rainforest
swamp	Atchafalaya Swamp is the largest in the U.S.A. and is in Louisiana near the Gulf of Mexico
tornado alley	large area of land near the Great Plains where tornados are very common
totem pole	monumental carving on trees by natives
tundra	an Arctic flat plain of land without trees

FAUNA (ANIMALS)



Examples: bobcats, wolves, bald eagles, alligators, moose and grizzly bears (Central America - monkeys, sloths, toucans and sea turtles)

Be prepared to present and share your resource

