

English

	Skills / Knowledge	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11
Narratology and Con	•Stories reflect something about real life	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Stories express common concerns	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers construct stories by foregrounding and sequencing events	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use stories to explore themes and ideas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers' values and beliefs are influenced by context	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Values and beliefs change over time	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Genre and Theme	•Stories can be grouped according to similarities in content, construction and style (e.g. <i>fairytale, myth, ghost story, dystopian vision etc.</i>)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use genre conventions to construct stories	Y	Y		Y	Y
	•Writers use genre to explore themes and ideas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Genre and genre conventions can change over time	Y		Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can subvert genre conventions	Y		Y	Y	Y
	•Texts communicate universal ideas, lessons and/or messages	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use themes to explore ideas about human experience	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can use themes to construct a text	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Similar themes are present in different texts and over time	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Settings can help create allegory	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Characterisation and setting	•Characters reflect some features of real people	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use characters to explore themes and ideas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Characters can be used in the construction of a narrative	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Characters can represent groups or types of real people	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Settings establish genre	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Non-fiction settings create a sense of place	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Settings can be used in the construction of a narrative	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Settings reflect character	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Settings can function as an extra character in a story	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Settings can establish context (e.g. social class)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Point of view and Perspective	•All texts communicate from a point of view or narrative voice (<i>first person, third person omniscient, third person limited etc.</i>)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Texts can have more than one point of view/narrative voice (e.g. <i>first person multiple, third person multiple etc.</i>)		Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can use a point of view to structure a text (e.g. <i>to create suspense</i>)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can use a point of view to signpost ideas (e.g. <i>by creating unreliability, comedic irony, tragic irony etc.</i>)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Point of view can be used to create character and representations	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers explore ideas from particular perspectives		Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Different characters in a story will have different perspectives	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can change perspective in a non-fiction text		Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can use perspective to structure a text	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can use perspective to explore themes and ideas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Perspective can present the writer's own beliefs and values or those of a constructed persona	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Written (and spoken) communication is structured content which is sign-posted and sequenced	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use a range of devices to structure whole texts (including paragraphs, connective grammar, temporal conjunctions, logical conjunctions, different chronologies, analepsis, prolepsis, symbol, motif, cyclical features, stanzas etc.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use a range of devices to structure paragraphs (including topic change, cohesion features, repetition, patterning etc.)		Y	Y	Y	Y
•Structure can reflect genre		Y	Y	Y	Y	
•Structural conventions can vary over time		Y	Y	Y	Y	
•Writers can subvert structural conventions		Y	Y	Y	Y	
•Writers can use perspective to create a particular style of writing (e.g. argumentative, persuasive, descriptive, narrative, informative, scientific)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
•Writers can develop patterns in their writing through vocabulary, syntax, grammar and device choices that create a personal style	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Structure a	•Writers can borrow from, copy or parody another writer's style		Y		Y	Y
	•Style choices can vary over time and between genres		Y		Y	Y
Rhetoric	•Human communication frequently has an element of persuasion (e.g. methods to convince, influence or please)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers (and speakers) choose particular vocabulary, syntax and devices when aiming to persuade	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Classical rhetorical writers (and speakers) used reference to reputation, emotion and logic (ethos, pathos, logos)		Y	Y	Y	
	•Rhetoric has a significant history as a topic of learning		Y	Y	Y	
	•The uses and style of rhetoric can change over time		Y	Y	Y	Y
Connotation, Symbolism and Imagery	•Over time language acquires shared meanings beyond the literal (e.g. connotation, symbol, idiom)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use vocabulary to layer meaning through connotation and symbolism	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can use connotation and symbolism to create character, structure texts and explore themes and ideas		Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Connotation and symbolism can change over time and may be different in different cultural contexts		Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use comparison to describe objects, characters, settings, emotions and experiences (figurative language)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers compare described subjects using sensory terms and ideas (imagery, simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Comparisons can be conceptual, unexpected or cliched and perceptions of this can vary over time		Y	Y	Y	Y
Grammar for meaning	•Without patterns and structures language can have no shared meaning	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•The meta-language of grammar creates a shorthand enabling us to explore language more effectively			Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use verb forms to create tenses and establish a chronology of real or imagined events	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can use different grammatical constructions to establish different characters		Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can use a range of grammatical constructions to communicate perspective	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use particular grammatical constructions to sequence ideas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use different grammatical constructions to indicate degrees of formality	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can subvert grammar conventions			Y	Y	Y
	•Academic writing uses specific grammatical constructions (e.g. modal verbs/nominalisation/complex sentence structure/noun phrases/no			Y	Y	Y
	•Grammar can vary over time		Y	Y	Y	Y
Representation	•Writers create characters, situations, places and events that are credible but not real	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers use stereotypes as a shorthand to represent characters, situations, places and events	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Representation can be influenced by the writer's perspective		Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Representation can be used by writers to achieve particular purposes		Y	Y	Y	Y
	•Writers can subvert stereotypes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y