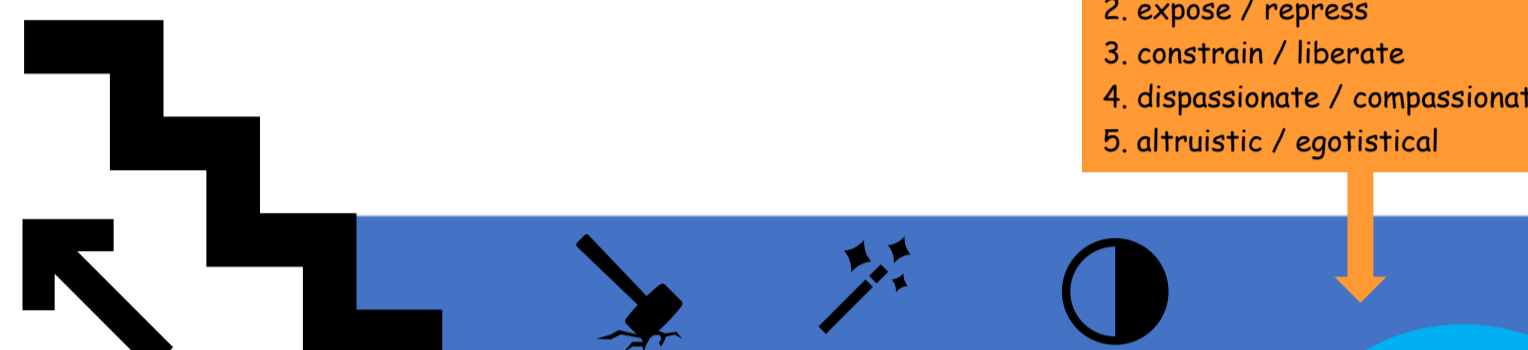


English - Year 9

Core theme of the year: Rebellion 

Core questions: What are the consequences of injustice? Why do characters rebel? What do characters rebel against? How can literature be rebellious?

- Macbeth
- Fiction Writing
- A Christmas Carol*
- Non-Fiction Writing
- Spoken Language
- Reading Fiction
- An Inspector Calls*
- Reading Non-Fiction



Core substantive knowledge:

1. naïve / shrewd
2. expose / repress
3. constrain / liberate
4. dispassionate / compassionate
5. altruistic / egotistical

Big question: How does rebellion feel? Why is rebellion enchanting?
Relevant core concepts: Rebellion and callousness can seem both enchanting and repulsive. Characters often feel pressure to conform to expectations. Pressure to conform can lead to duality.



Core substantive knowledge:

1. mobilise / yield to
2. disruption / stagnation
3. autonomy / subjugation
4. defiant / subservient
5. conflate



Core substantive knowledge:

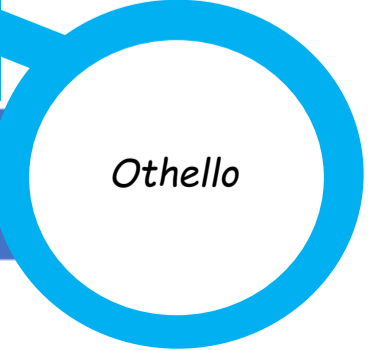
1. mobilise / yield to
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5. conflate

Big question: What are the consequences of rebellion? How can literature be rebellious?
Relevant core concepts: Masculinity is often conflated with aggression and possessiveness. Policing expectations of masculinity is dangerous. Being dispassionate and indifferent to suffering is immoral.

Big question: What are the consequences of rebellion? How can literature be rebellious?
Relevant core concepts: Literature can be used to encourage readers to mobilise against oppressors. Writers often use their writing to elevate people or ideas. A lack of autonomy is dehumanising.



Big question: Why do characters rebel? What do they rebel against?
Relevant core concepts: Characters who are susceptible to corruption are often credulous. Malevolence and malignity are sometimes motiveless. Manipulation can destabilise the mind.



Core substantive knowledge:

1. duplicitous / credulous
2. malevolent / benevolent
3. impervious to / affected by
4. dehumanise / defer to
5. stabilise / destabilise

