



GCSE English Language and Literature
 YEAR 10 INTO 11 PASSPORT TO SUCCESS – JULY 2021

A Side

Complete all tasks attached and return to your teacher the first English lesson back after half term.

Sections	Complete?
Section 1 – A Christmas Carol	
Section 2 – Language Paper 1	
Section 3 – Language Paper 2	
Section 4 – Poetry	



Section 1

A Christmas Carol

4 Tasks



Task 1

The table below is a breakdown of the novella into the 5 main staves (chapters). Create a detailed summary within each box including key plot events, relationships and actions of any main characters in each section.

Staffe	Summary	Key quotes to remember?
1	We are introduced to Scrooge Scrooge is uncharitable as he refuses to give money to the Portly Gentlemen We meet Fred (Scrooge's nephew) who is kind and loving...	'hard and sharp as flint' 'a merry Christmas uncle!'
2		
3		
4		
5		

Task 2

Explode the character of Scrooge below with adjectives and phrases in which to describe/analyse this character and any key quotations relating to them.



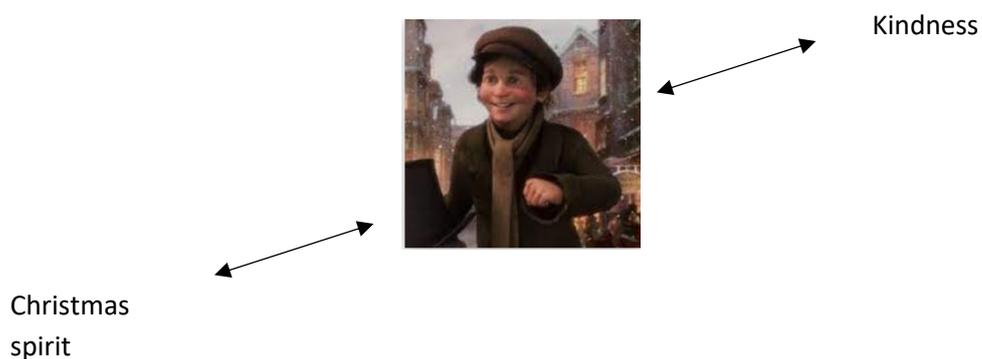
Task 3

Explode the character of The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come below with adjectives and phrases in which to describe/analyse this character and any key quotations relating to them.



Task 4

Explode the character of Tiny Tim below with adjectives and phrases in which to describe/analyse this character and any key quotations relating to them.





Section 2

Language Paper 1

3 tasks



Language Paper 1 Tasks

Read and annotate the extract below and have a go at the following 5 tasks linking with the extract. Annotate techniques or ideas you have about the language!

Cuckoos Calling

The buzz in the street was like the humming of flies. Photographers stood massed behind barriers patrolled by police, their long-snouted cameras poised, their breath rising like steam. Snow fell steadily on to hats and shoulders; gloved fingers wiped lenses clear. From time to time there came outbreaks of desultory clicking, as the watchers filled the waiting time by snapping the white canvas tent in the middle of the road, the entrance to the tall red-brick apartment block behind it, and the balcony on the top floor from which the body had fallen.

Behind the tightly packed paparazzi stood white vans with enormous satellite dishes on the roofs, and journalists talking, some in foreign languages, while soundmen in headphones hovered. Between recordings, the reporters stamped their feet and warmed their hands on hot beakers of coffee from the teeming café a few streets away. To fill the time, the woolly-hatted cameramen filmed the backs of the photographers, the balcony, the tent concealing the body, then repositioned themselves for wide shots that encompassed the chaos that had exploded inside the sedate and snowy Mayfair street, with its lines of glossy black doors framed by white stone porticos and flanked by topiary shrubs. The entrance to number 18 was bounded with tape. Police officials, some of them white-clothed forensic experts, could be glimpsed in the hallway beyond.

Task 1

Use the lines below to list 4 things you learn in the opening paragraph of the extract Cuckoos Calling [4]

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____



Task 2

Write **one** analytical paragraph in answer to the language based question below. Skill = language analysis.

Create a point linking with the question – The atmosphere surrounding the extract is.....

Use evidence as proof – The quote that shows this is....

Analyse the language in the quotation – This language shows.... This makes readers feel...

How does the writer present the atmosphere surrounding the girl's death throughout the extract?

A large, empty rounded rectangular box intended for writing the analytical paragraph.

Task 3

Look at the image below and create sentences in the boxes using the techniques specified:



a) simile (like or as comparison of 2 things)

b) personification (giving an object human characteristics or emotion)

c) alliteration (repetition of a letter throughout a sentence)



Section 3

Language Paper 2

4 tasks



Language Paper 2 Tasks

Read the extracts below and have a go at the following 5 tasks

Source A

Badgers fall prey to blood sport revival **20,000 die in slaughter of the badgers**

Badger-baiting has become Britain's deadliest blood sport, with a record 20,000 deaths forecast this year. An unexpected resurgence in the gruesome pursuit, in which dogs are set on badgers, has prompted the RSPCA and the police to launch the first national campaign next month aimed at capturing offenders. A £1,000 reward will be offered for anyone with information leading to a conviction for badger-baiting.

Chief Inspector Terry Spamer, of the RSPCA's special intelligence unit, said there had been an 'explosion' in killings of the protected species, Britain's largest carnivorous mammal, particularly in Wales, Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland.

The RSPCA has collated intelligence on 4,000 individuals suspected of involvement in the practice. A decade after the introduction of the Protection of Badgers Act, 1992, the comeback of badger-baiting has stunned animal welfare groups. The estimated death toll this year is double last year's, and far higher than the 13,987 foxes officially killed by hunts last season. 'It has become very prevalent in the last few months after dying off in the Eighties and Nineties,' said Spamer.

Police and the RSPCA are exasperated at the low number of successful convictions - five last year and not one to date in Scotland. Highly organised gangs across the UK use terriers fitted with tracking devices to trap badgers in their underground setts. Once a badger is cornered, a pit is dug and terriers are dropped in to fight the animal, which is fearsome when cornered and attacked. To give the dogs a chance, gangs often remove the claws and teeth of the badger or cut the hamstrings in its legs to ensure a closer, longer fight.

Evidence is also growing that some badgers are being transported back to gambling dens in cities, where up to £40,000 is reported to have changed hands on a fight. Mike Sharratt, of Badger Watch in west Wales, said badgers had been sold for up to £500 to feature in such fights. 'These gangs operate very quickly. Once a badger is removed from its sett, it is often stabbed, shot or kicked and put in a sack for baiting later,' he said.

The killing upsurge comes amid calls for badger cruelty to be a recordable offence. More than 50 MPs are backing moves for legislation to be amended. They also want a loophole closed which prevents the police from investigating reports of badger-baiting on farms unless the landowner gives permission. Officers believe some farmers encourage the killing of badgers on their land because they suspect that bovine tuberculosis is spread from badgers to cattle.

The maximum sentence for baiting is six months' imprisonment and a £5,000 fine.



Source B

This is an eye witness account of rat-baiting events in October 1822, which was published in *The Sporting Magazine*.

Thursday night, Oct. 24, at a quarter before eight o'clock, the lovers of rat-killing enjoyed a feast of delight in a prodigious raticide at the Cockpit, Westminster. The place was crowded. The famous dog Billy, of rat-killing notoriety, 26 lbs. weight, was wagered, for twenty sovereigns, to kill one hundred rats in twelve minutes. The rats were turned out loose at once in a 12-foot square, and the floor whitened, so that the rats might be visible to all. The set-to began, and Billy exerted himself to the utmost. At four minutes and three quarters, as the hero's head was covered with gore, he was removed from the pit, and his chaps being washed, he lapped some water to cool his throat. Again he entered the arena, and in vain did the unfortunate victims labour to obtain security by climbing against the sides of the pit, or by crouching beneath the hero. By twos and threes they were caught, and soon their mangled corpses proved the valour of the victor. Some of the flying enemy, more valiant than the rest, endeavoured by seizing this heroic dog by the ears, to procure a respite, or to sell their life as dearly as possible; but his grand paw soon swept off the buzzers, and consigned them to their fate.

At seven minutes and a quarter, or according to another watch, for there were two umpires and two watches, at seven minutes and seventeen seconds, the victor relinquished the glorious pursuit, for all his foes lay slaughtered on the ensanguined plain. Billy was then caressed and fondled by many; the dog is estimated by amateurs as a most dextrous animal; he is, unfortunately, what the French Monsieurs call borgne, that is, blind of an eye. This precious organ was lost to him some time since by the intrepidity of an inimical rat, which as he had not seized it in a proper place, turned round on its murderer, and reprimed him by one bite of the privilege of seeing with two eyes in future.

The dog BILLY, of rat-killing notoriety, on the evening of the 13th instant, again exhibited his surprising dexterity; he was wagered to kill one hundred rats within twelve minutes; but six minutes and twenty five seconds only elapsed, when every rat lay stretched on the gory plain, without the least symptom of life appearing.' Billy was decorated with a silver collar, and a number of ribband bows, and was led off amidst the applauses of the persons assembled."



Task 1

Read the source again and highlight/circle the 4 statements below which are true [4]

- a. A reward of £100 will be paid for information leading to a conviction for badger baiting.
- b. The badger is Britain's largest carnivorous mammal.
- c. The death toll is far higher than that of foxes killed through hunting.
- d. The RSPCA are launching a national campaign.
- e. Five convictions were made in Scotland.
- f. There were many killings in Wales.
- g. Badger baiting died off in the Seventies.

Task 2

Write a summary referring to both Source A and Source B of the different ways in which people are involved in badger and rat baiting. Point / Quote / Inference!



Task 3

Write one paragraph in response to the language analysis question below:

You now need to refer to Source B only. How does the writer use language to describe Billy the dog?

Use the following structure and sentence starters to help you:

METHOD – the writer uses the technique To show.....

EVIDENCE – this is shown in the quotation/language ‘.....’

ANALYSIS – this technique/word shows..... also, this makes readers feel.... Furthermore...

A large, empty rounded rectangular box intended for the student's written response.



Task 4

Create a 6 part paragraph plan in the boxes below in response to the question in bold. You should recognise this planning structure from your previous lessons and mock prep.

Animal cruelty is barbaric, unethical and absurd. Exploiting animals for the benefit of the human race should be made illegal all around the world. Write a speech explaining your views on this statement.

<p>P1 INTRODUCTION</p> <p><i>Animal cruelty is horrific – animals should be cared for, looked after and treated with respect and love!</i></p>	<p>P2 IDEA 1</p> <p><i>Why zoos are bad:</i></p>
<p>P2 IDEA 2</p> <p><i>Importance of charities like the RSPCA:</i></p>	<p>P4 SINGLE LINE PARAGRAPH OR COUNTER ARGUMENT</p>
<p>P5 IDEA 3</p> <p><i>Benefits that animals can bring to the life of humans:</i></p>	<p>P6 CONCLUSION</p> <p><i>Bring together your ideas and tie this up with your opinion:</i></p>



Section 4

Poetry

5 tasks



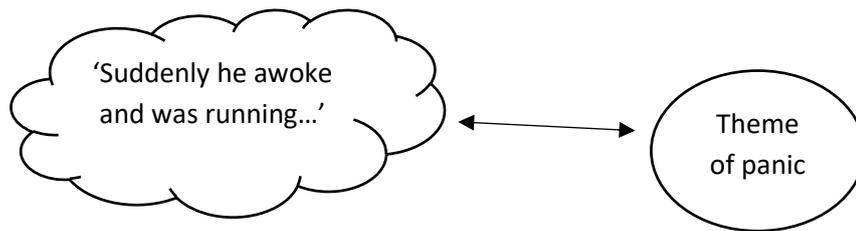
Task 1

Summarise the speaker's experience in Poppies in the box below. What type of conflict do we see? What emotions does the speaker experience? Mother's love/protection/pain/anguish/suffering...

During Poppies we see a mother struggle with...

Task 2

Explode the quotation from Bayonet Charge below. Can you explore: techniques/structure/effect of language?



Task 3

Complete the theme based table below for the poem Remains.

THEME	QUOTE	BULLET POINTS ANALYSIS
GUILT	'probably armed, possibly not'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questioning his decision to open fire - Inner conflict with his own conscience
TRAUMA	'torn apart by a dozen rounds'	



Task 4

Summarise the speaker's experience in Exposure in the box below. What type of conflict do we see? What emotions does the speaker experience? Pain/suffering/trauma/action/weather...

During the poem Exposure, the speaker experiences.....

Task 5

Explode the quotation from Checking out me History below. Can you explore: techniques/structure/effect of language?

