## ­­­­Perth Modern School

## Year 11 ATAR Literature 2020 Course Outline

| **Week** | **Key teaching points** | **Syllabus content—Across Units 1 & 2** | **Assessment tasks** |
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| All | * Ongoing ‘writing to learn’ completed in class and in the same notebook on excerpts from texts that tie in theme/style/genre to studied texts
* All assessments
 | * understand how language, structure and stylistic choices are used in different literary forms
* create oral, written and multimodal responses that explore the structure and style of literary texts.
 | **In-class Writing to Learn****During all assessment tasks** |
| Term 4 (2019) Weeks 8-10**WEEK 9 IS SKILLS WEEK**+Term 1 (2020), Weeks 1-2 | **The Romantic Movement**Focus: Poetry * Stepping into poetry process for close reading
* Literary discourse and how to talk about poetry
* Genre: Romantic Poetry
* Contextual understandings
* Conventions of poetry: persona, imagery, fig. language, structure, mood & tone, sound & movement, emotion, meaning
* Features/devices/elements of poetry
 | Reading/Interpreting* the differences between initial personal responses and more studied and complex responses
* how there are different reading practices or strategies, such as reading with an emphasis on various representations; or reading with a focus on different contexts; or reading intertextually, that is, reading that focuses on connections between texts. Different reading strategies produce different readings.
* how text structures, language features and stylistic elements shape meaning and create particular effects and nuances, including through allusions, paradoxes and ambiguities
* the use of figurative language, including simile, metaphor, symbolism, metonymy and synecdoche to represent concepts; and rhetorical devices to shape texts, including irony, hyperbole and exclamation
* the use of sound and visual devices in literary texts to create particular effects, including alliteration, assonance, prosody, rhyme, imagery, typography, music, set design, properties and lighting.
* how readings are constructed as a result of the reading practices or strategies that readers apply and as a result of readers relating the text to their understandings of the world. In this way, multiple readings of a text are possible.

Writing* organising viewpoints and arguments in different ways, for example, in essays, reviews and visual presentations
* using appropriate linguistic, stylistic and critical terminology to compare and contrast texts
* selecting appropriate argument and evidence to support readings/interpretations

Speaking/presenting* understand how language, structure and stylistic choices are used in different literary forms
* examine the ways in which contexts shape how a text is produced then received and responded to by readers/audiences
* create oral, written and multimodal responses that explore the structure and style of literary texts.
* structuring arguments using relevant textual evidence
* using appropriate linguistic, stylistic and critical terminology to respond to texts
 | **Task #1 – Live oral analysis of unseen poetry (In-class, Week 2-3) 7.5%**Close reading comprehension response to an unseen Romantic poem.Students use a routine for stepping into poetry with a focus on developing a vocabulary and analytical skills that enable them to engage with a literary discourse at a more advanced level.Students engage speaking and listening skills in order to complete a live analysis of a poem and discuss in front of an audience.Reading and preparation time, followed by verbal close reading. |
| TERM 1 Weeks 2/3-6 | **Gothic Literature****Focus: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde**** Genre – Gothic literature
* Victorian ideologies
* Contextual understandings
* Reading practices
* Essay structure
* Narrative conventions
* Language features (stylistic choices)

**On-going Creative Writing Journal tied to texts** | Reading/Interpreting* examine the ways in which contexts shape how a text is produced then received and responded to by readers/audiences
* how the production and reception of texts is informed by an understanding of the conventions usually associated with a genre
* approaches to characterisation, including the use of archetypal figures, the dramatisation of a character’s inner life and the use of interior monologue
* different narrative approaches, including multiple narrators, the unreliable narrator, the omniscient narrator and the use of specific characters’ points of view
* the ways in which text structures, language features and stylistic choices provide a framework for audiences’ expectations, responses and interpretations
* how text structures, language features and stylistic elements shape meaning and create particular effects and nuances, including through allusions, paradoxes and ambiguities
* the relationship between conventions of genre, audience expectations and interpretations of texts
* the ways in which texts resemble and/or refer to other texts, including through parody, imitation, appropriation and transformation; and the ways in which adaptations of earlier texts allow new insights into original texts
* the ways in which different literary forms may evolve by blending and borrowing conventions from other texts and/or genres

Writing* structuring arguments using relevant textual evidence
* using appropriate linguistic, stylistic and critical terminology to respond to texts
* using stylistic features to craft and articulate readings/interpretations
 | **Task #2 — (CAP) Response to *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (Week 6, Term 1) 7.5%**Students focus on constructing and presenting a reading that focuses on genre, characterisation, setting, language, context, responding to the text. Step into evidence and analyse the use of language for purpose and effect.See Key Teaching Points. |
| **Week** | **Key teaching points** | **Syllabus content—Across units 1&2** | **Assessment tasks** |
| Term 1Weeks 6/7-10 | **Realism**Focus: *A Doll’s House** Genre: Realist Drama,
* Ideological and aesthetic functions of these genres
* Generic conventions
* Reading practices: class, gender
* Contextual understandings
* Ideology
* Dramatic voices
* Dramatic structure
* Representation and characterisation
* Stepping out to context and ideological concerns
* Feminism, humanism

**On-going Creative Writing Journal tied to texts** | Reading/Interpreting* the degree to which individual viewpoints, experiences and contexts shape readings of texts. A reading of a text refers to a meaning that can be made of a text. In responding to a literary text, readers might consider the context of the writer, the society and culture in which the text was produced, their own experience of reading and their own way of thinking about the world
* how the production and reception of texts is informed by an understanding of the conventions usually associated with a genre
* the differences between initial personal responses and more studied and complex responses
* how there are different reading practices or strategies, such as reading with an emphasis on various representations; or reading with a focus on different contexts; or reading intertextually, that is, reading that focuses on connections between texts. Different reading strategies produce different readings.
* examine the ways in which contexts shape how a text is produced then received and responded to by readers/audiences
* the relationship between conventions of genre, audience expectations and interpretations of texts
* the ways in which informed reading influences interpretation of texts
* how readings are constructed as a result of the reading practices or strategies that readers apply and as a result of readers relating the text to their understandings of the world. In this way, multiple readings of a text are possible.
* the ways in which text structures, language features and stylistic choices provide a framework for audiences’ expectations, responses and interpretations
* the ways in which texts resemble and/or refer to other texts, including through parody, imitation, appropriation and transformation; and the ways in which adaptations of earlier texts allow new insights into original texts
* how aspects of literary texts have been appropriated into popular culture
* the ways in which different literary forms may evolve by blending and borrowing conventions from other texts and/or genres
* the use of literary techniques, including poetic, dramatic and narrative structure and devices
* the use of a combination of sound and visual devices in literary texts. (stage craft)
* the use of figurative language, including simile, metaphor, symbolism, metonymy and synecdoche to represent concepts; and rhetorical devices to shape texts, including irony, hyperbole and exclamation
* the use of sound and visual devices in literary texts to create particular effects, including alliteration, assonance, prosody, rhyme, imagery, typography, music, set design, properties and lighting.

Writing* organising viewpoints and arguments in different ways, for example, in essays, reviews and visual presentations
* using appropriate linguistic, stylistic and critical terminology to compare and contrast texts
* selecting appropriate argument and evidence to support readings/interpretations
 | **Task #3 – Creative writing (5%) Term 1 Week 9** Students will maintain an ongoing journal of creative writing experimenting with language techniques and conventions of studied texts and genres across Semester 1.A single piece of this work in response to the criteria in a task sheet is to be submitted. Details TBA. |
| **Task #4—Take home essay on *A Doll’s House* (7.5%) Term 2 Week 1**Take home essay focused on stepping out of the text: Genre, context, ideology, representation.See Key Teaching Points  |
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| Term 2Weeks 1-3 | **Responding**Focus: stepping in – unseen short texts/excerpts, producing readings* Stepping into poetry, prose and drama
* Use of literary terms
* Generic conventions
* Close reading skills
* Reading practices
 | * the use of literary techniques, including poetic, dramatic and narrative structure and devices
* understand how structural and stylistic choices and language patterns shape meaning in literary texts
* the use of a combination of sound and visual devices in literary texts. (stage craft)
* the use of figurative language, including simile, metaphor, symbolism, metonymy and synecdoche to represent concepts; and rhetorical devices to shape texts, including irony, hyperbole and exclamation
* the use of sound and visual devices in literary texts to create particular effects, including alliteration, assonance, prosody, rhyme, imagery, typography, music, set design, properties and lighting.
* the ways in which informed reading influences interpretation of texts
* how readings are constructed as a result of the reading practices or strategies that readers apply and as a result of readers relating the text to their understandings of the world. In this way, multiple readings of a text are possible.
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| **Task #5:**  **Close reading unseen texts (CAP) – Poetry, Prose, or Drama (7.5%) Term 2 Week 2.**See Key Teaching Points. |
| Term 2 Week 4Weeks 5-6 | **Assessment Free****EXAMS** | **Assessment Free****EXAMS** | .**Assessment Free****EXAMS** |
| Term 2 Weeks6 -10 | **Australian Literature**Focus: (Prose) Reader * Contextual understandings
* Ideologies
* Traditional Aust. Lit
* Contemporary Aust. Lit (‘after Mabo’)
* Genres— Australian Gothic
* Narrative approaches
* Representations
* Ways of Reading
 | Reading and Writing* the degree to which individual viewpoints, experiences and contexts shape readings of texts. A reading of a text refers to a meaning that can be made of a text. In responding to a literary text, readers might consider the context of the writer, the society and culture in which the text was produced, their own experience of reading and their own way of thinking about the world
* how text structures, language features and stylistic elements shape meaning and create particular effects and nuances, including through allusions, paradoxes and ambiguities
* approaches to characterisation, including the use of archetypal figures, authorial intrusion, the dramatisation of a character’s inner life and the use of interior monologue
* different narrative approaches, including multiple narrators, the unreliable narrator, the omniscient narrator and the use of specific characters’ points of view
* the use of figurative language, including simile, metaphor, symbolism, metonymy and synecdoche to represent concepts; and rhetorical devices to shape texts, including irony, hyperbole and exclamation
* the ways in which informed reading influences interpretation of texts
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Speaking/presenting* understand how language, structure and stylistic choices are used in different literary forms
* examine the ways in which contexts shape how a text is produced then received and responded to by readers/audiences
* create oral, written and multimodal responses that explore the structure and style of literary texts.
* structuring arguments using relevant textual evidence
* using appropriate linguistic, stylistic and critical terminology to respond to texts
 | **Task #6—Panel Discussion on Australian Literature (7.5%) Term 2 Week 10.**This panel will be linked to the impending essay questions and used as preparation for the take-home. |
| Term 2 Week 9 | ***Aust. Lit* continued** | Reading and WritingCreate analytical texts, including:* organising viewpoints and arguments in different ways, for example, in essays, reviews and visual presentations
* using appropriate linguistic, stylistic and critical terminology to compare and contrast texts
* selecting appropriate argument and evidence to support readings/interpretations
* experimenting with different modes, media and forms.
 | **Task #7 – Essay on Aus Lit, take-home (7.5%) Term 3 Week 2**See Key Teaching Points |
| Term 3Weeks 1-6 | **Australian Literature Continued**Focus: (Poetry) *Smoke Encrypted Whispers** Naming and applying reading practices
* Representation
* Nationhood- the indigenous and the urban
* Australia’s contested national identity and the indigenous voice
 | * how readers are influenced to respond to their own and others’ cultural experiences (12Lit)
* understand how structural and stylistic choices and language patterns shape meaning in literary texts
* investigate the interrelationships between texts, audiences and contexts
* the use of literary techniques, including poetic, dramatic and narrative structure and devices
* the ways in which text structures, language features and stylistic choices provide a framework for audiences’ expectations, responses and interpretations
* the power of language to represent ideas, events and people in particular ways, understanding that language is a cultural medium and that its meanings may vary according to context (12Lit)
* how representations of culture support or challenge various ideologies. Representations may reinforce habitual ways of thinking about the world or they may challenge popular ways of thinking, and in doing so, reshape values, attitudes and beliefs (12Lit)
* the ways in which authors represent Australian culture, place and identity both to Australians and the wider world (12Lit)
 |  **Task #8 – Essay (CAP) response to *Smoke Encrypted Whispers* Wagan Watson (7.5%) Term 3 (TBA ~ Week 6)**See Key Teaching Points |
| Term 3Weeks 7-10Term 4 Week 1 | **Drama: *The Laramie Project and writing on plays**** Representation of marginalised groups
* Dramatic conventions
* Genre evolution and amalgamation
* Voices and perspectives
* Dramatic elements – purpose and effect
 | * the use of literary techniques, including poetic, dramatic and narrative structure and devices
* understand how structural and stylistic choices and language patterns shape meaning in literary texts
* investigate the interrelationships between texts, audiences and contexts
* the ways in which text structures, language features and stylistic choices provide a framework for audiences’ expectations, responses and interpretations

the ways in which different literary forms may evolve by blending and borrowing conventions from other texts and/or genresCreate imaginative texts, including:* integrating real and imagined experiences by selecting and adapting particular aspects of texts to create new texts
* using analysis of literary texts to inform imaginative/creative responses
* transforming texts studied in one medium or genre to another for different audiences and purposes

reflecting on the significance and effects of variations to texts. | **Task #9 – (CAP) on *The Laramie Project* (7.5%) Term 3 (TBA ~ Week 9-10)****Task #10 – Creative writing (5%) due Term 4 Week 1**Students will maintain an ongoing journal of creative writing experimenting with language techniques and conventions of studied texts and genres across Semester 2.A single piece of this work in response to the criteria in a task sheet is to be submitted. Details TBA |
|  **Assessment Free Week = Term 4 Week 2****Semester 2 Examination = Term 4 Weeks 3-4** |