



## CSE English Literature Paper 2 Section A – Modern Text

### ANIMAL FARM by George Orwell

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Context</b></p> <p>In studying Animal Farm and its key themes of power, control and oppression, you will be able to draw on your knowledge of dystopian fiction from the Dystopia unit in Year 8, as well as your learning in the Year 9 Power and Conflict and Postcolonial units.</p> <p>A prominent writer of political fiction in Modern Times, George Orwell's novel will allow you to develop the skill of being able to make specific links between text and context. The journalistic style of the writing also provides a bridge between your study of literature and the study of non-fiction texts in your GCSE English Language course.</p>	<b>Themes</b>		<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	
	Oppression		Allegory	
	Power/Control		Symbolism	
	Equality + Inequality		Satire	
	Corruption		Irony	
	Suffering		Revolution	
	Betrayal + Loyalty		Tyranny	
	Leadership		Dictator	
	<b>Social/Historical Context</b>		Propaganda	
	Post-war Europe		Conveys	
	Communism		Illustrates	
	Russian Revolution		Emphasises	
	Totalitarianism		Portrays	
Political dictatorship		Demonstrates		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Narrative Summary</b></p> <p>Animal Farm is a satirical allegorical novella by George Orwell, first published in England on 17 August 1945. The book tells the story of a group of farm animals who rebel against their human farmer, hoping to create a society where the animals can be equal, free, and happy.</p>	<b>Skills</b>		<b>Assessment</b>	
	Annotate the text		Reflects	
	Select quotations		Exemplifies	
	Infer/interpret ideas		Reveals	
	Analyse writer's methods		Practice Exam Question in Class Y10	
	Make links to relevant contexts		HT1	
	Use precise vocabulary		Mock Exam Y11 HT4	



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### LORD OF THE FLIES by William Golding

Context	Themes		Key Vocabulary		
<p><i>Lord of the Flies</i> tells the story of a group of English schoolboys marooned on a tropical island after their plane is shot down during a war. Though the novel is fictional, its exploration of the idea of human evil is at least partly based on Golding's experience with the real-life violence and brutality of World War II. Free from the rules and structures of civilization and society, the boys on the island in <i>Lord of the Flies</i> descend into savagery. As the boys splinter into factions, some behave peacefully and work together to maintain order and achieve common goals, while others rebel and seek only anarchy and violence. In his portrayal of the small world of the island, Golding paints a broader portrait of the fundamental human struggle between the civilizing instinct—the impulse to obey rules, behave morally, and act lawfully—and the savage instinct—the impulse to seek brute power over others, act selfishly, scorn moral rules, and indulge in violence.</p>	Civil vs Savage		Allegory		
	Good and Evil		Chorister		
	Fear		Compelled		
	Religion		Efflorescence		
	Democracy vs Dictatorship		Glowered		
			Hierarchy		
			Inarticulate		
	<b>Social/Historical Context</b>			Leviathan	
	Post-war Europe		Luminous		
	World War 2		Malevolently		
			Rebuke		
			Recrimination		
			Taboo		
<p><b>Narrative Summary</b></p> <p><i>Lord of the Flies</i> is set on a remote island and shows how a group of stranded schoolboys go from civilisation to savagery in a very short space of time. Although their situation at first seems to have the makings of a fun adventure, their fight to survive in their environment and their struggle with each other for power reveals the wickedness which lives inside all of us. Before they are finally rescued there is savagery, destruction, terror and even death.</p>	<b>Skills</b>		Talisman		
	Annotate the text		Tumult		
	Select quotations				
	Infer/interpret ideas		<b>Assessment</b>		
	Analyse writer's methods		Practice Exam Question in Class Y10		
	Make links to relevant contexts		HT2		
	Use precise vocabulary		Mock Exam Y11 HT4		



