**GULF ENGLISH SCHOOL**



**YEAR 10 IGCSE English Literature**

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| PAPER: Drama |

 **Half Term OVERVIEW**

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| UNIT: Explore the play 'Macbeth' by William Shakespeare  | Level: Year 10 |
| Objectives: 1. I will demonstrate knowledge of drama as a genre and be able to compare/contrast it with poetry and prose. 2. I will demonstrate detailed knowledge of the content of the play 'Macbeth' by William Shakespeare, supported by reference to the text.3. I will understand the meaning of the text, its historical and cultural context and explore beyond surface meanings to show deeper awareness of ideas and attitudes. 4. I will recognise and appreciate the ways in which the writer uses language, structure and form to create and shape meanings and effects. 5. I will communicate a sensitive, effective and personal response to the dramatic play studied.  |

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| **Focus Questions/Essential Ideas** |  **Key Concepts and Vocabulary** |
| 1. **Explore the tragedy 'Macbeth' by William Shakespeare**

**a) context*** What is the historical and cultural context of the play? Who was Macbeth?
* What is the feudalism system in the 11th century Scotland?
* What relations can be identified between the 11th century Scotland and the Shakespearean 16th century England?

**b) plot development*** How is the plot unfolding? What are the main events?
* How is each act/scene leading to the next one?

**c) dramatic effect*** What is the supernatural element in the play? In what way the supernatural element contributes to the dramatic effect of the play?
* What are other dramatic effects that create tension?
* What is the dramatic effect created by soliloquies?

**d) characterisation*** How are the main characters explored in the play?
* What is the relationship between characters and plot? How does the characters' development contribute to the dramatic effect of the play?
* Is Macbeth a tragic hero? Why? Why not?

 **e) themes** * What are the major themes explored in the play?
* How do the themes reveal the characters better?
* How do the themes develop as the play progresses?

**f) language** * What is iambic pentameter?
* How does Shakespeare use language to create and shape meanings and effects?
* How do characters manipulate language to influence other characters' decisions?
* How does the Shakespearean form, structure and language create tension and pace within the drama?

 **Assessments:****Formative Assessments (ongoing)*** quizzes on each act/scene
* analysis of most important soliloquies
* quizzes on quotes

**Summative Assessments (formal examination)*** essay question on a general topic
* passage-based question on a famous soliloquy

**Text: William Shakespeare - Macbeth (original text)****Internet resources: video clips from movie adaptations/ various educational videos** | • historical context• cultural context• Queen Elizabeth I• King James I• feudalism• thane• succession to the throne• 11th century Scotland• royal authority• Christian faith• genre• drama and drama script• playwright• Elizabethan theatre• Elizabethan and  Jacobean age• Globe Theatre• actor/stage/set/costume• audience• character• dramatis personae• protagonist• antagonist• tragic hero• tragedy/Aristotle• fatal flaw• dramatic interpretation• act/scene• soliloquy• blank verse/prose• iambic pentameter • stage directions• quote• theme• commentary• characterisation• character analysis• figures of speech• literary devices• antithesis • dramatic irony• metonymy• synecdoche • paradox• foreshadowing• imagery• tone/mood | **Shakespearean Words Preview**

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| **thou** = you(as subject of the sentence) |
| **thee** = you(as object of the sentence) |
| **thy** = your (possessive)(used before a consonant) |
| **thine** = your (possessive)(used before a vowel) |
| **ye** = you (plural)(used before addressing a group) |

• art = are• wast = were• hast = have (2nd pers.)• hath = has (3rd pers.)• hadst = had• dost = do• doth = does• didst = did• canst = can• shalt = shall• shouldst = should• wilt = will• adieu = farewell• anon = soon• aye = yes• counsel = advice• ere = before• fain = gladly• hark = listen!• hence = away• hie = go!• hither = here• mark = pay attention |