Year 13 Topics

In year 13 we teach the following topics over the course of the year. Each topic draws on prior learning from previous years and builds on understanding from the KS3 programme of study. Each topic develops and deepens the Core knowledge that will underpin all areas of the curriculum at KS5 and onward into undergraduate courses.

Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment
Child Language Acquisition Teacher A* *Continued from Summer term Year 12 Autumn HT7	Students will develop their understanding of the ways that children acquire language. This will encompass aspects of spoken language, but the focus in HT7 will turn increasingly to the ways that children become literate users of language. Students will build upon their understanding of linguistic theories, case studies and features related to language acquisition	 Child Language Acquisition Understanding the ways in which children learn to talk and the related theories surrounding language acquisition. Understanding environmental factors influencing language development (speech, reading, writing). Understanding the importance of early reading to literacy development/how children learn to read. Understanding the stages of writing development in relation to handwriting, spelling, lexis, grammar. 	communicative competence, proto words, pre-verbal, holophrastic, two-word stage, telegraphic/post-telegraphic, cooing, babbling, paralinguistics, reduplicated words, diminutives, addition, substitution, assimilation, deletion, consonant cluster reductions, content words, grammatical words, nativist, behaviourist, operant conditioning, positive/negative reinforcement, LAD (Language Acquisition Device), tabula rasa, universal grammar, virtuous errors, critical period, cognitive development, LASS (Language Acquisition Support System), scaffolding, egocentricity, object permanence, MKO (More Knowledgeable Other), zone of proximal development, usage based linguistics, CDS (Child Directed Speech), expansion, recast, mitigated imperatives, politeness features, IRF (Initiation,	Analytical skills related to the application of language levels and appropriate linguistic/grammatical knowledge when exploring spoken/written data (AO1). Analytical and evaluative skills when applying knowledge of a range of theories and concepts related to child acquisition of language (AO1/AO2). Enrichment E-Magazine subscription. Audio/video podcasts. Period 7 support sessions. Educational visits/outside speakers when possible.

whilst
considering the
processes
involved in
learning to read
and write. They
will use an
evaluative
approach which
has been
established in
Yr12 (Language
varieties).

Why this? Why now?

This continues the unit on CLA that is started prior to the summer break. Response, Feedback), over and underextension, hyponym, hypernym, Wug test, free and bound morphemes, MLU (Mean length of utterance), copula verb, negative acquisition

Reading and written language

grapheme, phoneme, look and say approach, phonic approach, synthetic/analytic phonics, onset/rime, reading scheme, oracy, literacy, tripod grip, gross and fine motor skills, directionality, emergent writing, spelling stages, creative v rule based models or writing skill acquisition, genre, audience, purpose, genre-based literacy, expressive/poetic/transactional writing, cursive, print, casual cursive script, homonyms, homophones, undergeneralisation, overgeneralisation, omission, substitution, transposition, insertion, digraphs

Language Change	Students will	Language change	prescriptivism, descriptivism,	Analytical and evaluative skills
zangaage enange	develop their	 Understanding the ways that the 	synchronic change, lexical change,	in relation to the exploration
Teacher B*	understanding of	English language has changed	neologisms, loan words, coinage,	of theories and linguistic exemplification (AO1/AO2)
	the ways that	over time.	compounding, clipping, blending,	Analytical skills in applying a
	language	 Understanding the reasons why 	acronym, initialism, affixation,	range of appropriate and relevant language levels
*Continued from	changes over	language changes.	conversion/functional shift,	(AO1).
summer term	time as well as	 Understanding the debates about 	eponym, back formation,	 Analytical and evaluative skills in applying linguistic
Year 12	the reasons for	language change.	endangered words, lexical loss,	knowledge to exemplification.
	these changes.		Inkhorn Controversy, inkhorn	Wider reading re: causes and
	They will		terms, change from above/below,	factors related to language
Autumn HT7	understand how		semantic change, neosemy,	change (AO2)
	to take an		generalisation/broadening,	
	evaluative		specialising/narrowing,	Enrichment
	approach to the		amelioration, pejoration,	E Manager of the second of the
	debates		weakening/bleaching, metaphor,	E-Magazine subscription.Audio/video podcasts.
	involving		euphemism, polysemy,	o Period 7 support sessions.
	language		external/internal factors,	 Educational visits/outside speakers when possible.
	change, drawing		orthography, spelling reform,	speakers when possible.
	upon their knowledge of		grammatical change, grammar pedants, stative verb,	
	theories and		standardisation, 'damp spoon	
	case studies		syndrome', 'crumbling castle',	
	from Year 12.		'infectious disease', assimilation,	
	11011110011121		omission, neatening/regularisation,	
	Why this? Why		random fluctuation/cultural	
	now?		transmission, diffusion and S-curve,	
			substratum v borrowing	
	This is a			
	continuation of			
	the LC unit that			
	is started prior			
	to the summer			
	break.			

World Englishes	Students will
and language	develop their
varieties	knowledge and
	understanding of
Teacher B (cont)	the ways that
	English is
Autumn HT7	adapted around
	the world. They
	will explore the
	reasons for the
	primacy of
	English as a
	global language
	as well as the
	different
	features of world
	Englishes. This
	unit builds upon
	existing
	knowledge of
	language
	varieties and
	change from
	Years 12 and 13.
	They will
	understand how
	to take an
	evaluative
	approach to the
	debates related
	to the use of

English around the world.

World Englishes

- Understanding of the different types of English used around the world.
- Understanding the reasons why English is a global language.
- Understanding the different varieties of English that are used around the world, exploring case studies and gaining knowledge of precise examples of linguistic forms (e.g. Canadian, Indian English).
- Understanding attitudes to language change in relation to prescriptivist/descriptivist stances.

There is an opportunity here to revisit and expand upon previous work related to ethnic varieties of English:

 Understanding that English can be used and adapted by different ethnicities within and beyond the United Kingdom.

World Englishes

L1/L2, World Englishes, models of English diversity, ELF (English as a lingua franca), Kachru's 'three circles model', Schneider's 'dynamic model' of post colonial Englishes.

Language and ethnicity

nationality, creole, patois, resistance identity, super-standard forms, British Black English (BBE), Multicultural Urban British English (MUBE), code mixing, code switching, linguistic appropriacy, representations of ethnicity, sociolects, ethnolects, ethnicentricism

Enrichment

- E-Magazine subscription.
- Audio/video podcasts.
- Period 7 support sessions.
- Educational visits/outside speakers when possible.

	Why this? Why now? Having established an understanding of the ways that language has changed over the centuries, we now consider the importance of the English language on a global scale as well as anticipating how it might develop in the future.			
Paper 2A Revision and enhancement Teacher A Autumn HT8	Students will return to the consideration of language varieties (see HT1/HT2 in Year 12). The focus will be on consolidating and revising existing knowledge,	 Geographical varieties of English Regional dialects, origins, variations in lexis/grammar/phonology Case studies e.g. cockney rhyming slang, Geordie Reasons for changes in accent/dialect over time Attitudes to geographical varieties and theories (e.g. Giles, Neuliep and Speten Hansen etc) 	identity, standard English, slang, dialect, taboo, neologisms, register, receive pronunciation (RP), accent, idiomatic phrases, social mobility, multiple negation, plural marking, unmarked plurality, syntax, dialect levelling. idiolect, sociolect, unmarked by person tags, linguistic maturation, multiple negation, informality,	Enrichment

developing the breadth of case studies and theoretical knowledge and practising essay writing techniques.

Why this? Why now?

This is the beginning of the process of revision that will, ultimately, lead students towards their mock exams.

Linguistic examples

Language and age

- Different types of linguistic age (chronological/biological/social)
- Appropriate theories related to age and language (e.g. Eckert, Bigham et al)
- Language of children and slang
- 'Teenspeak' and attitudes towards it
- Influence of technology on language and age
- Linguistic examples

Language and gender

- Theories related to language and gender (e.g. deficit, difference and dominance etc) with detailed understanding of the circumstances of the studies for evaluative purposes
- Secure knowledge of theorists (e.g. Lakoff, Tannen, Cheshire et al)
- Examples of gendered language

 links to case studies and

 specific quotations for illustrative purposes
- Understanding of attitudes towards language and gender (and gendered language in particular)

formality, convergence and divergence representation, stereotype, hedges, super polite forms, empty adjectives, tag questions, mitigated imperatives codes, restricted lexis. convergence and divergence, occupational register, acronyms, jargon, politeness markers, imperatives and mitigated imperatives, modal verbs, standard English, pronouns Polari, gender-neutral, pronoun, term of address, Lavender Languages code-switching, code-mixing, resistance identity, Multicultural London English (MLE), Creole, super-standard forms, patois, British Black English (BBE), Multicultural Urban British English (MUBE), linguistic appropriacy, ethnolects, ethnocentricity

Language and occupation • Theories related to language and occupation (e.g. Giles' Accommodation Theory) with detailed understanding of the circumstances of the studies for evaluative purposes • Knowledge of linguistic examples of codes, convergence/divergence, occupational register, acronyms Understanding of attitudes towards language and occupation e.g. jargon, officespeak etc Language and sexuality • Understanding how language can be used to suggest gender (e.g. terms of address) • Understand the case study of Polari with examples for illustrative purposes • Understanding of attitudes towards language reflecting sexuality Language and ethnicity • Understanding how language can be used to represent ethnicity

		 Case studies and examples of language used to suggest ethnic identity (e.g. Gary Ives in Bradford) Understanding of attitudes towards language and ethnicity Illustrative examples of features of language and ethnicity (e.g. 'Jafaican') 		
Meanings and representations Teacher B Autumn HT8	This is the beginning of the revision process in preparation for the mock examinations. Please see the rationale for this unit in Year 12.	See the notes and content in the Year 12 (HT1/2) topic list for coverage, vocabulary and skills.	See the notes and content in the Year 12 (HT1/2) topic list for coverage, vocabulary and skills.	See the notes and content in the Year 12 (HT1/2) topic list for coverage, vocabulary and skills. Enrichment E-Magazine subscription. Audio/video podcasts. Period 7 support sessions. Educational visits/outside speakers when possible.
	now? This is the beginning of the process of revision that will, ultimately, lead students			

	towards their mock exams.			
Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment
Language discourses	This is a revision module for Paper 2	See the notes and content in the Year 12 (HT4/5) topic list for coverage, vocabulary and skills.	See the notes and content in the Year 12 (HT4/5) topic list for coverage, vocabulary and skills.	See the notes and content in the Year 12 (HT4/5) topic list for coverage, vocabulary and
Teacher A	Questions 3 and 4. Please see the			skills.
Spring HT9	rationale for this unit in Year 12.			EnrichmentE-Magazine subscription.Audio/video podcasts.
	Why this? Why now?			 Period 7 support sessions. Educational visits/outside speakers when possible.
	This is the beginning of the process of			
	revision that will, ultimately, lead students towards their			
	mock exams.			

Language	This is a revision	Language change/language varieties	See Year 12 (HT6) and Year 13	See Year 12 (HT6) and Year 13
change/Language	module for	 Understanding how to apply 	(HT7) for notes, content, vocab and	(HT7) for notes, content,
varieties	Paper 2 Section A (Q2 – language	knowledge of language change in a Paper 2A (Q2) response	skills.	vocab and skills.
Teacher B	change focus). Please see the			Enrichment © E-Magazine subscription.
Spring HT9	rationale for this unit in Year 12.	See Year 12 (HT6) and Year 13 (HT7) for notes, content, vocab and skills.		 Audio/video podcasts. Period 7 support sessions. Educational visits/outside speakers when possible.
	Why this? Why now?			
	This is the beginning of the process of revision that will, ultimately, lead students towards their mock exams.			
Revision	At this point in	See previous notes, content, vocab and	See previous notes, content, vocab	See previous notes, content,
C) A	the academic	skills for CLA, Language Varieties and	and skills for CLA, Language	vocab and skills for CLA,
• CLA	year, the teacher will cover the	Language Discourses.	Varieties and Language Discourses.	Language Varieties and Language Discourses.
Paper 2A Paper 3B	areas listed on			Language Discourses.
Paper 2B	the left so that			Enrichment
	weaknesses are			F Magazina automintia
Teacher A	addressed.			E-Magazine subscription.Audio/video podcasts.
	Therefore, there			 Period 7 support sessions.
Spring HT10	is flexibility in			 Educational visits/outside

the latter stages of the course for teachers to choose topics/coverage. Why this? Why now? Teachers are the 'experts' within their classrooms. Using the outcomes from formative and summative assessments, as well as their own professional knowledge, the class teacher will	
teachers to choose topics/coverage. Why this? Why now? Teachers are the 'experts' within their classrooms. Using the outcomes from formative and summative assessments, as well as their own professional knowledge, the	
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summative assessments, as well as their own professional knowledge, the	
assessments, as well as their own professional knowledge, the	
well as their own professional knowledge, the	
professional knowledge, the	
knowledge, the	
address areas of	
weakness in	
these lessons.	
Revision At this point in See previous notes, content, vocab and See previous notes, content, vocab See previous notes, content	t,
the academic skills for Language Change, Paper 1A and skills for Language Change, vocab and skills for Language	ge
• Language year, the teacher (Meanings and Representations). Paper 1A (Meanings and Change, Paper 1A (Meanings and	gs
change will cover the Representations). and Representations).	
Paper 1A areas listed on	
the left so that	
Teacher B weaknesses are Enrichment	
addressed. o E-Magazine subscription	

Spring HT10	Therefore, there is flexibility in the latter stages of the course for teachers to choose			 Audio/video podcasts. Period 7 support sessions. Educational visits/outside speakers when possible.
	topics/coverage.			
	Why this? Why now?			
	Teachers are the 'experts' within their classrooms.			
	Using the outcomes from			
	formative and			
	summative assessments, as			
	well as their own professional			
	knowledge, the			
	class teacher will address areas of			
	weakness in these lessons.			
Topic	Rationale	Knowledge acquisition	Key vocabulary	Skills and enrichment

D	At the second	C	C	C
Revision	At this point in	See previous notes, content, vocab and	See previous notes, content, vocab	See previous notes, content,
	the academic	skills for CLA, Language Varieties and	and skills for CLA, Language	vocab and skills for CLA,
• CLA	year, the teacher	Language Discourses.	Varieties and Language Discourses.	Language Varieties and
 Paper 2A 	will cover the			Language Discourses.
 Paper 2B 	areas listed on			
	the left so that			
	weaknesses are			
Teacher A	addressed.			
	Therefore, there			
Summer HT11	is flexibility in			
	the latter stages			
	of the course for			
	teachers to			
	choose			
	topics/coverage.			
	Why this? Why			
	now?			
	Please see			
	rationale above.			
Revision	At this point in	See previous notes, content, vocab and	See previous notes, content, vocab	See previous notes, content,
	the academic	skills for Language Change, Paper 1A	and skills for Language Change,	vocab and skills for Language
 Language 	year, the teacher	(Meanings and Representations).	Paper 1A (Meanings and	Change, Paper 1A (Meanings
change	will cover the		Representations).	and Representations).
Paper 1A	areas listed on			
·	the left so that			
Teacher B	weaknesses are			
	addressed.			
Summer HT11	Therefore, there			
	is flexibility in			
	the latter stages			
	of the course for			

teachers to choose topics/coverage.		
Why this? Why		
now?		
Please see rationale above.		