

IGCSE ENGLISH LITERATURE COURSEWORK TEXTS: HOW TO START

- Both Macbeth by Shakespeare and An Inspector Calls by J.B Priestly are coursework texts studied by this exam board
 - Contexts account for 40% of your final GCSE English literature grade.
 - Both essays require similar structure
 - Both essays are separately out of 30 marks
 - Word count for both essays is around 650-800 words.
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MACBETH HOW TO START:

- **Introduction** - should introduce your point (e.g The relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth is altered between the start and the end of the play. I will be exploring this in my essay)
- To get to the top bands use context (there will be more information about this on the 'Macbeth plot overview'.) and even literary critics.
- **Main essay** - 5-8 middle paragraphs
- You should have at least act 1, act 2, act 3 and act 5 in your main essay in separate paragraphs as you are exploring the WHOLE play
- **Conclusion** - serves to sum up the play, do not repeat any material.
- In aid to write a conclusion ensure you have read your essay back thoroughly.

PARAGRAPH HIT LIST:

- Explain what happens at the certain part you are writing about to show cohesive knowledge
- Focus on one or two pieces of evidence that relate and explain what the reveal about your title
- Comment on what Shakespeare has done and why - on the language and structural device
- Relate to context - again find this in the 'Macbeth summary guide'

SENTENCE BY SENTENCE:

1. Start with a clear **point**.
2. **Quote** immediately or shortly after point. Make sure it is **embedded** in the

sentence after your point.

3. Keyword focus? 2-3 connotations of 1-3 key words.
 4. Context must be in analysis.
 5. Shakespeare's intention - what he wants the audience to think or feel, use context.
 6. Once you have analysed your first quote, repeat for your second quote, including keyword analysis.
 7. Link back to your question and what your point proves.
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AN INSPECTOR CALLS HOW TO START:

- **Introduction** - Overview of the character/s relevance to the play, or of writing about a theme, how does it influence the overall play?
- **Main paragraphs** - 5-8 paragraphs all on different points.
- **Two quotes per paragraph**
- **Conclusion** - serves to sum up the play, do not repeat any material.
- In aid to write a conclusion ensure you have read your essay back thoroughly.

PARAGRAPH HIT LIST:

- Explain what happens at the certain part you are writing about to show cohesive knowledge
- Focus on one or two pieces of evidence that relate and explain what they reveal about your title and use zoom in analysis/ keyword analysis
- Comment on what J.B Priestly has done and why - on the language and structural devices
- Relate to context - again find this in the 'An Inspector Calls summary guide'

SENTENCE BY SENTENCE:

8. Start with a clear **point**.
9. **Quote** immediately or shortly after point. Make sure it is **embedded** in the sentence after your point.
10. Keyword focus? 2-3 connotations of 1-3 key words.
11. Context must be in analysis.
12. Priestly's intention - what he wants the audience to think or feel, use context.
13. Once you have analysed your first quote, repeat for your second quote,

including keyword analysis.

14. Link back to your question and what your point proves.

TIPS:

- Before starting, create a plan, you can find templates for these on our website.
This will break down the process and make it much easier to write.
- Use different connectives and ensure the paragraphs link, although they are different points overall they work together to create **one** essay so don't jump between points
- Before starting to write your essays also visit our other resources and ensure you have thorough understanding as this will show throughout your writing

Writing about structure:

- Text type
- Title
- Opening line
- Closing line
- Use of punctuation for effect
- Sentence structure for effect
- Paragraph length for effect
- Order of events
- Setting
- Narrator - 1st person or 3rd person
- Use of direct speech
- Use of quotes

Writing about imagery and language:

- Emotive language
- Dramatic language
- Sensory description
- Simile
- Metaphor

- Personification
- Imagery
- Any linguistic devices
- Repetition
- Triplet
- A semantic field of...
- Alliteration