






Topic		Text Types	Consider your purpose	
Transactional Writing (Literary Non-Fiction)		Article Leaflet Letter Review Report Speech	Persuade? Argue? Advise? Inform?	
Before you start writing think about the TAP			Letter	
Text type: what should the style and layout look like? Audience: who are you writing for? Purpose: what are you trying to achieve?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your address and date in the top right of the page Address of the person you are writing to on the left (formal letter only). Dear Mrs Fletcher = Yours sincerely or Dear Sir/Madam. = Yours faithfully Short introductory paragraph 3-4 middle paragraphs with connectives Concluding paragraph summarising ideas RAPFOREST techniques 	
Leaflet/newsletter	Article		Connectives/ Discourse Markers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present information so it is easy to find using headings and sub-headings Lively and engaging Some bullet points could be used. RAPFOREST techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catchy and punchy heading Introduction to create interest – (include who, what, where, when, how and why?) Can use subheadings underlined 3-4 middle paragraphs with connectives Short but effective conclusion Could offer a handful of bullet points at the end (some helpful hints on topic). RAPFOREST techniques 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position Firstly Secondly Thirdly Next Meanwhile Subsequently Finally To summarise In conclusion 	
Speech	Review		Report	Rapforest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open with a welcome/greeting e.g. 'Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen' or 'Fellow classmates' Lots of first person (I, me, we, our) Lots of second person (you, your) Offer a personal anecdote (emotive) Outline what the speech will be about: 'I will talk to you about...' Make 3/4 key points and expand on them – use connectives Conclusion to summarise ideas End acknowledging the audience: 'Thank you for listening.' RAPFOREST techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title/star rating Punchy, humorous opening sentence ★★★★★ Introductory paragraph stating what is being reviewed and provide an overview of film/product. Middle paragraphs provide positives/negatives – add connectives Conclusion to summarise ideas and give a recommendation Make your opinion clear Try to use humour Lively and engaging RAPFOREST techniques 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heading to refer to what the report is about and who it is directed to Factual introduction to provide information and shed light on a problem/event/incident Who, what, where, when, how and why? Write in third person mainly Use subject specific jargon/language Can use subheadings underlined 3-4 middle paragraphs with connectives Offer recommendations in conclusion (could include first person here) RAPFOREST techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhetorical question Alliteration & anecdotes Personal pronouns Facts Opinions Repetition Emotive language and exaggeration Statistics Triple (rule of three)  
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasis Importantly Notably Significantly In particular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition Furthermore Additionally In addition As well as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contrast/Compare Although Whereas Alternatively Likewise Similarly Equally

Plot Summary

Which events were the most important for Richard to become king? (The top 3/4)

1. Richard is on the winning side of the battle for power between the houses of Lancaster and York. The previous king, Henry VI, has been murdered, together with his son.
2. Edward IV is now on the throne, but Richard, Edward IV's younger brother, longs to be king himself and will do anything to achieve this.
3. Richard arranges to have his brother, George, Duke of Clarence, executed for plotting against the king.
4. Richard persuades Lady Anne, the widow of Henry VI's son, to marry him. This strengthens his position.
5. Edward IV dies. The heir to the throne (Edward V) is a child, and Richard is made Lord Protector, which gives him great power.
6. Earl Rivers, Lord Grey and Lord Hastings, powerful men who might oppose Richard, are arrested and later executed.
7. The Duke of Buckingham, Richard's closest ally, persuades the citizens of London to ask Richard to be king. Richard is crowned.
8. Richard arranges for the princes (Edward V and his brother, Richard, the Duke of York), who are imprisoned in the Tower of London, to be killed.
9. Anne dies and Richard tries to marry Princess Elizabeth, his nieces and sister of the princes.
10. A rebellion, led by Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, begins. Many join the uprising.
11. Richard gathers his remaining allies and meets Richmond at Bosworth.
12. In the battle, Richmond kills Richard. He is then crowned king and becomes Henry VII, the first Tudor monarch.

Themes

- Lies and deception
- The position of women
- Fortune's ups and downs
- Conscience
- Power and ambition
- Narcissism
- Family and friends
- Betrayal of trust
- Evil
- Death
- Regret/Remorse
- Patriarchal power
- Nepotism

Context

- Richard III belongs to the genre of Shakespeare's plays known as the histories, which deal with events in England's historical past after the Norman Conquest, in 1066. Although it is often viewed as a sequel to three of Shakespeare's earlier history plays—1 Henry VI, 2 Henry VI, and 3 Henry VI—Richard III is usually read and performed on its own. The play chronicles the bloody deeds and atrocities perpetrated by its central figure—the murderous and tyrannical King Richard III.
- In reality, Richard was not as deformed, nor likely as sadistic and evil as Shakespeare made out. He was created this way, in the play, to support the Elizabethan audience, at the time. Queen Elizabeth I was the great grand-daughter of Henry VII, the king who killed Richard in the Battle of Bosworth field. She would, of course, have been very offended at seeing Richard presented with any redeeming features—and so many critics believe he was vastly exaggerated. This also made the play far more entertaining, too!
- Elizabethan England was a fiercely patriarchal society with laws that heavily restricted what women could and could not do. Women were not allowed to attend school or university, which meant they couldn't work in professions like law or medicine. Most of the guilds, which trained skilled workers like goldsmiths and carpenters, did not officially admit women. Even the disreputable profession of acting was off limits to women. The only trades legally available to women were those that could be mastered and practiced in the home, such as hat making and brewing. Women were also barred from voting, and though they could inherit property from their father or their husband, they could not themselves purchase property. In addition to these legal restrictions, women were also bound by strict social expectations that did not apply equally to men. Sermons and books written during the Elizabethan era encouraged women to be silent and obedient to male authority, whether that of their father or their husband.

Key Quotations

- "No beast so fierce but knows some touch of pity. But I know none, and therefore am no beast."
- "And therefore, — since I cannot prove a lover, To entertain these fair well-spoken days, —I am determined to prove a villain, And hate the idle pleasures of these days."
- "Out of my sight! Thou dost infect mine eyes."
- "Conscience is but a word that cowards use, devised at first to keep the strong in awe"
- "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!"
- "Wrong hath but wrong, and blame the due of blame."
- "Plain and not honest is too harsh a style."
- "foul devil," "a dreadful minister of Hell." - Lady Anne

Plot Summary

The entire timeframe of the novella is four days.

1. George and Lennie camp the night before starting new jobs as ranch hands. They talk about their dream of getting a piece of land together.
2. George and Lennie arrive at the ranch in the morning and are shown around by old Candy. They meet their boss and, later, his son, Curley - George is suspicious of Curley's manner and warns Lennie to stay away from him.
3. Later that evening, George tells Slim about why he and Lennie travel together and about what happened in Weed. George tells Candy about their dream of getting a piece of land and Candy eagerly offers to join them. Curley provokes Lennie into a fight, which ends up with Lennie severely injuring Curley's hand.
4. Crooks is alone in his room when Lennie joins him. When Candy happens to come in and discuss about owning land, Crooks is convinced and asks to be in on it too. Curley's wife arrives. She threatens Crooks and an argument develops.
5. Lennie accidentally kills the puppy that Slim had given him by petting it too much. Curley's wife finds him and starts talking openly about her feelings. She invites Lennie to stroke her soft hair, but he does it so strongly and she panics leading to him killing her.
6. Lennie hides in the brush by the pool. George finds Lennie, talks to him about dreams and shoots him with Carlson's gun.

Context

· **The American Dream** The national ethos of the United States in which freedom includes a promise of the possibility of prosperity and success, regardless of social class or circumstances of birth. The American Dream is written into the *Declaration of Independence*: "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Lennie and George's dream of owning a farm and living off the "fatta the lan" symbolises this dream. *Of Mice and Men* shows that for poor migrant workers during the Depression, the American Dream became an illusion and a trap.

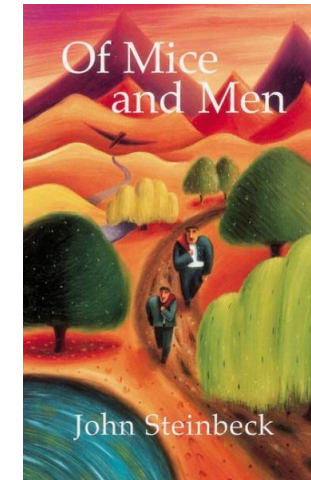
· **The Great Depression and the Dust Bowl** A major economic catastrophe occurring after the Wall St Crash (1929) where a major part of the workforce become unemployed (20% of the population – 10 million). To make things worse, huge dust storms destroyed the agricultural lands in the centre of the country during the Dust Bowl (1934-- - 1937). These workers migrated to California.

· **The Role of Women** As the role of women in the economy grew, they were resented and treated with hostility by men, particularly in the climate of the time where jobs were difficult to come by. Women are poorly valued in the novel and seen as possessions

· **Racial segregation** During the 1930s, black people were physically separated from white in public spaces, like buses, cinemas or toilets. This continued until the civil rights movement in the 1960s, but hostility was widespread during the era of the novel.

Themes

- Hopes, dreams and plans
- Loneliness and companionship
- Brutality and dignity
- Friendship
- Isolation
- Innocence
- Justice
- Freedom and confinement
- Prejudice
- Weakness



Key Quotations

- **George:** (C1.) "Guys like us, that work on ranches, are the loneliest guys in the world. They got no family. They don't belong no place..."
- **Lennie:** (C1.) "Slowly, like a terrier who doesn't want to bring a ball to its master, Lennie approached, drew back, approached again."
- **Slim:** (C2.) "Ain't many guys travel around together, he mused. I don't know why. Maybe ever'body in the whole damn world is scared of each other."
- **Candy:** (C3.) "I ought to of shot that dog myself, George. I shouldn't of ought to let no stranger shoot my dog."
- **Crooks:** (C4.) "Every'body wants a little piece of lan'. I read plenty of books out of here. Nobody never gets to heaven, and nobody gets no land."
- **Crooks:** (C4.) "A guy needs somebody to be near him. He whined, a guy goes nuts if he ain't got nobody."
- **Curley's wife:** (C5.) "And the meanness and the plannings and the discontent and the ache for attention were all gone from her face. She was very pretty and simple, and her face was sweet and young."
- Chapter 6: A silent head and beak lanced down and plucked it out by the head, and the beak swallowed the little snake while its tail waved frantically."
- **George:** (C6.) "No, Lennie. I ain't mad. I never been man, an' I ain't now. That's a thing I want ya to know."