

YEAR 11 INTO 12 TRANSITION BOOKLET

*

ENGLISH LITERATURE



Dear prospective A level English Literature Student,

In this pack, you will find a variety of activities that the A level Lit team have devised, after wracking our brains to see how best you could use your extra time to help prepare you for your fab future studying English Lit.

There are tasks you **MUST DO** – ranging from research, viewing videos, writing and collecting examples of literature, things you **SHOULD DO**, if you have time, and extra tasks you **COULD DO** if you have lots of free time and want to really prepare yourself thoroughly.

Do not worry about these activities. They are merely designed to give you a taste and flavour of the ideas and activities we follow at English Lit!! Most are light-hearted and about learning and expanding both knowledge and skills.

Have Fun!

The A level Literature Team

MUST DO

1. Choose 5 words from the literary terminology list and learn the meaning.
2. Write a 15-200 word piece of creative/descriptive writing, then, using the checklist that is provided in the pack, redraft this to IMPROVE the piece at least twice (3 drafts in total) so that you can perfect and hone the skill of drafting and redrafting.
3. Watch the programme 'Novels that Shaped the World' to strengthen your understanding of the History of the English Language
4. Watch online a performance of a theatre play or ballet (RSC website or National Theatre). Write a 50 word review of the performance.
5. Research the following writers: Margaret Atwood, Mary Shelley – write a fact sheet about their life and works
6. Produce and decorate a poetry anthology containing 10 of your favourite poems

SHOULD DO

1. Read an article from the English and Media centre magazine – login and be prepared to feedback on your return to school
2. Read a play by Oscar Wilde (Not the Importance of Being Earnest) and Tennessee Williams (Not A Streetcar Named Desire)
3. Choose a book from the wider reading list in the pack, and read it.

COULD DO

Choose a selection of the activities from the accompanying booklets/sheet that will enrich your understanding of English Literature. You could choose 1 or 2.

1. Literary Terminology Glossary

Word	Definition
verse	A verse is writing that has a metrical rhythm and usually also rhyme.
interpretation	An interpretation is an understanding or explanation of meaning or meanings.
anthropomorphism	Anthropomorphism is the giving of human characteristics or behaviour to non-human entities, such as animals, objects or gods.
aesthetics	Aesthetics is a set of principles that outline how something looks and how its beauty is perceived.
elegant	Elegant is the characteristic of being both graceful and stylish.
witty	Witty is the characteristic of a quick or clever humour.
patterned	Patterned means a regular or repeated form or idea.
controlled	Controlled means to be deliberately restricted or restrained.
empiricism	Empiricism is the theory that knowledge is learned primarily through what we experience through our senses.
ambiguity	Ambiguity is the quality of having, or being open to, more than one interpretation.
auditory imagery	Auditory imagery is an image created by sounds.
denotation	A denotation is the primary or literal meaning of a word.
parrhesia	Parrhesia is the act of speaking frankly, with boldness, even if what is spoken is not popular opinion.
ecphrasis	Ecphrasis is an exclamatory phrase that is emotional or emotive.
antanaclasis	Antanaclasis is a rhetorical device where a word or phrase is repeated but with a different meaning with each use.
polyptoton	Polyptoton is a literary device where the writer repeats the root of a word but uses it in different words.
ekphrasis	An ekphrasis is a vivid or dramatic description of an artwork or, in ancient times, a person, place or thing.
melancholy	Melancholy is a feeling of deep and thoughtful sadness.
blurring of genres	Blurring of genres is the mixing of two or more genres.
pragmatographia	Pragmatographia is a detailed or vivid description of an event.
reification	In rhetoric, reification is the process of treating something that is abstract or unreal as real and substantive. Often, this oversimplifies ideas or asserts that opinions or ideas are factual truths.
free verse	Free verse can be defined as poetry without the constructs of rhythm and rhyme.
blank verse	Blank verse has a regular metre, often iambic pentameter, but no regular rhyme scheme.
syncope	Syncope is the omission of sounds or letters from words. For example, primary is often pronounced as 'prime-ry'.
aporia	Aporia is a rhetorical device where the speaker expresses doubt about how to proceed or challenge a point. Often, the doubt is feigned to challenge or mock the opposing speaker or view.
hypophora	Hypophora is when a writer asks a question and answers it directly afterwards.
epithet	An epithet is a word or phrase that is used in place of an original name, often in praise or criticism. They become common usage through time, e.g. Alfred the Great.
gustatory imagery	Gustatory imagery is imagery that evokes taste, rather than general images.
Cavalier lyricists	Cavalier lyricists were lyric poets whose Royalist writings were designed to glorify the crown in the time of King Charles I.

Features of Structure Keywords and Definitions	
characterisation	Characterisation is the act of constructing the features of a fictional character.
narrative structure	Narrative structure is the events and their order in a narrative.
central figure	A central figure is the leading, or one of the leading characters, in a narrative.
resolution	The resolution in a narrative is the part where the main problem is resolved or concluded.
tragedy	A tragedy is a narrative form that includes the tragic downfall of a hero caused by their own flaws and actions.

epic	In literature, an epic is a long narrative, often in poetic form, concerning heroic deeds.
omniscient narrator	An omniscient narrator is a narrator who is all-seeing and all-knowing, meaning that they can express the thoughts and feelings of all characters.
comedy	Comedy is a literary genre that is amusing and usually includes a happy or lighthearted ending.
satire	Satire is a literary genre that uses humour, irony and exaggeration to expose, mock and criticise society, politics and corruption.
melodrama	Melodrama is a literary genre that has a sensationalised plot designed to appeal to the audience's emotions.
dichotomy	A dichotomy is a rhetorical and literary technique that shows opposition or contradiction between two parts of the same thing or idea, sometimes within the same character.
subversion	Subversion is the process of reversing the values, principles or structures of an established system, such as the political system.
didactic	A didactic text is one that is designed to teach or dictate thoughts and ideas to the reader or audience.
climax	A climax of a narrative is the most intense or important moment, often the culmination of other events.
diacope	A diacope is where a writer repeats a short phrase with only a small number of words between.
antithetic parallelism	Antithetic parallelism is rhetorical device where the writer uses contrasting ideas in their parallelism.
monostich	A monostich is a poem that only has one line.
adumbrate	To adumbrate is the process of outlining something. In literature, to adumbrate can also be to foreshadow.
anagnorisis	An anagnorisis is the moment in a narrative, usually in a tragedy, when a character realises their true nature, identity or the reality of their situation.
analogy	An analogy is a comparison of one thing to another, usually where a fictional construct represents something in the real world, often in order to highlight particular features of the latter.
exposition	Exposition is the process of exposing the reader or audience to background information about a character, setting or event.
parenthesis	A parenthesis is a word or phrase aside, usually punctuated by a pair of commas, brackets or dashes.
denouement	The denouement is the very ending of a narrative, usually where all parts of the story are concluded.
lyric poetry	Lyric poetry is poetry that explores strong emotions, usually in the first person. It originates from Greek poetry that was accompanied by music played on the lyre.
digressive time	Digressive time is when the plot of a narrative is not chronological.
progressive time	Progressive time is when the plot of a narrative is chronological.
philosophical reflection	A philosophical reflection is an examination and evaluation of life and the human experience, using ideas from philosophy.
frame-story	A frame story is a story that is used to frame and link additional stories that exist within it.
metafiction	Metafiction is a literary device where the writer deliberately emphasises the literariness of the conventions, often to highlight their artificiality.
in media res	In media res means in the middle of the story, often in a sequence of action. Some texts begin in the middle of this action.
time-shift narrative	A time-shift narrative is a narrative whose plot moves backwards and forwards in time.
prolepsis	In rhetoric, prolepsis is anticipating the counter argument and offering a rebuttal.
flat-character	A flat-character is a character who is straightforward and who does not undergo significant changes during a narrative.
round-character	A round-character is a character who is life-like, with complex emotions, who undergoes development throughout the narrative.
narrative gap	A narrative gap is a device where part of the narrative is left untold to the reader.
motif	A motif is a dominant or reoccurring idea in a text or work of art.
foreword	A foreword is a brief introduction to a book and is usually not written by the author.

absurdist drama	Absurdist drama is a genre of theatre that developed post-WW2 in Europe and was categorised by an existentialist philosophy where human existence was meaningless and confusion reigned.
allegory	In literature, an allegory is a piece of work with a deeper, hidden meaning, often one of a social or political commentary.
canto	A canto is a section of a long poem.
stichomythia	Stichomythia is a device where two characters speak alternating rhyming lines of verse, a technique that originated from Greek drama.
metalepsis	A metalepsis is where a new figure of speech is made by referring to something from a previous figure of speech.
epaneleipsis	Epaneleipsis is the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning and end of a clause or sentence.
hyperbaton	Hyperbaton is the reordering of the usual word order for emphasis.

Literary Theory Keywords and Definitions	
criticism	In literature, criticism is the analysis and evaluation of texts and parts of texts.
lens	In literature, a lens is a way of looking at a text. The lenses are made up of different literary theories and world views.
critique	In literature, a critique is an analysis and evaluation of texts and parts of texts.
Marxism	Marxism is the theory of politics and economics developed by Karl Marx, which was later developed by their followers as the basis of socialism.
Karl Marx	Karl Marx was a German philosopher, economist and historian who established the revolutionary theory of Marxism.
Marxist philosophy	A Marxist philosophy is a philosophy or outlook defined by Marxism, whereby the class struggle is the central element to understanding societies.
feminism	Feminism is the advocacy of women's rights in order to achieve equality for women.
feminist	A feminist is a person who supports the cause of feminism, working towards equality for women.
narrative	A narrative is a story in either written or spoken form.
post-colonialism	Post-colonialism is the study of the legacy of colonialism on people and their lands.
ideology	An ideology is a system of ideas that usually form the basis of political and economical thoughts.
consciousness	Consciousness is the awareness of one's being and surroundings.
determinism	Determinism is a belief that events and circumstances are determined by external forces and not by the will of individuals.
materialist	A materialist is a person who holds great value in material possessions. In philosophy, a materialist is a person who believes that nothing truly exists except matter and that thought and consciousness cannot exist without matter.
idealist	An idealist is a person who is led by their ideals more than other practical considerations.
reify	To reify is to make something that is abstract more concrete.
theory	A theory is a system of ideas that aims to explain something.
overt	Overt means something that is done plainly or openly.
covert	Covert means something that is hidden or not openly acknowledged.
communism	Communism is the system of social organisation where all property is owned by the community and resources are distributed by need.
representation	Representation is the process of using signs to stand for or to symbolise other things. In literature, representation is the process of presenting something in a particular way.
exploitative	Exploitative means to treat people badly for personal gain.
stereotypical	Stereotypical describes a view that is often widely held but which is based on oversimplified ideas of a particular thing or people.
gynocriticism	Gynocriticism is a way of evaluating women's literature through the lens of a female framework.
psychodynamics	Psychodynamics are the interactions between the emotional and mental forces that determine personality and behaviour.

universalism	Universalism is an idea or concept that can be applied universally. In religion, it is the belief that all people will eventually be saved by God.
psychosexual	Psychosexual describes the psychological aspects of sexuality and sexual acts.
queer theory	Queer theory is a field of literary criticism based on LGBTQ+ readings and issues.
the literary canon	The literary canon is a collection of works that represent high art and those considered most important and influential.
flat character	A flat character is a character who is straightforward and who does not undergo significant changes during a narrative.
phenomenal	Phenomenal describes something that is exceptional, usually exceptionally good.
phallogocentrism	Phallogocentrism is the theory that masculine issues are favoured in the construction of meaning in texts.
reification	In rhetoric, reification is the process of treating something that is abstract or unreal as real and substantive. Often, this oversimplifies ideas or asserts that opinions or ideas are factual truths.
paradoxically	Paradoxically describes an action that appears absurd or self-contradictory.
male gaze	The male gaze is the act of viewing women in art as primarily sexual objects, to be viewed by heterosexual men for pleasure.
conditioning	Conditioning is the process of making a behavioural or emotional response more frequent by reinforcing it with acceptance as normal or with reward.
androtexs	Androtexs are texts written by men.
gynotexs	Gynotexs are texts written by women.
new historicism	New historicism is a literary theory that seeks to understand texts through their contexts and understand history and context through literature.

Context, Culture and Society Keywords and Definitions

masculinity	Masculinity means possessing qualities traditionally associated with men.
femininity	Femininity means possessing qualities traditionally associated with women.
cultural construction	A cultural construction is a construct that is formed by culture and society, rather than by other predetermined factors, such as biology.
Paganism	Paganism is a religion that predates Christianity. In modern times, Paganism includes the worship of nature.
identity	Identify is the feature that determine who or what something is.
mise-en-scene	Mise-en-scene is the arrangement of a set, including the props and lighting in a play or film.
authenticity	Authenticity is the quality of being authentic or genuine.
antiquity	Antiquity is the ancient past.
oppress	To oppress is to subjugate someone or to keep them in hardship.
social classes	The social classes are groups of people, divided by their social and economic status.
capitalism	Capitalism is a theory of politics and economics whereby businesses, trade and industry are privately owned and run for private profit rather than specifically for social good.
values	Values are standards of behaviour or the principles one believes in.
marginal	Marginal means on the margin or outside and thus not central or important. It can also describe something that is on the borderline.
socio-economic	Socio-economic describes something that is concerned with the relationship between societal and economic factors.
autonomy	Autonomy is the right to self-control or self-governance.
feudalism	Feudalism was the most common social and political system in medieval Europe. It involved the nobility holding the Crown's land in return for military service and peasants had to give labour and produce to the lords for military protection.
economy	The economy is the state of a country or place's supply of money, production and consumption of goods and services.
ecocriticism	Ecocriticism is the literary theory of evaluating how texts explore the nature and environmental concerns.
psychoanalytic criticism	Psychoanalytic criticism is a literary theory based on Freud's principles or psychoanalysis and often asserts that all characters are manifestations of the author's own psyche.

anthropocentrism	Anthropocentrism is a way of interpreting literature with a human-centered point of view.
canonical status	In literature, canonical status is the state of being accepted as part of the literary canon.
subservient	Subservient means to be below or less important than another. It can also mean one who will follow the orders of others unquestionably.
dogmatic	Dogmatic describes someone who is unmoving in their views and presents them to others as undeniably true.
undogmatic	Undogmatic describes someone who is not dogmatic with their views.
propaganda	Propaganda is the dissemination of biased information in order to promote a cause.
bourgeoisie	The bourgeoisie are the middle class who have materialistic values.
aristocracy	The aristocracy is the highest class in particular societies, including those with hereditary titles.
middle class	The middle class is the class or group of people between the upper and lower class, characterised by professionals and business people.
repressive	Repressive describes something (often a regime) that restricts people's personal freedoms.
patriarchy	A patriarchy is a system of society or governance in which men hold the power and women have very little power.
colonialism	Colonialism is the practice of taking control of another country and exploiting its people or resources.
industrialism	Industrialism is a social or economic system in which manufacturing plays a large part.
existentialism	Existentialism is a philosophical theory in which the individual is considered a free person, entirely responsible for their acts and their consequences.
prohibition	Prohibition is the action of preventing something, usually through outlawing it.
women's suffrage	Women's suffrage is the right of women to vote.
humanism	Humanism is the belief that human beings are more important than any supernatural beings or gods.
cynicism	Cynicism is the characteristic of scepticism, considering things from a pessimistic viewpoint.
Luddites	Luddites were English workers who destroyed machinery, mostly in mills, because they thought that it threatened their jobs.
antinomian heresy	An antinomian is a person who believes that those who are saved in Christianity do not need to follow the Ten Commandments. Some churches consider this heresy.
agnostic	An agnostic is a person that believes that there is no evidence of the existence of a god.
transcendentalism	Transcendentalism was a movement which originated in America in the nineteenth century. It encouraged people to trust their intuition and view objects as smaller versions of the universe.
metaphysical poets	Metaphysical poets are a group of 17th century poets whose work focused on philosophical exploration and whose style challenged the established norm, including flexible metre, colloquialisms and wit.
romanticism	Romanticism was an 18th century movement in the arts that focused on emotions, the individual and the celebration of nature and the past.
rationalism	Rationalism is the practice of basing ideas on reasonable and rational thought.
Puritanism	Puritanism was a set of beliefs followed by a group of English Protestants in the 16th and 17th centuries who believed that church worship should be simplified.
realism	Realism was an arts movement that began in France after the revolution in the mid-18th century, focusing on portraying real people accurately and rejecting the exaggerated emotion of romanticism.
modernism	Modernism is an art movement that rejected the features of traditional and classical art.
post-modernism	Post-modernism is a 20th century art movement that rejects modernism and includes the self-conscious use of earlier styles.
Renaissance	The Renaissance is the period in European history between the 14th and 17th centuries which saw great developments in art and literature.
sentimentalism	Sentimentalism is very sentimental or overly emotional behaviour or writing.
utopian	Utopian describes something or somewhere that is aiming to be, or has reached, the state of perfection.
dystopian	Dystopian describes a, usually fictional, place where everything is negative, usually because of a totalitarian political regime.

2 Drafting – preparation for coursework

Task:

1. Write a 150-200 piece of descriptive writing or story opening inspired by the title 'The River'.
2. Use the checklist below to read through your first draft and make changes to improve it. Write on the original document in a different coloured pen to show your improvements.
3. Repeat the process with another coloured pen to produce a third draft.
4. Copy out the FINAL draft with all the improvements made.

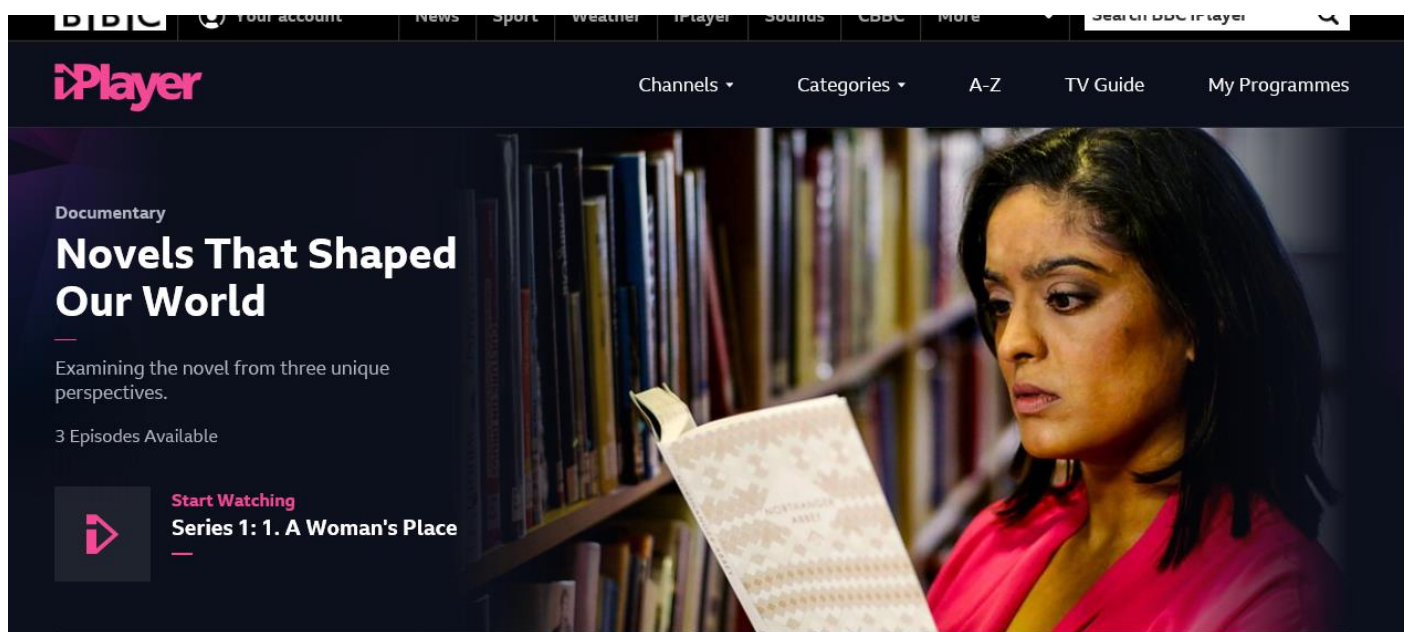
What am I looking for?	Check I have done this	✓
Have I answered the question?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go back and highlight key words in the question/task • Ensure I have addressed the key instructions in my response 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go back to my plan and ensure a range or all of my ideas have been included • Check structure, tone and timeline of events are coherent to the audience • Read topic sentences (first sentence of every paragraph) and ensure they are varied (creative)/ indicates to the reader what the paragraph will discuss/explain (non-fiction) • Check paragraphs are a variety of lengths • Check open and closing paragraphs • Varied sentence types for different effects 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Does my answer make sense?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read answer carefully and slowly • Check for missing words • Has correct tense be used? • Correct clumsy phrasing 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
SPaG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for common mistakes e.g. should of, a lot • Check apostrophes are used correctly (omissions and possessions) • Have I used punctuation accurately? • Homophone spellings (to/too/two) • Comma splicing (too many ideas in one sentence – using commas instead of starting a new sentence) 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Is my answer impressive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look back and improve vocabulary choices e.g. nice, said • Have I added a range of literary techniques e.g. alliteration, personification? • Are my sentence starters varied and interesting? • Is the voice and tone of my piece convincing and engaging? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

3. History of Literature

1. Watch all 3 episodes of 'Novels that changed the world' about the history of novels.
2. Take notes of the periods in history and novels that are mentioned and then make up 3 quiz questions.
3. Bring notes and questions to your first lessons.

Cut and paste the link in order to find it on BBC iplayer.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/m000b8mh/novels-that-shaped-our-world>



4. Drama Review

Find a performance of a play, ballet or musical on RSC website, The Globe website, BBC iplayer or anywhere else on the internet.

Watch the performance then write a 50 word review.



Hamlet

Paapa Essiedu plays Hamlet in Simon Godwin's critically acclaimed RSC production.



Macbeth

The RSC production of Shakespeare's darkest thriller featuring Christopher Eccleston.



Romeo & Juliet

Erica Whyman directs the RSC production of Shakespeare's most famous story.



The Merchant of Venice

The Royal Shakespeare Company production of the uncompromising play with Makram J Khoury.



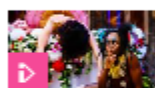
Othello

Iqbal Khan's ground-breaking RSC production, the first to cast a black actor as Iago.



Much Ado About Nothing

Michelle Terry and Edward Bennett in the acclaimed Royal Shakespeare Company production.



A Midsummer Night's Dream

From Shakespeare's Globe, the romantic story fuses music, dance and serious comedy.



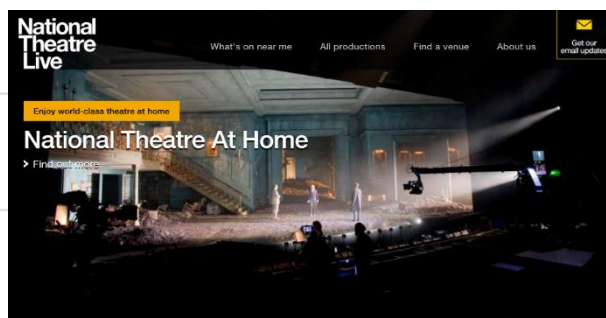
The Tempest

Shakespeare's late great masterpiece recorded at Shakespeare's Globe in 2013.



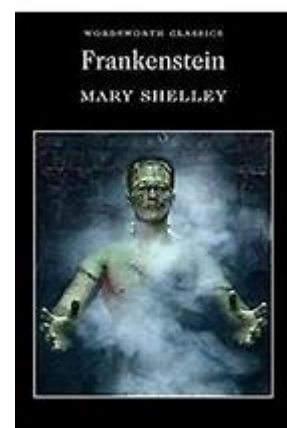
Romeo and Juliet: Beyond Words

The classic story everyone knows, presented in a way never seen before.



5. Research task

1. Research the following writers: Margaret Atwood, Mary Shelley – write a fact sheet about their life and works



SHOULD DO

1. Read an article from the English and Media centre magazine – login and be prepared to feedback on your return to school.

<https://www.englishandmedia.co.uk/>

Login on the e-magazine tab:

Username: Earticle
















Password: swakeleys15

2. Read a play by Oscar Wilde (Not the Importance of Being Earnest) and Tennessee Williams (Not A Streetcar Named Desire)
3. Choose a book from the wider reading list below, and read it.

- A. Atwood, Margaret Oryx and Crake OR any science fiction of your choice
- B. Austen, Jane Pride and Prejudice or a novel by Jane Austen
- C. Bronte, Emily, Wuthering Heights
- D. Carter, Angela The Bloody Chamber
- E. Coetzee, J.M. Disgrace
- F. Conrad, Joseph Heart of Darkness
- G. Dickens, Charles Great Expectations
- H. Faulks, Sebastian Birdsong
- I. Fitzgerald, F. Scott The Great Gatsby
- J. Huxley, Aldous Brave New World
- K. Hardy, Thomas Tess of the D'Urbervilles
- L. Ishiguro, Kazuo The Remains of the Day
- M. Lee, Harper To Kill a Mockingbird
- N. Plath, Sylvia The Bell Jar
- O. Rushdie, Salman Midnight's Children
- P. Stoker, Bram Dracula
- Q. Walker, Alice The Colour Purple
- R. Wells, H.G. The Island of Doctor Moreau
- S. Wilde, Oscar The Picture of Dorian Gray
- T. Woolf, Virginia Mrs Dalloway

COULD DO

Choose a selection of the activities from the sheet below or the accompanying booklets that will enrich your understanding of English Literature. You could choose 1 or 2.

 <p>Complete this course on screenwriting, which includes learning the characteristics of screen stories, structure, character development and the writing process.</p> <p>An Introduction to Screenwriting <i>University of East Anglia</i></p>	 <p>Listen to this podcast which provides a fascinating exploration into how spoken and written language gives criminals away and helps to solve crimes. This podcast is part of a wider series called 'Word of Mouth' by Michael Rosen, and there are lots of other episodes available if you like this one.</p> <p>Forensic Linguistics <i>BBC Sounds</i></p>	 <p>Read this article about Tottenham Hotspur's protests about the OED's definition of the Y-word.</p> <p>The point of dictionaries is to describe how language is used, not to police it <i>The Guardian</i></p>	 <p>Watch this TED talk, presented in Spanish with English subtitles, which asks the question: does spelling matter in this day and age?</p> <p>Should we simplify spelling? <i>TED Talks – Karina Galperin</i></p>	 <p>Complete this course which will help build your skills of literary analysis and creative writing by exploring the meaning of fairy tales.</p> <p>Fairy Tales: Meaning, Messages, and Morals <i>The University of Newcastle, Australia</i></p>
 <p>Listen to this radio programme, hosted by Mariella Frostop, and hear from authors on their latest publication and what influences their writing. There are 537 episodes available!</p> <p>Open Book</p> <p>Or if you don't want to listen to full episodes, the BBC have also produced a compilation of clips and best bits.</p> <p>Open Book Clips <i>BBC Sounds</i></p>	 <p>Read this free e-book which provides a brilliant survey of the history of the supernatural genre by renowned author H.P. Lovecraft.</p> <p>Supernatural Horror in Literature</p>	 <p>Watch this TED talk which presents a compelling argument for why you should bother to learn a new language.</p> <p>4 reasons to learn a new language <i>TED Talks – John McWhorter</i></p>	 <p>Complete this course which is ideal for any student who is going to start A level English Language or A Level English Language and Literature in 2020.</p> <p>An Introduction to Sociolinguistics: Accents, Attitudes and Identity <i>University of York</i> Starts 13th July</p>	 <p>Read this article on how you can harness the power of storytelling.</p> <p>Storytelling is a powerful communication tool <i>Ideas TED</i></p>
 <p>Watch this TED talk in which Christopher Warner sets the record straight on what irony <u>really</u> is.</p> <p>Situational Irony: The opposite of what you think <i>TED Talks – Christopher Warner</i></p>	 <p>Watch this TED talk in which lexicographer Erin McKean explores how we can manipulate language to express ourselves better.</p> <p>Go ahead, make up new words! <i>TED Talks – Erin McKean</i></p>	 <p>Read this article which, although very long, is a booklist that details all of the books covered on the BBC Sounds Open Book episodes – so it will help you decide what you want to listen to first.</p> <p>BBC Sounds Booklist <i>BBC Programmes</i></p>	 <p>Watch this TED talk which explores how we can communicate effectively in non-verbal ways, using pictures and 'maps' to represent meaning.</p> <p>A word game to communicate in any language <i>TED Talks – Ajit Narayanan</i></p>	 <p>Watch this TED talk which poses important questions about storytelling and culture. Is there a danger if we hear only a single story about another person or country? Do we need overlapping stories to form our opinion to avoid misunderstanding?</p> <p>The danger of a single story <i>TED Talks – Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie</i></p>

EVALUATION

Which activity did you learn the most from?

Which activity did you enjoy the most?

Which was the hardest?

Any other comments?

PLEASE JOT DOWN ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE HERE