

English A Language and Literature

The subject

English A Language and Literature is a modern and exciting course which recognizes that English is not only the official language of many countries but is also the modern-day language of international communication. Students will engage with a range of non-literary and literary texts in a variety of media and forms, from different periods, styles and cultures. Students will learn how to analyse texts in relation to their cultural and historical contexts and intended audiences, in order to appreciate the techniques and different types of language that are used to achieve their purposes. In doing so, students will develop an understanding of the relationships between texts from a variety of perspectives and cultural contexts and explore how local and global issues can generate diverse responses and open up for multiple meanings.

The Teachers



Marianne Overbæk Thuesen (MT)



Mel Malone (MM)



Niki Wolgast Jensen (NJ)



Susanne Egholm Pedersen (SG)

Language and Literature and Theory of Knowledge

Studies in language and literature engage students in an exploration of the nature of the human experience and of the ways in which personal views are constructed and communicated. In becoming more aware of the perspectives of others through their studies, students develop a stronger sense of their own individual viewpoints, such as their position in time and place. Students are constantly engaged with inquiry, critical thinking and reflection as they explore how meaning is generated in texts. This enhances the student's ability to examine diverse ways of knowing and different knowledge questions. For example, questions regarding the extent to which the reader shapes the meaning of a text, the impact of translation on a text, or the way texts influence understanding of the self and the world are continuously raised and constitute an important part of the focus of inquiry.

Language and Literature and International-mindedness

The study of language and literature is instrumental in developing an awareness and understanding of the self and how it relates to others. Through the study of texts written originally in the language studied and in translation, students gain an understanding of the ways in which different languages and literatures represent the world and how these can reflect and help create diverse identities. Students also become aware that representations of the world vary across cultures and are encouraged to consider the reasons why, attaining a better understanding of the different ways in which people experience and represent the world.

Students will examine the ways in which their personal world, identities and relationships are represented in texts and how these relate to their own perspectives of the reality around them, and to experience representations of other realities and other people.

Skills and toolkit (ATL)	Topics	Assessments objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thinking skills• Communication skills• Social skills• Self-management skills• Research skills	Areas of Exploration: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Readers, writers and texts• Time and space• Intertextuality through the study of a range of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-literary texts• Literary works• Global Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knowledge and understanding• Analysis and Evaluation• Focus and Organisation• Language

Examples of concepts and conceptual understanding in Language and Literature

- **Identity:** for example, how far are the views in a text representative of the writer's identity?
- **Culture:** for example, to what extent is a text a product of a particular cultural or literary context?
- **Creativity:** how important is originality in the production and reception of a text? In reading, how is the reader able to engage in an imaginative interaction with a text?
- **Communication:** for example, how do choices of style and structure facilitate communication in a text?
- **Perspective:** How far do the contexts of production and reception influence and shape the perspectives of writer or reader?
- **Transformation:** This concept embodies both intertextuality, where a writer may borrow, adapt or refer to other texts, and to how the act of reading may be transformative for the reader
- **Representation:** To what extent can or should a text be a mirror of reality? How do form and structure interact with and relate to meaning?

Link to IBO subject brief

https://www.ibo.org/globalassets/publications/recognition/1_langlithl.pdf