

Knowledge Organiser Year: 9 Title of Unit: Travel Writing

How does it fit with things I have learnt before? You should have some knowledge of figurative language from Year 7 and 8. Writing to persuade in Year 8

Why are we studying this and how does it fit into what I will need to know in the future? You will develop the skill of inference and the ability to summarise and synthesise to texts.

The non-fiction language and linguistic features will be important for GCSE Paper 1 and Paper 2 language analysis. Speech writing skills will be important for Language

Important Knowledge

Conventions of Different Travel Writing

Text Types: Brochures/Leaflets/Recount/webpage/fact file

Non-fiction language features in Travel Writing:
Rhetorical devices to persuade

Creative Linguistic features in Travel Writing
Figurative language to evoke and entertain.

Conventions of Speech Writing Structuring viewpoint writing

What can I do to support my learning?

Reinforce knowledge of terms.

A written summary which synthesises the information in two texts.

A written text for a speech to the class

Useful technical terms:

Imperative verbs – verbs at the start of a sentence that make it a command.

Positive/Negative noun phrases – modifying words before a noun.

Pronouns – you/we/us

Hyperbole – over-exaggeration

Tripling – three words in a row for emphasis Superlatives – extreme forms of a word.

Modelled answer when analysing two pieces of travel writing:

The writer in Source A seems to think the place is beautiful and impressive but undiscovered. He describes the “tremendous dark-green trees that were full of shadows”. This suggests that he is excited to think what might lie in store behind the tall trees and he seems quite excited that it might be “almost certainly teeming with rhinos and lions.” Whereas the writer of Source B seems disheartened by the “mile after mile of endless grey suburbs” that “look(ed) almost identical”. Unlike the writer of Source B he doesn’t seem excited by what lies ahead. He is simply uninspired by the sameness of the surroundings.

Even more technical terms:

Inference

Synthesis

Summary

Points of connection

Points of difference



Key Vocabulary:

journey, itinerary, travelogue, memoirs, navigate, staycation, commute, detour, voyage, extreme, adventure