

## Home-School Learning Collaboration – English

<b>Topics in this cycle:</b> KS3 English – Travel Writing	Taught: Autumn 2	Year Group:8	
Key knowledge/concepts to be learnt ('Tell me about')		Websites/blogs/YouTube links and further reading to deepen and consolidate learning	
About different writers' viewpoints and perspec	tives.		
• <b>Define</b> viewpoint.			
Define perspective.		BBC Bitesize: Writing formally	
• <b>Explain</b> how a writer feels about the topic they are writing about.		https://www.bbc.co.uk/bites	
The purpose, audience for and context of travel writing and speaking.		ize/courses/z686hcw	
Identify different purpose for writing (recount, argument, explanation, etc.)			
• <b>Explain</b> what 'context' means for a writer.			
• Describe how you might adapt your writing	ow you might adapt your writing for different audiences.		
How to identify differences and similarities between texts.		BBC Bitesize: Drafting your	
<ul> <li>Source different texts on a similar topic and identify what is similar and different in the information presented.</li> </ul>		https://www.bbc.co.uk/bites	
How to critically compare texts.		ize/courses/zxgbvwx	
• <b>Define</b> critically.			
• <b>Explain</b> possible reasons for similarities and a	differences in texts on the same topic.		
A range of literary devices used in non-fiction texts and how they can enhance impact of writing		National Geographic:	
List key devices you remember from lessons.		https://www.nationalgeogra	
• Define key devices you remember from less	sons.	phic.com/	
• <b>Explain</b> how different devices have an impo	act on the reader.		
The difference between spoken and written lan	ngnage		
Compare written and spoken language features.		BBC Travel:	
The key elements of forms such as a speech, formal letters and articles.		https://www.bbc.com/trave	
Describe the key elements of each text noted above.			
How to effectively structure and write an effecti	-		
• Explain the steps needed to write a success	sful speech, letter or article.		



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Key Vocabulary and Definitions To Be Learnt		What Will The Assessment Look Like?	
Audience	people who watch or listen to a particular programme, or who see or hear a particular artist's, writer's etc work	The assessment follows the standard KS3 format:	
Ethos	the set of ideas and moral attitudes that are typical of a particular group		
Explicit	expressed in a way that is very clear and direct	<ul> <li>Section A: 10 short response questions based on the key knowledge outlined on the first page.</li> <li>Section B: 12 mark extended response in the form of a writing task in which students write about a place they would like to visit.</li> <li>3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li> </ul>	
Implicit	suggested or understood without being stated directly		
Infer	to form an opinion that something is probably true because of information that you have		
Interpret	to explain the meaning of something		
Logos	Rational thought / reasoning in an argumentopi		
Opinion	our ideas or beliefs about a particular subject		
Pathos	the quality that a person, situation, film, or play has that makes you feel pity and sadness (emotion)	The entire assessment is work 25 marks and work is awarded in percentages.	
Perspective	a way of thinking about something, especially one which is influenced by the type of person you are or by your experiences	Family Learning Opportunities	
Purpose	a plan or aim		
Register	the words, style, and grammar used by speakers and writers in a particular situation or in a particular type of writing	What is destination you've always wanted to travel to? It could be as near as Solihull	
Rhetoric	language that is used to persuade or influence people	or as far as Tazmania!	
Summary	a short statement that gives the main information about something, without giving all the details	Research the destination and put together a presentation or brochure for you	
Tone	the way your voice sounds, which shows how you are feeling or what you mean	teacher.	