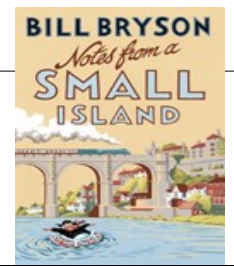
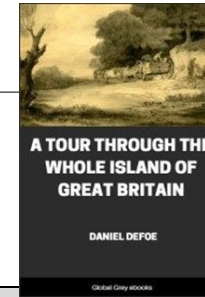


# STM Knowledge Organiser

Year: 9

Subject: English

Unit: Travel Writing



Core Knowledge (Approaching the Topic)	Core Knowledge (Travel Writing Conventions)	Key Vocabulary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The genre of travel literature encompasses outdoor literature, guide books, nature writing and travel memoirs.</li> <li>One of the earliest known records of travelling for the sake of travel and writing about it, is Petrarch's ascent of Mount Ventoux in 1336. He wrote about his climb, making allegorical comparisons between climbing the mountain and his own moral progress in life.</li> <li>Travel books come in styles ranging from the documentary, to the literary, as well as the journalistic, and from memoir to the humorous to the serious.</li> <li>Travel writing may be found on web sites, in periodicals, on blogs and in books. It has been produced by a variety of writers, including travellers, military officers, missionaries, explorers, scientists, pilgrims, social and physical scientists, educators, and migrants.</li> <li>Travel writing is personal and often honest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Covers out of the ordinary subject matter, not just what is in the holidays brochures</li> <li>Uses humour (often understated) to engage the reader</li> <li>Is personal, perhaps using first person narration</li> <li>Has a strong sense of the writer's personality</li> <li>Uses personal experiences and anecdotes (stories from experience)</li> <li>Can use bathos (over exaggeration for comic effect)</li> <li>Can use a noun phrase to describe (an adjective in front of a noun e.g. 'beautiful beach')</li> <li>Is vivid: creates clear pictures in the reader's mind</li> <li>Has a bright, lively and fun tone</li> <li>Can be colloquial (written in a chatty style, as if the writer is having a conversation with the reader. For example, 'tacky' or 'roaring trade'.)</li> <li>Can use metaphors, similes and personification to describe</li> <li>Uses facts about the place being described</li> <li>Lists adjectives in threes for added impact</li> <li>Uses sarcasm if the writer is describing a place they did not like</li> <li>Uses detail</li> <li>Appeals to the senses</li> <li>May contain dialogue to add a sense of realism</li> <li>Uses a variety of sentence structures and paragraph lengths</li> </ul>	Bathos	<i>Over exaggeration for comic effect</i>
		Colloquial	<i>Ordinary or everyday language</i>
		Noun phrase	<i>A word or group of words containing a noun and functioning as a sentence as subject, object, or prepositional object.</i>
		Travelogue	<i>A film, book or illustrated lecture about the places visited by or experiences of a travel writer.</i>
		Anecdote	<i>Story from experience</i>
		Sarcasm	<i>The use of irony to mock or convey contempt.</i>
		Realism	<i>To represent subject matter truthfully.</i>
		Temporal connective	<i>Words or phrases which are used to tell a reader when something is happening e.g. finally, meanwhile.</i>
		Compelling	<i>Evoking interest, attention, or admiration in a powerfully irresistible way.</i>
		Cultural context	<i>Looks at the society individuals are raised in and at how their culture affects behaviour. It incorporates learned values and shared attitudes among groups of people. It includes language, norms, customs, ideas, beliefs and meanings.</i>
		Envisage	<i>To see the possibility of a future event or occurrence.</i>
		Stylistic convention	<i>The methods and techniques used in creating a piece of writing, music, or art.</i>