



Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Year 12: Paris Anthology B





				The Sutt	on Academy
Lesson/Learning	Intended Knowledge:	Tiered Vocabulary	Prior Knowledge:	Written link the wider	Assessment
Sequence	Students will know that		In order to know	curriculum	
			this students,		
			need to already		
			know that		
Lesson 1	Students will know that mode refers to different ways that texts can be presented.	Endophoric	Students will need		
	Image, writing, layout, speech and moving images are all examples of different kinds of	narrative – a	to know that		
Stories are	modes.	narrative that	stative verbs are		
Waiting in Pairs		references	verbs that shows		
	Students will know that this text is multi-modal text meaning it requires the processing	something within	continued or		
	of more than one mode and the recognition of the interconnections between modes.	itself.	progressive action		
			on the part of the		
	Students will know that Eurostar is an international high-speed rail service connecting	Deixis – the use of	subject.		
	the United Kingdom with France, Belgium and the Netherlands.	general, non-			
		specific words and	Student will need		
	Students will know that the male narrator adds an element of authority to the	language used to	to know that		
	advertisement. Linguistic theories around gender suggest this to be the case.	refer to people,	dynamic verbs are		
		places or times.	verbs that shows		
		Heteronormativity	continued or		
		- the assumption	progressive action		
		of heterosexuality	on the part of the		
		and traditional	subject.		
		gender roles as			
		the norm within	Students will		
		society.	know that Paris is		
		Society.	often represented		
		The Male Gaze –	as a place of		
		the act of	romance and		
		depicting women	romantic		
		and the world	possibility.		
		from a masculine,			
		heterosexual	Students will be		
		perspective that	familiar with the		
		represents women	language		
		as sexual objects	frameworks		
		for the pleasure of	-		
		the heterosexual			
		male viewer.			
		male viewer.			
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Lesson 2 Mile by Mile	Students will know that graphology is a level of analysis along with phonology, vocabulary, grammar and semantics. It includes the study of layout, the use of logos and any other feature of graphical communication. Students will know that a premodifying adjective is an adjective that comes before the most important word (the head), and adds information about it. For example, in the noun group 'the best people', 'best' is the premodifying adjective. Students will be able to consider links with Stories are Waiting in terms of representation – the journey to Paris being part of the Parisian experience, especially when arriving by rail.	Cartographer – a person who draws or produces maps. Idiom - a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words (e.g. over the moon, see the light).	Students will already know that mode refers to different ways that texts can be presented. Image, writing, layout, speech and moving images are all examples of different kinds of modes.			
Lesson 3 Mile by Mile	Students will know that semantics refers to the branch of linguistics and logic concerned with meaning. The two main areas are logical semantics, concerned with matters such as sense and reference and presupposition and implication, and lexical semantics, concerned with the analysis of word meanings and relations between them. Students will be able to explore why the "Gar du Nord" is so grand in appearance — can make links to other ornate stations they may know of — think about what this suggests about Paris and the impression they Parisians of the past were hoping to #give to passengers upon their arrival in the city. Students will know that the use of lexis can often give us an idea of the ideal reader. The lexis in this text is fairly accessible with some low frequency lexis. This suggests that the ideal reader is someone with a reasonable level of education along with an interest in travel and/or train travel.	Façade – the principal front of a building, that faces on to a street or open space. Cataphora/ Cataphoric Reference - the use of a word or phrase that refers to or stands for a later word or phrase (e.g. the pronoun he in he may be approaching 37, but Jeff has no plans to retire	Student have previously studied "Stories are Waiting" and may be able to make connections between the texts. Students will have some knowledge of how Paris is typically represented. They will also know how a journey to Paris has been represented in other text and			



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Lesson 4 Paris City Guide	Students will know how a text can be constructed to presented an unbiased view. This will chiefly be achieved through lexical choices. It is important that students understand the purpose of a piece of a travel writing and how the "impersonal voice" and "" are conventional of the genre. Students will know that writers must avoid subjectivity in their work, for a piece of travel writing to be successful. This is in line with the theories of Karl Thompson. It would be useful for students to understand that travel writers often adopt the style of a "Cartesian Eye" surveying the surrounding scene. This can be demonstrated in this text. In this sense the writer (like Descartes who postulated on the division between mind and body) is something of a disembodied eye.	Cartesian — relating to Descartes and his ideas. Subjective - based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions.	Students will already know that semantics refers to the branch of linguistics and logic concerned with meaning. Students will already know the difference between a proper noun, a concrete noun and an abstract noun.			
Lesson 5 Conventions of forum posting	New lesson to be made by RMY					



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Lesson 6 What do you wish someone had told you?	Students will know that a key limitation to user generated content on pages live "Trip Advisor" is they lack any objectivity, as they are purely based on personal experience. In this way they subvert the purpose of travel writing in its traditional form. Students will know that the term "negation" refer to when we want to say that something is not true or is not the case, we can use negative words, phrases or clauses. Negation can happen in a number of ways, most commonly, when we use a negative word such as no, not, never, none, nobody, etc.	Objectivity – not influenced by personal feelings or opinions in considering and representing facts.	Students will need to know what an internet forum is and what the function of this written mode is. Students need to		
	Students will now that Synthetic personalisation is the process of addressing mass audiences as though they were individuals through inclusive language usage. The use of second person pronouns contributes significantly to the process of synthetic personalisation within the media. It is extremely common to encounter constructions such as "See you after the break" on television shows prior to breaks. This device has been used in this text perhaps to relate to the other users but also to convey their opinion in a strong manner.	denoting the grammatical structures, vocabulary, and idiom suitable to everyday language and conversation.	know what sort of people usually access forums and what the affordances and constraints of this mode are.		
		Acronym - an abbreviation formed from the initial letters of other words and pronounced as a word.			
Lesson 7 MCQ - Short Written Task	During this lesson the students will be assessed on their learning so far. This is a formative assessment to allow us to close any knowledge gaps for the coming half term. The students will complete a 30 question MCQ and a short written task at the end of each unit to assess their progress and identify any misconceptions.				