



The Sutton Academy

Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Paris Anthology Spring 1

Lesson/Learning Sequence	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Tiered Vocabulary	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this students, need to already know that...</i>	Written link the wider curriculum	Assessment
Lessons 1 and 2: Foreign Correspondent	Students will know that a memoir/autobiography is a historical account or biography written from personal knowledge. It is, in a similar way to a blog a form of storing and conveying memories. However, memoirs are more formal and permanent documents, sometimes of historic significance. Students will know that memory can have a varying level of reliability. The Paris Anthology is part of the "Remembered Places" section of the specification and we cannot ignore the importance of memory in every text we encounter. Students will know that a foreign correspondent is a person who is employed to send news or comment from a foreign country.	Preoccupation - a state of thinking about something continuously; something that you think about frequently or for a long time Contemporary - belonging to the same time Mechanical - relating to machines and engines Benediction - a Christian prayer of blessing Jaunty - showing that you are feeling confident and pleased with yourself Impressionable - easily influenced or affected by somebody/something Chronological - arranged in the order in which they happened Homodiegetic Narrator – when the narrator of a dramatic work who is also the protagonist or other character in the work. Colloquial Language - used in conversation but not in formal speech or writing Juxtaposition - the fact of putting people or things together, especially in order to show a contrast or a new relationship between them	Students need to already know that different written modes have varying levels of formality and why that is. Students need to already know how to analyse a text based on a range of key characteristics. These may include but are not limited to: genre, mode, ideal reader and stylistic choices made by the writer. Students need to understand the difference between a literary and non-literary text. This is important when examining a text of this nature which has elements of both.		Retrieval Practice at the beginning of the lesson.

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		Metaphor - a word or phrase used to describe somebody/something else, in a way that is different from its normal use, in order to show that the two things have the same qualities and to make the description more powerful			
Lesson 3: How are memories of Paris presented in 'Foreign Correspondent' and 'Neither Here Nor There'?	Students will be able to draw on their knowledge of both texts in order to consider how memories of Paris are being created and presented to the reader. Students will be able to focus their analysis on select extracts from the texts, forming comparisons between the representations. Students will be able to apply the assessment objectives to a model answer. Students will be able to apply their analysis and knowledge to writing an exam response to this question.		Students need to already understand the two texts, considering mode, purpose and audience. Students need to already know that they will be examined on AO1, AO3 and AO4.		Retrieval Practice at the beginning of the lesson. SSS Task.
Lesson 4: Fine French Food	Students will know that constraint in English refers to the limitations which are acting upon a given text or mode. In this case for example, access to the internet is a constraint acting upon this text. Students will know how to successfully analyse a text in this particular genre, they will know key features to comment on in a transcript and will carefully consider the purpose of the text when analysing persuasive techniques.	Cuisine - a style of cooking Sophistication - experience of the world and knowledge of fashion, culture and other things that people think are socially important Exploratory - done with the intention of examining something in order to find out more about it Mode – a means of communicating	Students need to already know that in English mode refers to a way or manner in which something occurs or is experienced, expressed, or done. How we receive the message being conveyed. Screen reader support enabled. Students need to already know how Paris is represented		Retrieval Practice at the beginning of the lesson.

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		Genre - Genre is a term used to classify types of spoken or written discourse. These are normally classified by content, language, purpose and form. Formality - Formal language is characterized by the use of standard English, more complex sentence structures, infrequent use of personal pronouns, and lack of colloquial or slang terms.	publicly and some key preconceptions which exist about the city in terms of culture, food and attitude.		
Lesson 5: Green Pen Feedback How are attitudes towards French food presented in 'Fine French Food' and 'Encore Une Fois'?	Students will be able to access feedback from their written response about memories and consider the impact of the feedback on their own writing. Students will be able to analyse select extracts from the texts and consider how attitudes towards food are presented. Students will be able to apply their own feedback to a new question and write part of a response.		Students need to already know how Paris is represented publicly and some key preconceptions which exist about the city in terms of culture, food and attitude. Students need to already understand both texts in order to plan and write an exam response. Students need to know that they are examined on AO1, AO3 and AO4.		Retrieval Practice at the beginning of the lesson.

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Lessons 7 and 8: Letters from France	Students will know that the text is made up of letter extracts written in the 18th century about the political landscape in France. Students will know that the political situation in 18th century France was violently turbulent due to a widening of the social and financial gulf between proletariat and aristocracy, leading to the forming of a National Assembly to address the inadequate representation of people in French government. Students will know that the letters are written by a first person homodiegetic narrator, following conventions of 18th century letter writing, such as complex sentences and exclamations. Students will know that the letters differ from the expected conventions by being written as a monologue in many places, giving it a quality of early reportage rather than personal correspondence. Students will know that the writer uses a variety of rhetorical techniques, such as questioning and exclamations to express their shock at the extraordinary events in Paris. Students will know that the writer uses repeated metaphors, active verbs and intensifiers to express her emotions at her experiences.	Homodiegetic Narrator – when the narrator of a dramatic work who is also the protagonist or other character in the work.	Students will need to already understand letter writing conventions.		Retrieval Practice at the beginning of the lesson.
Lesson 9: Seven Ages of Paris	Students will know that the text is a historical text designed to educate adults who are interested in the history of Paris. Students will know that the author presents themselves as an objective heterodiegetic narrator, exploring a variety of aspects of French history from architecture to poverty. Students will know that although the text is presented as non-fiction, the author employs a variety of literary techniques and references to fiction throughout. Students will know that the author employs a conversational tone.	Objective - something that you are trying to achieve Heterodiegetic – when the narrator of a dramatic work is not also the protagonist or a character in the work			Retrieval Practice at the beginning of the lesson.
Lesson 11 and 12: Paris Riots	Students will know that this is a spoken text and transcript created to inform a contemporary audience about the Paris riots in 1968. Students will know that this multimodal text would have been shown to the public in the cinema or at home via newsreels. Students will know that the text creates a sense of drama by switching between describing the protests and describing the actions of the French politicians.	Multimodal - characterized by several different modes of activity or occurrence. Elliptical utterances - An elliptical clause is a type of dependent, or subordinate, clause that is missing a word or words.	Students will need to understand the features of spoken language.		Retrieval Practice at the beginning of the lesson.

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	Students will know that although this is a news report, figurative language is used to foreground the events. Students will know that features of spoken language such as pauses, elliptical utterances and prosodic features appear throughout the text.	Prosodic features - a speech feature such as stress, tone, or word juncture that accompanies or is added over consonants and vowel			