

Sticky Knowledge New Terminology and Vocabulary	Sticky Knowledge	Reading Suggestions	KS2
<p><u>Abhorrent</u>- inspiring disgust and loathing</p> <p><u>Allure</u>- the quality of being powerfully and mysteriously attractive or fascinating</p> <p><u>Exquisite</u>- beautiful, excellent, finely detailed</p> <p><u>Excursion</u>- a short journey or trip, especially one taken as a leisure activity</p> <p><u>Fatigue</u>- cause (someone) to feel exhausted</p> <p><u>Undulating</u>- having a smoothly rising and falling form or outline</p> <p><u>Panoramic</u>- a wide sweeping view surrounding the observer</p> <p><u>Quaint</u>- attractively unusual or old-fashioned</p> <p><u>Recuperation</u>- the recovery or regaining of something</p> <p><u>Techniques to include in travel writing:</u></p> <p><u>Anaphora</u>- the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses</p> <p><u>Superlatives</u>- an exaggerated expression of praise e.g. mightiest</p> <p><u>Pathetic fallacy</u>- giving human feelings to something non-human, often the weather</p> <p><u>Anecdote</u>- a short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person</p> <p><u>Direct address</u>- the use of a term or name for the person spoken to, as in securing the attention of that person</p>	<p><u>Concepts</u></p> <p><u>Different structures for your paragraphs</u></p> <div data-bbox="831 288 1406 783"> </div> <p><u>Types of tone in travel writing:</u></p> <p><u>Nostalgia</u>- a wistful desire to return in thought or in fact to a former time in one's life, home or homeland, or family and friends</p> <p><u>Ambivalent</u>- having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone</p> <p><u>Mocking</u>- making fun of someone or something in a cruel way; derisive</p> <p><u>Personal</u>- a personal opinion, relating to one person rather than to other people</p> <p><u>Informative</u>- providing useful or interesting information/knowledge</p>	<p>An Unexpected Light: Travels in Afghanistan- Jason Elliot</p> <p>The Road to Oxiana- Robert Byron</p> <p>Wild by Cheryl Strayed</p> <p>Paul Theroux- The Great Railway Bazaar</p>	<p>Building on the knowledge and experience creative writing taught in KS2 and looking at how language is used to create meaning and manipulate the reader</p>
		<p><u>Local Context</u></p> <p>Daniel Defoe- A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain (visited Matlock Bath and Buxton)</p>	<p><u>Cultural Capital</u></p> <p>Bill Bryson</p> <p>R.L Stevenson</p> <p>Jack London</p> <p>George Orwell</p> <p>Rudyard Kipling</p>
<p>Nice to know ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel books come in styles ranging from the documentary, to the literary, as well as the journalistic, memoir, humorous and serious Travel literature became popular during the Song dynasty (960–1279) of medieval China. The genre was called 'travel record literature', and was often written in narrative, prose, essay and diary style 		<p><u>Links to other subjects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geography – volcanoes, landscapes, cultural contexts 	<p><u>Deeper Thinking</u></p> <p>Has travel writing changed over the years?</p>

