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| **Core Knowledge Map** |
| Subject: English  | Year: 8 | Term: 1.2 |
| What are we learning? |
| We are learning about how to create great persuasive pieces of rhetoric by reading important and effective examples and then by writing our own at the end of the scheme. |
| How will I be assessed? |
| You will have to plan and write an extended piece of rhetoric that includes an introduction, a strong argument and counterargument as well as a conclusion/solution. |
| Big questions: |
| What is ethos, logos and pathos?What are the key rhetorical devices? How do they relate to logos, ethos and pathos?What effect do different devices have? How are they successful?What is purpose, audience and form?  |
| How does this build on previous learning? | How will this link to my future learning? |
| We looked at rhetoric in *Animal Farm* and now we are applying that knowledge to a different context.We have looked at different forms of writing in primary school, like how to write newspaper articles. | We will use persuasive language to advertise our Utopias in our studies of *The Tempest:* we are applying these skills to a speech.In Year 10 we will prepare for English Language Paper 2 and analyse texts presenting perspectives and viewpoints. Also in Year 10, we will prepare and present a spoken word presentation on a topic of our choice. We will also answer questions in detail from an audience.Being able to recognise rhetorical devices and analyse their effect as well as use these ourselves in a piece of non-fiction writing is an important skill for English Language. |
| Core knowledge: | Key vocabulary: |
| Rhetoric originates from Aristotle (a Greek philosopher). It is the art of persuading people to have the same opinion as you.Rhetoric is made up of three main components: ethos, logos, pathosThe use of rhetoric throughout history is considerable. We will learn about lots of famous examples.Using rhetoric in our own writing to persuade people to share our opinions.To revise key writing skills of punctuation, syntax and vocabulary.  | **Rhetoric** - The art of persuasion**Ethos** - Establishing credibility as a speaker **Logos** - Using logic and a clear argument – often backed by facts and statistics**Pathos** - Creating an emotional response **Examples of Persuasive devices:** **anaphora** – a phrase repeated at the start of a clause **statistics** – information expressed in number**facts** – information that can be proven**opinion** – personal belief**rhetorical question** – a question that prompts thinking **hyperbole** – exaggeration**emotive language** – language designed to provoke emotion. |
| Need more help? |
| Watch an introduction to Ethos, Logos and Pathos here: [An Introduction to Ethos, Logos and Pathos - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9L_G82HH9Tg)Watch this video on how to write a great speech: [How to write a perfect speech | BBC Ideas - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oV1h7n0HcTE)Rhetorical devices: [Rhetorical devices - Using language effectively - AQA - GCSE English Language Revision - AQA - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zc7nycw/revision/2) |