

Y8 Survival- Non Fiction Reading - Knowledge Organiser

What is necessary for survival?

“It is not the strongest or the most intelligent who will survive but those who can best manage change.”

— **Leon C. Megginson**

Big Idea:

We often think of survival as living out in the wilderness, surviving the elements.

In this unit we are thinking about the different ways we survive and the necessary tools for survival; be they mental or physical.

This unit is all about thinking about the challenges that we are faced with and how we deal with them. You will explore a range of topics and viewpoints from a range of non-fiction texts.

Big Ideas

Survival



Mindfulness



Mental Health



Organ Donation



Veganism



Glossary of key persuasive techniques:

These are easy to remember if you use the acronym:
I AM A FORESTER

Word	Definition
I mperative Verbs	Give a command e.g. Stop running!
A ncedote	A short personal story that helps illustrate your point. TIP: Make these emotive for increased effect.
M odal Verbs	Show how likely something is to happen e.g. should, would, could, might, must. TIP: Choose these carefully as they alter the tone of your writing e.g. must is much more commanding than should.
A lliteration	The initial letter at the beginning of a word is repeated on two or more words.
F acts	Things that are known to be true. These make your arguments more persuasive as you are evidencing truth in them and it is hard to argue with the truth.
O pinions	What someone thinks. This can be you, someone that has experience of the topic you are writing about or an expert. If you are using expert opinion, and you should, you need to make them an expert in topic. E.g. Dr Goodley, a professor in _____ at Oxford University, argues that...
R hetorical Questions	A question you ask to make your reader think about something specific. Don't just add 'Is that what you want?' to the end of a paragraph, make them more nuanced than that.
E xaggeration	Making something sound bigger, better, brighter, stronger etc. than it actually is.
S tatistics	Presenting facts with numbers. Make them persuasive but believable and show where the statistics came from. E.g. statistics from the National Office for Statistics show that one third of all people...
T riple	Any kind of list of three. It could be a sentence that contains three parts - this is especially successful if they are the same structure. It could also be three adjectives to describe something.
E motive Language	Language used to make the reader feel a particular emotion.
R epetition	Saying something more than once. You might have an idea that is repeated throughout your writing or it might be a word/ phrase that you repeat.