



## **Spring 2 – Homework Booklet**

### **Year 9 – Rhetorical Communication**



Dear parents, carers and most importantly, students,















Evidence shows that the **impact** of homework, on average, is **five months' additional progress**. Evidence also suggests that homework that **relates to learning** during normal school time is **important**. Therefore this booklet is separated into different sections as each helps to **prepare** for content covered in lessons across the half term and also **reinforces** past learning; both help to move your child's **knowledge** into their more secure **longer term memory**. For more information please visit the Education Endowment Foundation webpage.

- ✓ Each half term a new **booklet** will be published on Teams for you to access.
- ✓ Every week, on a **Monday**, the homework is set and due by the **Sunday** of the same week.
- ✓ There is a set of **mastery** and **challenge** tasks which are **compulsory** (you have to do them).
- ✓ There is also an **extension** task which is **optional** (you can choose to do them).
- ✓ There is also a set of **revision tasks** on page 1 which should be done **from time to time** throughout the half term.
- ✓ If you get stuck, email your **teacher** or see them during the week at school for help.
- ✓ We also have a **homework club** where staff are able to help you each week.
- ✓ Please post your completed homework on **Teams** in your class group.
- ✓ Remember to revise the literacy **vocabulary lists** each week as well. Get a parent or carer to test you.
- ✓ Please dip into the recommended **reading list** for Ks3: challenge yourself to read a new author!

**Thank you for your support and effort!**

# Vocabulary List

Your vocabulary list for this unit is below. Make sure that you are revising these and using them in your work throughout.

Icon	Word	Definition/In a Sentence
	clarity	Clarity means the quality of being clear, coherent and easy to understand
	credible	Credible means being believable, convincing or reliable.
	epistolary	Epistolary means in the form of a letter.
	ethos	Ethos means 'character' or refers to someone's trustworthiness as a source, writer or speaker.
	integrity	Integrity means the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
	inveigle	Inveigle means to persuade (someone) to do something by means of deception or flattery.
	implore	Implore means to beg someone earnestly for something.
	maxim	A maxim is a short, catchy statement expressing a general truth.
	logos	Logos means using logic, facts or reason.
	paralinguistic	Paralinguistic means methods of communication used in addition to spoken words e.g. gestures.
	pathos	Pathos means appealing to emotion.
	rhetoric	Rhetoric means the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing.
	typify	Typify means to be characteristic or a representative example of something.
	volitional	Volitional means using free will.

## Week 1: Rhetoric and the Art of Great Speaking

### THE AGE OF RHETORIC

Rhetoric, the art of persuasive speaking or writing, is all around us. When you tweet, post an update on Facebook or broadcast a YouTube video, you have the potential to reach more people than most had access to in the past. Everything we communicate via the Internet is potentially part of a global conversation. It is said that due to this accessibility to information we are living in a post-truth age, an age where anything can be said and be deemed to be true. People have tried to explain events such as Donald Trump reaching great heights in the American presidential election and the British Brexit campaign as being examples where facts took second place to gut feelings; American comedian Stephen Colbert's concept of *truthiness*, the idea that something not true can feel as though it is, addresses this phenomenon. I could argue it was ever thus; in the 18th century the

#### Mastery:

##### TASK ONE

Read the paragraph entitled 'THE AGE OF RHETORIC'.

1. What is the simple definition of rhetoric?
2. What are modern mediums through which we share and consume rhetoric?
3. What does it mean to be living in a 'post-truth age'?
4. Which political events have been linked to powerful rhetoric?

##### TASK TWO

Watch the clip here called TED's Guide to Great Public Speaking by Chris Anderson <https://youtu.be/-FOCpMAww28> If this isn't possible, the transcript of the key moment is on the next page.

In your own words, summarise Anderson's 4 main tips for creating an engaging speech.



#### Extension:

In your opinion, what are the ingredients of a great speech? Considering both the content of the speech (what the person is talking about) and the delivery (how they are speaking it). Present your ideas as a mind-map, poster, or consider writing a speech about the topic!

## Week 1: Transcript of TED'S Guide to Great Public Speaking by Chris Anderson

That is why ideas really matter. If communicated properly, they're capable of changing, forever, how someone thinks about the world, and shaping their actions both now and well into the future. Ideas are the most powerful force shaping human culture. So if you accept that your number one task as a speaker is to build an idea inside the minds of your audience, here are four guidelines for how you should go about that task:

One, limit your talk to just one major idea.

Ideas are complex things; you need to slash back your content so that you can focus on the single idea you're most passionate about, and give yourself a chance to explain that one thing properly. You have to give context, share examples, make it vivid. So pick one idea, and make it the through-line running through your entire talk, so that everything you say links back to it in some way.

Two, give your listeners a reason to care.

Before you can start building things inside the minds of your audience, you have to get their permission to welcome you in. And the main tool to achieve that? Curiosity. Stir your audience's curiosity. Use intriguing, provocative questions to identify why something doesn't make sense and needs explaining. If you can reveal a disconnection in someone's worldview, they'll feel the need to bridge that knowledge gap. And once you've sparked that desire, it will be so much easier to start building your idea.

Three, build your idea, piece by piece, out of concepts that your audience already understands. You use the power of language to weave together concepts that already exist in your listeners' minds – but not your language, their language. You start where they are. The speakers often forget that many of the terms and concepts they live with are completely unfamiliar to their audiences.

Now, metaphors can play a crucial role in showing how the pieces fit together, because they reveal the desired shape of the pattern, based on an idea that the listener already understands. For example, when Jennifer Kahn wanted to explain the incredible new biotechnology called CRISPR, she said, "It's as if, for the first time, you had a word processor to edit DNA. CRISPR allows you to cut and paste genetic information really easily." Now, a vivid explanation like that delivers a satisfying aha moment as it snaps into place in our minds. It's important, therefore, to test your talk on trusted friends, and find out which parts they get confused by.

Four, here's the final tip:

Make your idea worth sharing.

By that I mean, ask yourself the question: "Who does this idea benefit?" And I need you to be honest with the answer. If the idea only serves you or your organization, then, I'm sorry to say, it's probably not worth sharing. The audience will see right through you. But if you believe that the idea has the potential to brighten up someone else's day or change someone else's perspective for the better or inspire someone to do something differently, then you have the core ingredient to a truly great talk, one that can be a gift to them and to all of us.

## Week 2: Speeches to Inspire

### I Have a Dream by Martin Luther King

#### Mastery

*This famous speech is from August 1963 at the peak of the Civil Rights movement in America. It is considered one of the most significant speeches of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, and its message is still extremely relevant. Speaking about the injustice of racism, Martin Luther King imagined a future in which black people had the same rights as white people.*

<https://youtu.be/vP4iY1TtS3s>



Read the excerpts from MLK's speech on the next page and answer these questions:

1. Re-write Extract 1 in simpler, more modern language.
2. What is the definition of the abstract noun 'dream'? Why do you think King Jr repeats it so many times?
3. In Extract 2, King Jr quotes the Declaration of Independence, the document created when America was founded and the founding fathers agreed the common values and rights for the people of the country. Why do you think King Jr quotes this at this point? What the meaning of the quotation?
4. In Extract 3, King lists lots of places across America. Why do you think he does this? What does it suggest about his message?
5. In Extracts 2 and 3, King uses anaphora (repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of clauses). What are the two phrases he repeats? What is the impact of this repetition?
6. King uses many metaphors linked to landscape ('valley of despair', 'oasis of freedom and injustice'). Is this effective? Why/why not?

#### Extension

Watch Martin Luther King performing his speech. What aspects of King's speech delivery are effective? Consider: *Fluency; pace of speech; tonal variation; pronunciation; volume; gesture; posture; facial expression; eye contact*

Write a short justification – a paragraph explaining why King's speech is seen as so inspirational?

Vocabulary Support – legacy, longevity, universal, relevant, timeless



## Week 2: 'I Have a Dream' by Martin Luther King

1

Let us not wallow in the valley of despair. I say to you today, my friends, that in spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

2

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal." I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at a table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a desert state, sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today.

3

So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado! Let freedom ring from the curvaceous peaks of California! But not only that; let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia! Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee! Let freedom ring from every hill and every molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

4

When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"



## Week 3: Speeches to Educate

### Pale Blue Dot

Carl Sagan's speech is based on a photograph taken by NASA from February 14<sup>th</sup> 1990 by the Voyager 1 Space Probe at a distance of 3.7 billion miles from the SUN. In the photo, a tiny speck in a ray of light is revealed that is our Earth. Sagan considers how tiny our world is in the vastness of the universe, and contemplates our existence and how we can make life easier for one another.

<https://youtu.be/wupToqz1e2g>



#### Mastery

Read Carl Sagan's speech, use the glossary provided for the vocabulary, and answer the questions below.



1. What rhetorical technique is used **here**? What is its effect?
2. List the things and people that Sagan says live on the 'dot'.
3. **What negative events does Sagan refer to here that have happened on the earth?**
4. What does Sagan mean by this line: **"Our planet is a lonely speck in the great enveloping cosmic dark"**.
5. Why do you think that Sagan suggests that astronomy (learning of the planets, stars, and universe around us), is 'humbling' or 'character building'?
6. What is Sagan's advice in the **final line**?
7. What is the main message of Sagan's speech? Summarise this in 1-3 sentences.

#### Extension

Draft and write a speech about something that makes you feel wonder or amazement. It might be something vast, like the ocean, or something tiny, like the inner lives of insects!



## Week 3: Pale Blue Dot by Carl Sagan, 1994

Look again at that dot. That's here. That's home. That's us. **On it everyone you love, everyone you know, everyone you ever heard of, every human being who ever was, lived out their lives.** The **aggregate** of our joy and suffering, thousands of confident religions, **ideologies**, and economic **doctrines**, every hunter and forager, every hero and coward, every creator and destroyer of civilisation, every king and peasant, every young couple in love, every mother and father, hopeful child, inventor and explorer, every teacher of morals, every corrupt politician, every "superstar," every "supreme leader," every saint and sinner in the history of our species lived there--on a **mote** of dust suspended in a sunbeam.

The Earth is a very small stage in a vast cosmic arena. **Think of the rivers of blood spilled by all those generals and emperors so that, in glory and triumph, they could become the momentary masters of a fraction of a dot. Think of the endless cruelties visited by the inhabitants of one corner of this pixel on the scarcely distinguishable inhabitants of some other corner, how frequent their misunderstandings, how eager they are to kill one another, how fervent their hatreds.**

**Our posturings, our imagined self-importance, the delusion that we have some privileged position in the Universe,** are challenged by this point of pale light. **Our planet is a lonely speck in the great enveloping cosmic dark.** In our obscurity, in all this vastness, there is no hint that help will come from elsewhere to save us from ourselves.

The Earth is the only world known so far to harbour life. There is nowhere else, at least in the near future, to which our species could migrate. Visit, yes. Settle, not yet. Like it or not, for the moment the Earth is where we make our stand.

It has been said that astronomy is a humbling and character-building experience. There is perhaps no better demonstration of the folly of human conceits than this distant image of our tiny world. **To me, it underscores our responsibility to deal more kindly with one another, and to preserve and cherish the pale blue dot, the only home we've ever known.**

**Aggregate** – the sum of, the group of

**Ideologies** – beliefs and ideas about how things should be

**Mote** – a tiny piece or speck

**Fervent** – strong, passionate

**Obscurity** – being hidden or insignificant

## Week 4: Speeches to Assert Power

### Queen Elizabeth I to the Troops at Tillbury, 1599

As a Tudor Queen, Elizabeth I studied Rhetorical Communication herself as a child and teenager. She uses many rhetorical devices in her famous speech at Tillbury, in which she was encouraging her soldiers to defend England from the invasion of the Spanish Armada. This speech is particularly inspirational in persuading the troops to persevere and to keep fighting.

#### Mastery

Read the speech on the next page and complete the questions below.

1. Underline any words you do not recognise or understand in this context. Write a short glossary using your iPad or a dictionary.
2. Why do you think Elizabeth addresses the armies as 'my loving people'?
3. Find and copy two quotations that suggest that Elizabeth is trying to appear humble and trustworthy.
4. What language technique is present in the line "chiefest strength and safeguard"?
5. What is the effect of the list in the line: "to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and my people, my honour, and my blood, even in the dust"?
6. This line (underlined) is the most famous in the speech: "I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a King, and of a King of England too". In your own words, rewrite this sentence.
7. Why do you think Elizabeth I was referring to her own body when talking about the war?
8. What rhetorical device is present in this line: "I myself will take up arms, I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of everyone one of your virtues in the field"?
9. What rhetorical device is present in this line: "we shall shortly have a famous victory over those enemies of my God, of my kingdom, and of my people"?
10. Find and copy one example of emotive language.

#### Extension

Using your iPad, record yourself a few times reading out Elizabeth I's speech. What emotions will you try to convey?

Consider – *emphasis, intonation, pitch, speed, gestures, body language, pauses.*

## Week 4: Queen Elizabeth I to the Troops at Tillbury, 1599

### My loving people,

We have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety, to take heed how we commit ourselves to amend multitudes, for fear of treachery; but I assure you I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear. I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed by **chiefest strength and safeguard** in the loyal hearts and good-will of my subjects; and therefore I am come amongst you, as you see, at this time, not for my recreation and disport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live and die amongst you all; **to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust.**

I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too, and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm: to which rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, **I myself will take up arms, I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of everyone one of your virtues in the field.**

I know already, for your forwardness you have deserved rewards and crowns; and We do assure you in the word of a prince, they shall be duly paid you. In the meantime, my lieutenant general shall be in my stead, than whom never prince commanded a more noble or worthy subject; not doubting but by your obedience to my general, by your concord in the camp, and your valour in the field, **we shall shortly have a famous victory over those enemies of my God, of my kingdom, and of my people.**

## Week 5: Speeches to Innovate and Raise Awareness

### 'How Dare You' by Greta Thunberg

*Greta Thunberg is a Swedish environmental activist who earned the world's attention when she led a school strike for Climate change when she was just 15 years old. In 2019, she gave this speech addressing world leaders the United Nations Climate Action Summit.*

<https://youtu.be/xVlRompc1yE>



### Mastery

Answer the following questions:

1. In this speech, Thunberg uses simple and accessible language. Why do you think she does this?
2. Find three examples of emotive language (language chosen to prompt an emotional reaction).
3. What is the effect of the rhetorical question: "How dare you...?"
4. Can you find an example of ethos (the appeal to credibility/character), *logos* (the appeal to logic) and pathos (the appeal to emotions) in this speech? For each one, example in your own words why they are effective.
5. Find and copy one statistic that she uses. Why is it necessary to have statistics and evidence in this speech especially?
6. Find and copy one example of Direct Address.
7. What tone and emotions are present in this speech? How is this achieved?
8. "The eyes of all future generations are upon you." Why is it effective that Thunberg includes future children in this discussion?

### Extension

Draft and write a speech directed at world leaders about an issue you consider to be urgent. This may concern poverty, gun violence, the environment, public health, famine, mental health, or another issue of your choice.

Using Greta's model, consider the use of: *direct address, statistics, emotive language, ethos, logos, pathos, simple and accessible language*

## Week 5: 'How Dare You!' by Greta Thunberg to the United Nations

My message is that we'll be watching you.

This is all wrong. I shouldn't be up here. I should be back in school on the other side of the ocean. Yet you all come to us young people for hope. How dare you!

You have stolen my dreams and my childhood with your empty words. And yet I'm one of the lucky ones. People are suffering. People are dying. Entire ecosystems are collapsing. We are in the beginning of a mass extinction, and all you can talk about is money and fairy tales of eternal economic growth. How dare you!

For more than 30 years, the science has been crystal clear. How dare you continue to look away and come here saying that you're doing enough, when the politics and solutions needed are still nowhere in sight.

You say you hear us and that you understand the urgency. But no matter how sad and angry I am, I do not want to believe that. Because if you really understood the situation and still kept on failing to act, then you would be evil. And that I refuse to believe.

The popular idea of cutting our emissions in half in 10 years only gives us a 50% chance of staying below 1.5 degrees [Celsius], and the risk of setting off irreversible chain reactions beyond human control.

Fifty percent may be acceptable to you. But those numbers do not include tipping points, most feedback loops, additional warming hidden by toxic air pollution or the aspects of equity and climate justice. They also rely on my generation sucking hundreds of billions of tons of your CO<sub>2</sub> out of the air with technologies that barely exist.

So a 50% risk is simply not acceptable to us — we who have to live with the consequences.

To have a 67% chance of staying below a 1.5 degrees global temperature rise – the best odds given by the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change] – the world had 420 gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub> left to emit back on Jan. 1st, 2018. Today that figure is already down to less than 350 gigatons.

How dare you pretend that this can be solved with just 'business as usual' and some technical solutions? With today's emissions levels, that remaining CO<sub>2</sub> budget will be entirely gone within less than 8 1/2 years.

There will not be any solutions or plans presented in line with these figures here today, because these numbers are too uncomfortable. And you are still not mature enough to tell it like it is.

You are failing us. But the young people are starting to understand your betrayal. The eyes of all future generations are upon you. And if you choose to fail us, I say: We will never forgive you.

We will not let you get away with this. Right here, right now is where we draw the line. The world is waking up. And change is coming, whether you like it or not.

Thank you.

## Week 6: Speeches to Advise

### Everybody's Free: Wear Sunscreen!



This speech features in Baz Luhrmann's *Romeo + Juliet*, a film you may watch later this year ahead of our Shakespeare unit! It is a fictional graduation day speech to the 'Class of 1999', offering life advice and wisdom for the future.

<https://youtu.be/sTJ7AzBIJoI>

#### Mastery

Read and listen to the speech and answer the questions below:

1. What type of sentence is used throughout this speech? (Clue: commands) What is the effect of these?
2. Can you find an example of *ethos* or *logos* in the first paragraph?
3. What is the register of this speech? (Informal/Formal, Familiar/Distant, Specific/General)
4. Find and copy one example of direct address.
5. Choose your favourite three pieces of advice. What stands out to you about these lines?
6. What is the effect of the one-word sentences? ("Floss", "Stretch", "Travel")
7. Find and copy one example of a parallel structure.
8. Find and copy one example of bathos/humour.
9. How would you describe the tone and atmosphere of this speech?
10. "Advice is a form of nostalgia, dispensing it is a way of fishing the past from the disposal (rubbish), wiping it off, painting over the ugly parts and recycling it for more than it's worth." Why is this line ironic?



#### Extension:

Write your own Graduation speech for The Class of 2025 (You!). You may wish to use Luhrmann's sentence structures, using direct address and commands. What advice would you give yourself and your peers?



## Week 6: Everybody's Free: Wear Sunscreen!

Ladies and gentlemen of the class of '99: wear sunscreen.

If I could offer you only one tip for the future, sunscreen would be it. Long-term benefits of sunscreen have been proved by scientists, whereas the rest of my advice has no basis more reliable than my own meandering experience, I will dispense this advice now.

Enjoy the power and beauty of your youth, oh, never mind. You will not understand the power and beauty of your youth until they've faded, but trust me, in 20 years, you'll look back at photos of yourself and recall in a way you can't grasp now how much possibility lay before you and how fabulous you really looked. You are not as fat as you imagine.

Don't worry about the future, or worry, but know that worrying is as effective as trying to solve an algebra equation by chewing bubble gum. The real troubles in your life are apt to be things that never crossed your worried mind, the kind that blindsides you at 4 p.m. on some idle Tuesday.

Do one thing every day that scares you. Saying that, don't be reckless with other people's hearts. Don't put up with people who are reckless with yours.

Floss.

Don't waste your time on jealousy. Sometimes you're ahead, sometimes you're behind. The race is long and in the end, it's only with yourself. Remember compliments you receive, forget the insults. If you succeed in doing this, tell me how!

Keep your old love letters, throw away your old bank statements.

Stretch.

Don't feel guilty if you don't know what you want to do with your life. The most interesting people I know didn't know at 22 what they wanted to do with their lives. Some of the most interesting 40-year-olds I know still don't. Get plenty of calcium. Be kind to your knees. You'll miss them when they're gone

Maybe you'll marry, maybe you won't. Maybe you'll have children, maybe you won't. Maybe you'll divorce at 40, maybe you'll dance the 'Funky Chicken' on your 75th wedding anniversary.

Whatever you do, don't congratulate yourself too much or berate yourself either. Your choices are half chance, so are everybody else's.

Enjoy your body, use it every way you can. Don't be afraid of it or what other people think of it. It's the greatest instrument you'll ever own. Dance, even if you have nowhere to do it but your own living room.

Read the directions even if you don't follow them. Do not read beauty magazines, they will only make you feel ugly.

Get to know your parents, you never know when they'll be gone for good. Be nice to your siblings, they're your best link to your past. And the people most likely to stick with you in the future.

Understand that friends come and go, but a precious few, who should hold on.

Work hard to bridge the gaps in geography and lifestyle, for as the older you get, the more you need the people you knew when you were young.

Live in New York City once but leave before it makes you hard. Live in northern California once but leave before it makes you soft.

Travel.

Accept certain inalienable truths: prices will rise, politicians will philander, you too, will get old. And when you do, you'll fantasize that when you were young, prices were reasonable, politicians were noble and children respected their elders.

Respect your elders.

Don't expect anyone else to support you. Maybe you have a trust fund, maybe you'll have a wealthy spouse, but you never know when either one might run out.

Don't mess too much with your hair, or by the time you're 40 it will look 85.

Be careful whose advice you buy but be patient with those who supply it. Advice is a form of nostalgia, dispensing it is a way of fishing the past from the disposal, wiping it off, painting over the ugly parts and recycling it for more than it's worth.

But trust me on the sunscreen.