





Steps to Success

Lockdown	
Date	<u>Monday 8th February</u>
Subject/s	<u>English</u>
Learning Objective 	To analyse the layout of the text

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Success Criteria 	I know the layout of the text can tell you what type of text it is		
	I can discuss how the layout supports the reader		
	I can identify how "Shackleton's Journey" appeals to the reader using the layout		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	Group Work

Look back at the text of Shackleton's Journey. What type of text do you think it is and how do you know?

Shackleton's Journey is in fact non-fiction text but comes across like a story as it has pictures to support the reader.

Look at some of the pages taken from the book below. Think about the layout features of the text.

For example: pictures of the crew are included so there isn't just a list of names; the layout of the text when talking about parts of the ship; chapters/headings and text in different places not always top left etc.

How do these layout features support the reader to understand the text? Annotate the features of the text on the example pages below.



ENDURANCE



Originally intended for tourist cruises and polar hunting, the *Endurance* (or *Polaris* as she was initially named) was perhaps the strongest wooden vessel in the world with the exception of the *Fram*. She was named *Endurance* after Shackleton's family motto. By *Endurance* His Company.



Endurance was designed by Ole Aundrad Larsen, and constructed under the watch of master shipbuilder Christian Jacobsen in Finnesnes shipyard in Sandefjord, Norway.

Jacobsen, being a meticulous craftsman, made sure that all the men who worked on the ship's construction were experienced seafarers as well as skilled shipwrights.



One of the main differences between the *Endurance* and the *Fram* was that the *Fram* was bow-bottomed, allowing her to rise out of the ice if she became stuck.



Luckily for Shackleton, the original owners Adrien de Gerlache and Lars Christensen were in financial straits and desperate to sell the ship. Being supportive of Shackleton's intentions, they were happy to sell the ship for £11,000 (approx £45,000 in today's currency), a fraction of the original cost.



Being such a unique ship, *Endurance* had to be worked on in whole lots of conventional and unconventional carpentry to

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES



As well as supporting a crew of 28 men and 60 dogs, *Endurance* carried a large amount of cargo. Journeying into the heart of Antarctica meant that Shackleton would need to carry a whole array of exploration equipment and supplies to keep him and his crew alive in hostile conditions, from sledges and skis to blankets and mitts.

Just before departure, Shackleton was presented with the Union flag by King George V, who encouraged him to bring it back safely.



FROM ENGLAND TO SOUTH GEORGIA



The journey from Plymouth to Buenos Aires was fairly uneventful. However, a few crew members were dropped due to drunkenness and insubordination. Luckily, the experienced Canadian seaman William Bakewell joined the crew, as did a plucky 19-year-old stowaway, Percy Blackbourn.



The crew then spends a month making final preparations at Grytøken whaling station, the southernmost outpost of the British Empire.



INTO THE WEDDELL SEA



Soon after entering the Weddell Sea, Endurance began to encounter pack ice, which resembled something close to a giant jigsaw puzzle of ice stretching for over 700 miles ahead of the ship.



Occasionally the foxtail was needed so that dangerous growlers might be spotted and avoided. Shackleton was fond of coming and working from the crew's nest, as he could see for miles. Animal life was abundant here, and included crab-eater seals, humpback whales, ringed penguins and many other seabirds.

ISOLATION



Endurance was now 500 miles from the nearest civilization...