

# Y5/6 Persuasive

## Purpose

To make a case for a particular point of view  
To motivate, move or convince someone towards a certain opinion

## Prior Knowledge

Introductory paragraph – point + elaboration – conclusion  
Language features – rhetorical question, emotive language, use hypothesis, exaggeration, repetition, turning opinion into facts  
Present perfect tense  
Causal conjunctions

## Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

1. Work with a partner.
2. Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

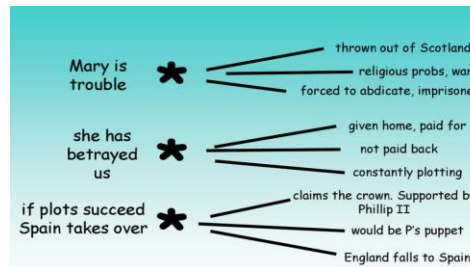
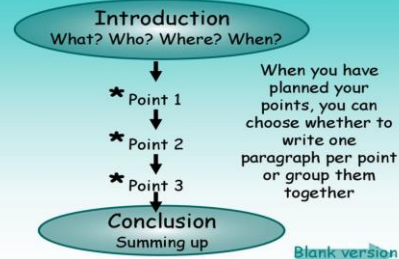
## Types of Persuasive Text

Advertisements – Travel Brochure – Political Pamphlet – Complaint Letter – Magazine Article

## Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Your introduction and conclusion provide detail and cohesion.	
You have detailed paragraphs, and these are ordered in priority order.	
Your arguments are well constructed.	
You have used formal language throughout the writing.	
Your viewpoint is clear throughout the piece.	

### Persuasion organisation 2



## Language Features

<b>Coordinating Conjunctions</b>	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
<b>Subordinating Conjunctions</b>	although, because, now that, until, while, despite the fact, even though, nevertheless
<b>Correlative Conjunctions</b>	both... and, not only... but also, either... or
<b>Causal Conjunctions</b>	therefore, consequently, as a result, since
<b>Reported Speech</b>	It was said that the owner had said come on Fido!
<b>Modal Verbs</b>	can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, may, will, would
<b>Expanded Noun Phrases</b>	...around the corner, the long-bearded old man...
<b>Prepositional Phrases</b>	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
<b>Relative Clause</b>	The boy, <b>who was in the team</b> , missed training.
<b>Concession</b>	Dad I know it is late, but I will be with all of my friends.
<b>Condescension</b>	Everybody knows that it is safe.

## Punctuation

<b>Y5 and Y6 Parenthesis</b>	Ben, the oldest child in the family, was caught fighting with his brother – James and Paul – in the garden (behind the shed). The boys (James and Paul) went to the park.
<b>Inverted Commas</b>	“Come on Fido!” his owner called. She was quoted in the newspaper: “I can’t believe they would do this!”
<b>Y6 Semi-colon</b>	Sam is happy; she was ecstatic. It was freezing; he was grateful for a coat.