

# Bishop Ullathorne Catholic School. Year 9- Shades of Humanity and Non-Fiction writing.



## 1 Knowing your audience and purpose:

When writing non-fiction texts it is essential that you take a moment to establish who you are writing for and why. Once you have a good awareness of your audience and purpose you should plan your writing carefully to ensure it is perfectly suited.

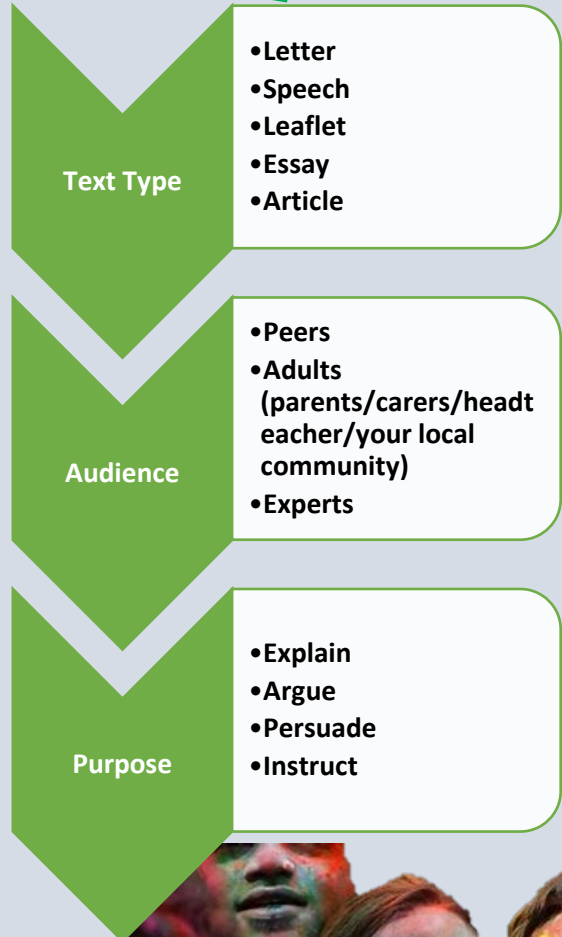
## 2 Persuasive devices and Language Features:

- R** • Rhetorical Question
- E** • Emotive Language
- A** • Anecdote
- D** • Dialogue (Direct/Reported Speech)
- M** • Metaphor, Simile
- Y** • 'You'- Second Person Pronoun
- R** • Repetition
- U** • 'Us'- Collective Pronouns
- L** • List of 3
- E** • Exaggeration/Hyperbole
- S** • Statistics and Facts
- N** • Noun Phrases/Sentence Structures
- O** • Onomatopoeia
- W** • Words/ Adventurous vocabulary

## 3 Use Connectives:

Use a range of connective to signpost where you are going next:

- However
- On the other hand
- Furthermore
- Finally
- Consequently
- Moreover
- Nevertheless
- In addition
- As a result
- On the contrary
- By contrast
- Likewise
- Most importantly



**FORMAL LETTER**

- The use of addresses
- A date
- A formal mode of address e.g. Dear Sir/Madam or a named recipient
- An appropriate mode of signing off

**NEWSPAPER ARTICLE**

- A clear, apt and original title
- A Strapline
- Subheading
- An introductory (overview) paragraph
- Effectively sequenced paragraphs, using connectives

**LEAFLET**

- A clear, apt and original title
- Organisational devices. For example, inventive sub headings or text boxes
- Bullet points
- A range of sections covering different ideas
- Effectively and fluently sequenced paragraphs

**SPEECH**

- A clear address to the audience
- Effectively and fluently links sections to indicate sequence
- Rhetorical indicators to address your audience throughout your speech.
- A clear sign that your speech is complete, e.g. Thank you for listening.

**AN ESSAY**

- A clear introduction to signposts the direction your essay will take by outlining your thesis.
- A range of fluent and coherent ideas (use a range of connectives.)
- A conclusion which supports your argument in a convincing way.



By thinking carefully about how you phrase your ideas, you can ensure that your writing remains varied and interesting.

