

Talking History – Persuasive Writing

ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY/WORD BANK

Language choices when writing to persuade

Alliteration	used to emphasis an idea and make it memorable.
Fact	This is used to add plausibility and validates the argument
Opinion	add a personal tone and makes it relatable
Repetition	adds emphasis, clarity and is used to convince the audience
Rhetorical question	provokes the audience to think
Exaggeration /hyperbole	used for dramatic effect, creates vivid images and heightens emotions
Emotive language	evokes an emotional reaction.
Statistic	provides evidence and adds plausibility
Threes (rule of three)	adds emphasis and makes something memorable

Final Outcome

Write a persuasive speech

Cohesive devices

Addition	also, furthermore, moreover, as a matter of fact, but also, not to mention, finally...
Opposition	however, nevertheless, alternatively, whereas, in contrast, on the other hand, conversely...
Summarising	in summary, in conclusion, finally, therefore, generally speaking, on the whole, altogether...
Giving an example	for example, to demonstrate this, for instance, to illustrate, namely, as revealed by...
Time	firstly, secondly, presently, then, after, subsequently before, eventually, after a while...

Rhetorical Questions

- Can you imagine...?
- Is it right that...?
- Have you ever considered...?
- Did you know...?
- Would you like to...?
- Why should...?

Persuasive Devices

- modal verbs
- facts and statistics
- rhetorical questions
- emotive language
- powerful exclamations
 - repetition
 - exaggeration
 - alliteration

Structural/ specific choices within genre (speeches):

An **opening statement** that summarises the viewpoint being presented.

The main body detailing the arguments which are strategically organised and elaborates on the desired viewpoint.

A **closing statement** which repeats and reinforces the overall point.

