



Unit Summary	Key Terminology	Conventions	
<p>A non-fiction text deals with real-life events and issues and often contains facts and information.</p> <p>Non-fiction writers make language choices to present their viewpoint, influence the reader and create a particular effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A writer may be using persuasive language to convince the reader to agree with their viewpoint in a magazine article or to encourage them to buy something in an advertisement. A writer might use language to amuse or entertain the reader and present a topic in a light-hearted way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form – the type or genre of text Language – the words used to create effective stories, characters and themes Audience – who you are writing for Purpose – why you are writing Tabloid – image-led, popular newspapers which cover a lot of celebrity stories Broadsheet – news, analysis and opinion often covering more serious, political news Demographic – a population or target audience. 	<p>Diary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dates as subheadings First person – <i>I, e, my ...</i> Past tense Chronological order Informal language Includes thoughts and feelings 	<p>Speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal pronouns - <i>I, me, we, us</i> Speaks directly to the audience – <i>you, your</i> Personal information Rhetorical questions – often to start Repetition of key words and phrases Emotive vocabulary e.g. <i>modal verbs (must)</i> List of three – especially at end Facts and figures Mixture of short and long sentences Clear conclusion restating purpose or intent
<p>Text forms</p>	<p>Which SBB English skills will I need to develop?</p>	<p>Formal Letter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own address followed by date in top right hand corner Name, title and address of person writing to on the left side below own address Dear... First person, I Direct address- you Ends with <i>Yours faithfully</i> (if you don't know the name) and <i>Yours sincerely</i> if you do 	<p>Newspaper/Magazine Article</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Headline – pun, catchy Subheadings Pull quotes Facts and figures Picture with caption Text broken up with key words/phrases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper Articles Diary Travel Writing Informal Letters Speeches Reviews Formal Letters Writing a Guide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding key ideas, plot points, themes and characters. Developing understanding of how language and structure is used Students read a range of texts, both fiction and non-fiction, at school and at home. Students develop a broader vocabulary, showing a willingness to embrace new words as well as consolidating awareness of relevant KS2 terminology. To understand how historical, social and literary genre affects the content and composition of a text. To carefully select rhetorical or descriptive devices to cater for a specific purpose or audience. Students begin to learn the value of editing and proof-reading. 	<p>Informal Letter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own address only End with Best wishes or Love from Relaxed vocabulary, abbreviations 	<p>Travel Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written in first person – I Descriptive writing Uses AFOREST Gives clear opinion Informs and entertains