



<p>Nonfiction is a broad genre of writing that encompasses all books that aren't rooted in a fictional narrative. Transactional writing is non-fiction writing that intends to communicate information between individuals or groups. Examples include: emails, letters, articles and essays. Opinion writing: a formal piece of writing that requires your opinion (arguing a point of view).</p>		<p>Text Type (T) Text features help the reader make sense of what they are reading. Examples include: speeches, articles, essays, letters.</p>	<p>Audience (A) Who you are writing for: an educated examiner!</p>	<p>Purpose (P) Why you are writing... There could be more than one reason you are writing. Arguing your point of view will require some persuasion, or information and explanation.</p>		
<p>The rhetorical triangle is a grouping of three ways in which you can appeal to someone in an effort to influence them.</p>	<p>Ethos- Credibility/Trust Your writing must present you as an expert on the topic with similar beliefs to your audience.</p>	<p>Logos- Apply logic and reasoning in your writing . This means using a logical structure with factual information as proof.</p>	<p>Pathos- Emotions/Values Your writing must contain moving language, stories to the audience.</p>			
<p align="center">Punctuation</p> <p>Exclamation Mark ! Used at the end of an exclamatory sentence to show strong emotion. Question Mark ? Used to indicate an interrogative sentence or rhetorical question. Semi-Colon ; Used to join two related independent clauses Colon : Used to precede lists, expansions or explanations Dash - Used to separate information from an independent clause or parenthetically (added as extra information or as an afterthought). Comma , Used to separate items/adjectives in a list. Also used for separating dependent and independent clauses Brackets () Add additional information that isn't essential to the main sentence Possessive Apostrophe ': Used to indicate ownership. Omission Apostrophe ': Used to indicate a missing letter. Ellipsis ... Used to indicate a sudden change in topic, omitted words or a long pause.</p>		<p>Expert opinion: an opinion from a knowledgeable person about the topic.</p>	<p>Rhetorical question: a question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.</p>	<p>Emotive language: Crafting of language in order to evoke an emotional reaction.</p>		
		<p>Simile: A comparison using the words 'as' or 'like' to create vivid images in the reader's mind.</p>	<p>Statistics: numbers, dates and percentages to inspire trust in the reader.</p>	<p>Adjectives: words used to describe nouns (e.g. people, places, animals, objects, colours, shapes and sizes).</p>		
		<p>Metaphor: A direct comparison to create vivid images in the reader's mind.</p>	<p>Factual language: use of language which is fact based or written in such a way to make the writing sound credible.</p>	<p>Hyperbole: exaggeration or being over the top.</p>		
		<p>Repetition: repeating words or phrases to emphasise a point and make it memorable.</p>	<p>Scientific language: Words which are subject specific and/or only understood by an individual/ group of people from a specific field.</p>	<p>List of three (triplets): three nouns or adjectives to describe one topic which allows the audience/ reader to process information through pattern recognition.</p>		
		<p>Imperative / Commands: to give orders and instructions. Sit down/ Pass the salt.</p>	<p>Direct Address & Pronouns: referring directly to the reader/ audience by name, title or using pronouns like 'you' and 'we'.</p>	<p>Anecdote: Use of an everyday example or personal account/story to illustrate how it impacts upon people.</p>		
		<p>Sentence Upgrades: Nonfiction writing <i>Holidays are too infrequent.</i></p>	<p>Double adjective start: <u>Infrequent and expensive</u>, school holidays need to change.</p>	<p>Triple noun colon <u>Students, teachers, parents:</u> everyone would prefer more frequent holidays.</p>	<p>Adverb beginning: <u>Typically</u>, no-one consults children on how they feel about holiday dates.</p>	<p>Starting with an imperative: Imagine... Think... Consider...</p>

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Opinion writing: a formal piece of writing that requires your opinion (arguing a point of view).

_____ (T)
 Text features help the reader make sense of what they are reading.
 Examples include: speeches, articles, essays, letters.

Audience (A)
 Who you are writing for: an _____!

_____ (P)
 _____ you are writing...
 There could be more than one reason you are writing. Arguing your point of view will require some persuasion, or information and explanation.

The rhetorical triangle is a grouping of three ways in which you can appeal to someone in an effort to influence them.

Ethos- _____/_____
 Your writing must present you as an expert on the topic with similar beliefs to your audience.

_____ - Apply logic and reasoning in your writing. This means using a logical structure with factual information as proof.

_____ -
 _____/_____
 Your writing must contain moving language, stories to the audience.

Punctuation- Write an example sentence or fill in the word gap

Exclamation Mark ! _____

_____: an opinion from a knowledgeable person about the topic.

_____: a question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.

_____ language: Crafting of language in order to evoke an emotional reaction.

Question Mark ? Used to indicate an i _____ sentence or rhetorical question.

_____: A comparison using the words 'as' or 'like' to create vivid images in the reader's mind.

_____: numbers, dates and percentages to inspire trust in the reader.

_____: words used to describe nouns (e.g. people, places, animals, objects, colours, shapes and sizes).

Comma _____

_____: A direct comparison to create vivid images in the reader's mind.

_____ language: use of language which is fact based or written in such a way to make the writing sound credible.

Hyperbole: _____ or being over the top.

Semi-Colon : _____

_____: _____ words or phrases to emphasise a point and make it _____.

_____ language: Words which are subject specific and/or only understood by an individual/ group of people from a specific field.

_____ of _____ (_____): three nouns or adjectives to describe one topic which allows the audience/ reader to process information through pattern recognition.

Colon : Used to _____ lists, _____ or _____

Possessive Apostrophe ' Omission Apostrophe ' _____

_____ () Add additional information that isn't essential to the main sentence

_____ / Command: to give orders and instructions. Sit down/ Pass the salt.

_____ & _____: referring directly to the reader/ audience by name, title or using pronouns like 'you' and 'we'.

_____: Use of an everyday example or personal account/story to illustrate how it impacts upon people.

Sentence Upgrades: Nonfiction writing
Holidays are too infrequent.

_____:
Infrequent and expensive, school holidays need to change.

_____:
Students, teachers, parents: everyone would prefer more frequent holidays.

_____ beginning: Typically, no-one consults children on how they feel about holiday dates.

Starting with an _____:
 Imagine... Think... Consider...