



Year 7 – Monsters:

Intention: This unit of work is important because it will help students develop the key skills needed to use language and structure to engage the reader. This then leads to students being able to communicate clearly within their writing and create transactional pieces of work.		Key stories:	
Key Terminology:		Persuasive writing:	
Historical	An adjective that describes something or someone related to history or having the character of history.	P	**P**ersonal - keep your writing friendly.
Tension	A feeling of nervousness, fear or anger before an important or difficult event, or between two groups of people who do not trust each other.	E	**E**motive - use words that make your reader have strong feelings.
Suspense	The feeling of excitement or nervousness that you have when you are waiting for something to happen and are uncertain about what it is going to be.	R	**R**hetorical questions - to make your reader stop and think.
Encounter	Unexpectedly be faced with or experience (something hostile or difficult).	S	**S**ay it again - repeat your message!
Decipher	To discover the meaning of something written badly or in a difficult or hidden way.	U	**U**ndermine - mention different opinions to yours and say why they are wrong.
Opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.	A	**A**necdote - a short, funny real-life story to make your reader feel they know you.
		D	**D**irect - use the words you and your to make your reader feel special.
		E	**E**xaggeration – make a big deal of what you say!
Writing a speech:		Writing a speech:	
		The opening	Start with an opening that hooks your audience before making the overall topic of your speech clear. Get their attention and prepare them to focus on the words that will follow. For example, you could use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A powerful image: 'Imagine a huge clock - the slow, steady tick filling this room. Counting away the seconds and minutes we have left to act.' A shocking or surprising fact: 'Recently, I found out that up to one million species of plants and animals are threatened with extinction at this very moment.' A rhetorical question: 'Who wouldn't want to be a millionaire?'
		The main body of your speech	Having a simple structure to the main part of your speech is important to help the audience follow your points and ideas. Think about which points are more important and focus on reinforcing them. It is a good idea to put the most important points near the beginning of the speech, making sure they are in a logical order. Include the most important supporting examples and facts, but don't overload the speech with too much detail.
		A powerful conclusion	It can be useful to include phrases directed at the audience that highlight you're ending the speech: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'I hope these ideas I've shared today will fill your thoughts on the way home. It is important that we...' 'My final message to you is...' 'In conclusion, it is clear that...' Or you may want to finish your speech with a powerful image, question or memorable idea!



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