

A slice of life

Slice of Life means we are only writing about a little bit of someone's life.

1. Describe a **place** (one or two paragraphs)
2. Introduce **two characters** (one or two paragraphs)
3. Show some kind of disagreement or **conflict between the two characters** (three or four paragraphs).
4. Show the **state of the conflict when the characters leave the setting** – it may or may not be resolved one or two paragraphs.
5. **Describe the place again** (one or two paragraphs)

Resolution Phrase Bank

Almost as soon as it started, it was over..

He limped off, beaten.

There was no going back.

Silence

The sound of sirens arrived as blue lights flashed in the corner of their eyes.

Characters

1. Appearance
2. Occupation
3. Personality
4. Thoughts on setting
5. Relationship to other character
6. Challenge – background

Setting

Clever use of detail

Personification

Use more than one sense – sight, sound, touch, smell, taste

Effective imagery – similes and metaphors

Repetition of key words

Conflict

1. References to movement
2. References to time
3. Vocabulary which connotes tension.
4. Focus on immediate actions
5. Triple sentence structure
6. Reference to the weather or the environment.
7. Short, simple sentences
8. Long, complex sentences to add detail.

Non-Fiction Year 8

Writing to Advise

Modal verbs (*Should, could, would, will, must, won't, etc* – they modify or alter the meanings of verbs).

Pronouns (*You, he, she, they, I, etc* – they replace names).

An **empathetic** and **understanding** tone.

Imperative sentences (A sentence where you command someone to do something.)

We can use the acronym **Top Tips** to help us remember where to put new paragraphs:

- 1) **New Topic**: Whenever you start a new topic, add in a new paragraph.
- 2) **New Person**: Whenever you talk about a new person or have a new person talking, add in a new paragraph.
- 3) **New Time**: Whenever you change the time in your writing (so back to the past or move forwards to the future), you put a new paragraph in.
- 4) **New Place**: Whenever you switch places in a piece of writing, you add in a new paragraph.



Purposes

Writing to argue

Writing to persuade

Writing to advise

Writing to inform/explain

Writing to review

Direct address ("you")
Alliteration / Adjectives
Facts
Opinions
Rhetorical questions
Repetition
Exaggeration / Emotive language
Statistics
Tone / Triplets

Writing to Argue

Counter Argument

Emotive Language

Statistics

Examples

Rhetorical questions

Short sentences

Repetition

Article Planning Sheet

<p>Paragraph 1:</p> <p>First sentence:</p> <p>Last sentence:</p>	<p>Paragraph 4:</p> <p>Link to Paragraph 3:</p> <p>Last sentence:</p>	<p>Connectives to link ideas:</p> <p>Sequencing ideas: first, initially, to begin with, first of all, next Last of all, lastly, finally, in the end</p> <p>Adding ideas: Furthermore, moreover, in addition, of equal importance is, equally important, another</p> <p>Contrasting ideas: In contrast, conversely, however, still, nevertheless, nonetheless, yet, on the other hand, on the contrary, in spite of this, actually, in fact</p> <p>Concluding ideas: In conclusion, Overall, To conclude, To sum up</p> <p>Negative adjectives: disgusting, sickening, repulsive, abominable, awful, distasteful, gruesome, hateful, horrific, loathsome, nasty, objectionable, obnoxious, odious, outrageous, repugnant, scandalous, shocking, vile, vulgar, foul, gross, nauseating, revolting, stinking, detestable, frightful, ghastly, hideous, horrid, lousy, monstrous, offensive, repellent, rotten</p> <p>Positive adjectives: amazing, awesome, incredible, marvellous, stunning, surprising, unbelievable, wonderful, delightful, fantastic, peaceful, pleasant, thrilling, joyful, alluring, appealing, charming, dazzling, elegant, exquisite, gorgeous, graceful, grand, handsome, magnificent, pleasing, splendid, superb, breath-taking, outstanding, sublime, admirable, exceptional</p>
<p>Paragraph 2:</p> <p>Link to Paragraph 1:</p> <p>Last sentence:</p>	<p>How will you begin your conclusion? It needs to sum up the whole article:</p> <p>Final sentence of the article:</p>	
<p>Paragraph 3:</p> <p>Link to Paragraph 2:</p> <p>Last sentence:</p>	<p>"Homelessness is everyone's problem and not something that can be ignored."</p>	

Linking Paragraphs:

- Ask a question and then provide an answer.
- Provide a detailed argument and then dismiss it with a short sentence.
- Provide a statement and then ask a question about it.
- End a paragraph with a powerful word and then in the next one explain why you wrote it.
- Try repeating the same sentence structures again and again.