

# Non-Fiction Voices Year 8

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

- Writing to Persuade:**
- Introduction and viewpoint.
  - Opposing and qualifying ideas.
  - Strong evidence in support of claim.
  - Style and tone of language.
  - A compelling conclusion.

**Repetition – to emphasise key words and ideas**  
(clue: look in section 3)

**Pronouns – to develop a close relationship between the speaker and the audience**  
(e.g. you, I, we)

**Pattern of 3 – to build up an argument; the most important point is often the third in the list**  
(clue: look in section 4)

**Metaphors – a comparison that creates a powerful image**  
(clue: look in section 1 or 2)

**Lists – to give more detail and provide examples**

**Short, attention-grabbing sentences.**

**Varying Sentence Openers:**  
There are many ways of opening sentences besides just repeating ‘I’ or ‘The’. The acronym ‘iSpaced’ will get all of these sentence openers into your head:  
**-ing sentence openers**  
Considering his future, he went to the Careers Advisor  
During the evening, it snowed heavily.  
Shouting, she ran away from the ghost.  
**Simile sentence openers**  
As fast as a cheetah, he made his escape.

Like a fish in the sea, she swam across the water.  
**Preposition sentence openers**  
At the end of the evening, they returned home.  
Through the streets of Birmingham, there are thousands of shops.  
Inside the cupboard, it was dark and scary.  
**Adverbial sentence openers**  
Quickly, he packed his bag for school.  
Silently, she read the book in the Library.  
Surprisingly, no one was in the

classroom.  
**Connective sentence openers**  
Although you worked hard today, it wasn’t quite enough for a merit.  
However, I will say well done for your effort.  
Despite his disappointment, the student kept smiling.  
**-ed sentence openers**  
Disguised in her costume, she was a hit at Halloween  
Shocked by the score, the football team gave up.  
Challenged to a staring contest, the student reluctantly agreed.

**Essential Techniques**

**Experts:** Statements from people who work in the field giving their view on the topic.

**Anecdotes:** Personal stories from people who have first hand experience.

**Statistics:** Numbers such as percentages or fractions, or dates used to give more weight to the argument/advice.

- Counter Argument
- Emotive Language
- Statistics
- Examples
- Rhetorical questions
- Short sentences
- Repetition

**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.

We can use the acronym **ToTIPS** 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.