Discussion- Year 6

Purpose: Writing that presents both sides of an argument or issue.

Examples: debate, balanced argument

Prior Knowledge:
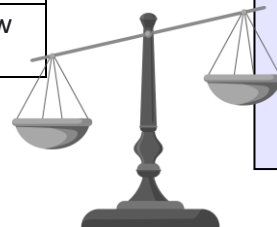
Ideas arranged in paragraphs

Text contains an introduction, points for and against, and conclusion.

Conjunctions used to connect ideas.

Formal language

Key features

Causal conjunctions	connecting words that explain the outcome of an action or an event, adding more detail to a sentence e.g. because, hence, consequently, as a result
Conclusion	a final paragraph, considering all the points and giving an opinion.
Conjunctions	connecting words to join sentences
Introduction	the first paragraph, giving brief information about the content.
Paragraphs	information organised into separate and clear sections
Present perfect verbs	talking about experiences from the past, a change or a situation that has happened in the past but is still continuing today. e.g. some people have argued
Present tense	actions which are currently happening.
Third person	writing from another person's point of view or as an outsider looking in

Organisation, structure and effect

- Rhetorical questions are used to gain the reader's engagement.
- Evidence given to support each point.
- Create cohesion across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices – e.g. adverbials, conjunctions
- Make formal and informal vocabulary choices to adapt writing to the form of discussion e.g. by making generic statements followed by specific examples e.g. Most teachers agree. Miss Honey, who has been a teacher for 20 years, commented…
- Use the passive voice to present points of view e.g. it could be claimed that…. It is possible that…some could claim that….
- Adapt degrees of formality and informality to suit the form of the discussion.
- Use conditional forms such as the subjunctive form to hypothesise e.g. If people were to stop hunting deforestation…
- Parenthesis can be useful for developing ideas further.