



Discussion - Year 4

Prior Knowledge:

- Sentences demarcated correctly
- Conjunctions used to connect ideas
- Ideas arranged into paragraphs
- Fronted adverbials

Key features

Alliteration	When the sound or letter at the beginning of each or most of the words in a phrase are the same.
Conclusion	States the opinion after considering all the points.
First person	Writing events from his or her own point of view using the first person pronouns such as "I", "us", "our" and "ourselves".
Formal vocabulary	Used to depersonalise a text when the reader is someone we do not know.
Fronted adverbials	A word (or a phrase for adverbial phrases) that is used for the same reason as adverbs, to modify a specific verb or clause.
Introduction	The first paragraph, giving brief information about the content.
Modal verbs	Verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation.
Present tense	Actions which are currently happening
Rhetorical questions	A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.
Subordinating conjunctions	A conjunction that introduces a subordinating clause, e.g. although, because.
Third person	Writing from another person's point of view or as an outsider looking in.

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

Examples: debate, balanced argument, writing to persuade, speeches

Organisation, structure and effect

- Use an introductory paragraph to introduce the topic
- Reasons for and against the argument in separate paragraphs
- Present facts and evidence given to support each point.
- Rhetorical questions are used to gain the reader's engagement.
- 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.
- Sentence starters to engage the reader
- Write in the present tense
- Using exaggerated language for effect
- Using emotive language for effect
- Use alliterative phrases for emphasis
- Short exclamations with impact