

Week 1 - Persuasive Vocabulary: Positive

1. **Accurate** - correct in all details.
2. **Certain** - something that can be relied on.
3. **Convenient** - fits in well with a person's needs.
4. **Effective** - successful in producing desired result.
5. **Emphasise** - gives importance or value to something.
6. **Profitable** - something that is beneficial.
7. **Superior** - of high standard or quality.
8. **Trustworthy** -able to be relied on.
9. **Workable** - capable of producing desired effect.
10. **Worthwhile** - worth time, money or effort spent.

Week 2 - Persuasive Vocabulary: Negative

1. **Aggravate** - make something worse.
2. **Atrocious** - of a very poor quality.
3. **Damaging** - causing damage/issues to something.
4. **Displeasing** - causing annoyance or dissatisfaction.
5. **Inconsiderate** - thoughtlessly causing hurt or inconvenience to others.
6. **Inferior** - lower standard/quality.
7. **Outrageous** - shockingly bad or excessive.
8. **Provoke** - get a strong or unwelcome reaction.
9. **Unreliable** - something that can't be fully trusted.
10. **Unstable** - likely to change or give way.

Week 3 - Persuasive techniques - DAFOREST

Whilst writing persuasively, a range of language techniques can be used to develop your arguments - DAFOREST is an acronym relating to persuasive techniques you could use

- D - Direct address** - Directly speak to the audience/reader using words such as 'you' or 'us' to connect on a personal level.
- A - Alliteration** - Repetition of the same letter/sound at the start of multiple words.
- F - Fact** - something that can be proven to be true.
- O - Opinion (expert)** - Use the opinion of a professional to sway the reader/audience.
- R - Rhetorical question** - A question that does not require an answer.
- E - Emotive language** - words which create a powerful emotional response.
- S - Statistics** - numerical facts and data.
- T - Triple** - list of three things which are closely connected - these could be three adjectives or three related ideas.

Week 4 - Sentence structures

Sentences can be structured in different ways. The three main sentence structures are simple, compound and complex.

Simple sentences

This is a main clause – or an independent clause. It makes sense by itself! A simple sentence has a subject and only one verb:

The girl sprinted after the tiger.
The cat purred.

Compound sentences

A compound sentence is formed when you join two main clauses with a conjunction. *And, but, so* and *or* are the conjunctions most frequently used.

I like bananas and I like grapes.
Zoe can be rude at times but she is a nice girl.

Complex sentences

A complex sentence is formed when you join a main clause and a subordinate clause with a conjunction. A subordinate clause is one that relies on a main clause to make sense. Conjunctions used in complex sentences include *after, although, as, because, if, since, unless, when*.

The big dog barked whenever I knocked on the door.
I love roast potatoes, although my mum prefers mash.



Trinity TV

For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:

Trinity TV > Year 8 > English > KO > Term 6

Remember: All previous weeks need to keep being revised and looked over weekly.
You have a big test at the end of the half term!