

Section 1



Sentence types

Sentences can be structured in different ways.

Simple sentences

Subject + one verb

Compound sentence

main clause + coordinating conjunction + main clause

Complex sentence

main clause + subordinate conjunction + subordinate clause

Subordinate Clauses

A subordinate clause adds extra information to a sentence. It does not make sense by itself. It can be used at different points in a sentence to have different effects.

1. **Beginning of a sentence: a fronted adverbial can be a type of subordinate clause**

Like a bullet speeding through the air, he ran through the door.

2. **End of a sentence: This will follow a main clause**

She went straight home after school *because she needed an early tea.*

3. **Middle of a sentence: a relative clause can be a type of subordinate clause**

My brother Richard, *who lives in Australia,* is coming home for Christmas.

Section 2 – Writer’s tone

This week you will be writing a persuasive advertisement. Writer’s need to create the **correct tone for their audience and purpose**. Tone can convey emotions and is influenced by the purpose. Your advertisement will need to be formal and persuasive.

Formal tone: uses standard English (no slang), written in full sentences, no abbreviations or contractions, technical and specialist vocabulary, respectful, can use subjunctive tense

Informal Tone: can use more conversational language (including abbreviations and slang), shorter sentences or phrases, less serious situations, uses contractions

Persuasive: the purpose is to convince someone to agree with you. We can use persuasive devices to help (**A**lliteration, **F**acts, **O**pinions, **R**hetorical questions, **R**epetition, **E**motive



Section 3

Subject, verb, object (recap)



Nouns have two roles in a sentence. They can be the **subject** or the **object**.

The monkey paints posters.

Subject: **who** performs the action?

Verb: the **action** or what they are **doing**

Object: **whoever/ whatever** is receiving the action?

Active and Passive Voice

<p>Active voice</p> <p>My dad baked cookies</p> <p>S V O</p>	<p>A sentence is written in active voice when the subject of the sentence is performing the action to the object.</p>
<p>Passive voice</p> <p>The cookies were baked</p> <p>S V O</p> <p>by my dad.</p>	<p>A sentence is written in passive voice when the subject of the sentence is having something done to it by the object.</p>



Section 4 – Register (and subjunctive form)

Register is how we use **language differently in different situations**. You need to think carefully about the words you choose, your tone and even your body language. Your register is influenced by: occasion, topic, purpose and your audience. (Recap formal and informal tones)

Subjunctive form of verbs

The subjunctive is a verb used to express what could or should happen. It is used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions and is used in formal situations.

If I were you I'd accept.
I suggested that he face up to the bully.
It is vital that she attend the meeting.
I wish I were able to fly.
I suggest you take a rain coat with you.
I demand that they be counted again!

Section 5 – Characterisation

Characterisation is a device when a writer uses detail to teach about a character throughout a story. The author creates this character using language.

Character can be shown through the things characters **do**, what they **say**, what they **look** like, and what they **own**.



Authors can give details about character **directly** or **indirectly**.

Direct Characterisation

The author may choose to **tell you** directly about the character and their personality.

This is useful when you **first meet** the character.

Example: He was tall and often made jokes about his height.

Indirect Characterisation



The author will share a character’s **thoughts, feelings** and **actions** to help build their personality. This reader has to infer more about what the character is like.

This is useful to **develop** a character through a narrative

Example: He bumped his head on the doorway and laughed, “Wow, they lower that everyday!”



Character development

Characters usually change throughout a narrative. Good authors will continue to add details about a character as the narrative progresses.

Section 6 – Ellipsis (...)

Ellipsis is the name of the punctuation ...

It is used to show where words have been missed. This is often when you are quoting something.

Example: ‘Today, after months of planning, we are proud to announce our new product’ can be changed to ‘Today... we are proud to announce our new product.’

It can be used to show a pause. When this is used at the end of a sentence, it can add suspense. *Example: I don't think... I can... do this.*

