

Year 7: Voices Non-Fiction Unit

FAP	Form/audience/purpose	Speech	A text written to be spoken to an audience (group of people).
Chronological	Writing in time order.	Tabloid	A newspaper with a compact page size smaller than broadsheet. There is an emphasis on such topics as sensational crime stories, astrology, celebrity gossip etc.
Non-chronological	Not writing in time order.	Broadsheet	A newspaper with a large format, regarded as more serious and less sensationalist than tabloids
Sequencing	How informed is structured in a text.	Persuade	induce (someone) to do something through reasoning or argument.
Summarising	Drawing out the key ideas from a text or texts	Argue	give reasons or cite evidence in support of an idea, action, or theory, typically with the aim of persuading others to share one's view.
Viewpoint	The writer's point of view.	Lexis	Language
Register	Whether the text is formal or informal.	Imperatives	A command.
Formal	Sophisticated and distant style of writing.	Alliteration	When more than one words in a sentence starts with the same letter.
Informal	Less sophisticated and a more personal style of writing.	Pronouns	Words which replace nouns: he, she, they, you etc.
Puns	A play on words.	Emotive Language	Words to make the reader feel something.
Headline	A heading at the top of an article.	Rhetorical Questions	A question which doesn't need an answer.
5 Ws	Who? What? When? Where? Why?	Statistics/facts	Numbers/information which cannot be challenged.
Opinion	A personal view.	Use of authority	An expert who is quoted.
Counter-argue	Giving the other side of the argument (which you then challenge).	Anecdotes	A short personal account.
Triples	A pattern of three in a text.	Direct address	Addressing the reader directly.
Article	A text written for a magazine or newspaper.	Exaggeration/hyperbole	Writing something which is more extreme.
Letter	A text written and then sent to somebody else.	Repetition	Writing something more than once.

