

Non-Fiction – Core Knowledge



1. Non-Fiction Forms

- Articles
- Newspaper articles
- Speeches
- Leaflets
- Autobiographies
- Letters
- Diaries
- Reviews
- Advertisements



2. Key Terms



<u>Key Terms</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Fiction	Writing about imaginary people, places, and events.
Non-Fiction	Writing about real people, places, and events.
Purpose	The writer's intention or why a text has been written.
Audience	The person or group of people that a text is written for.
Perspective	A person's attitude or viewpoint of something.
Fact	Information that is proven to be true.
Opinion	A judgement or view on something.
Rhetoric	Persuasive language.

3. Key Words to Describe a Writer's Perspective

<u>Positive Perspective</u>	<u>Neutral Perspective</u>	<u>Negative Perspective</u>
Amused	Persuasive	Aggressive
Humorous	Ironic	Anger
Empowered	Formal	Fear
Motivated	Informal	Critical
Proud	Detached	Sarcastic
Enthusiastic	Reflective	Concern

Sympathetic	Questioning	Serious
Inspired	Indifferent	Mournful
Compassionate	Opinionated	Ashamed
Supportive	Ambivalent	Regret

4. Key Persuasive Writing Techniques (APERSUADER)



	<u>Technique</u>	<u>Example</u>
A	Alliteration	These petulant promises to prevent...
P	Pronouns	Justifiably, we might argue that...
E	Exaggeration	A smouldering mountain of nonsense...
R	Repetition	Never have I ever, never do I want to...
S	Statistics	Surprisingly, 100% of Year 9 completed their homework...
U	Unique Viewpoint and Ideas	It may surprise you to know that I myself...
A	Anecdote	Yesterday, I met a family who...
D	Direct Address	Have you ever felt like...?
E	Emotive Language	Thousands of abused and starving animals...
R	Rhetorical Question	Do we really think it is likely that...?

5. Structuring Persuasive Non-Fiction:

When we write non-fiction, we use the following steps to structure our work.

Ethos	Using language to build trust with the audience.
Logos	Using facts and statistics to persuade the audience.
Pathos	Using powerful language to make the audience feel certain emotions.

6. Words to Describe Writer's Purpose:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Entertain	To amuse the reader
Persuade	To influence and persuade the reader to adopt a certain opinion
Advise	To help readers decide what to do
Analyse	To break a topic or idea down to understand it better
Argue	To make the case for something
Describe	To give precise details about people, places, events etc
Explain	To make clear how and why something has happened
Inform	To tell the reader about something they don't know
Instruct	To tell a reader how to do something

7. Persuasive Writing Vocabulary

Positive Words	Negative Words
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marvellous• Appealing• Sublime• Exceptional• Breath-taking• Exquisite• Charming• Delightful	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abominable• Sickening• Objectionable• Ghastly• Outrageous• Monstrous• Obnoxious• Scandalous
Tip: Learn three examples from each column and plan to include them in your writing!	

8. Writing Non-Fiction



Opening paragraph: make this punchy, passionate and opinionated (one sentence and containing a rule of three plus a colon), and :

Second paragraph: an anecdote (a story about a situation which demonstrates your point of view – can be entirely fictional, but make it believable and realistic).
E.g. Last week when I

Third paragraph: facts and statements to support your view – get in as many punchy, factual statements as you can here – make your argument sound fool proof.

Fourth paragraph: appeal to the reader by including them. Use rhetorical questions and personal pronouns (“you”, “we”).

Fifth paragraph: make an emotional appeal to your readership. Make them feel something – guilty, happy about joining your cause, etc.

Final paragraph: make this a final, one-sentence paragraph with a great technique.

Punctuation:

; : ! ? – ()

Sentence structures:

- **Begin with a verb ending with -ing.**
Gasping for breath, David ran to catch the bus.
- **Begin with a verb ending with -ed.**
Frightened he would be late for school, David ran to catch the bus.
- **Begin with a prepositional phrase.**
With his backpack flopping on his back, David ran to catch the bus.
- **Begin with an adverb.**
Hurriedly David ran to catch the bus.
- **Begin with an adjective.**
Anxious about being late for school, David ran to catch the bus.
- **Begin with a phrase that tells when.**
At 7:00 AM, David ran to catch the bus.
- **Begin with a phrase that tells where.**
Down Main Street, David ran to catch the bus.