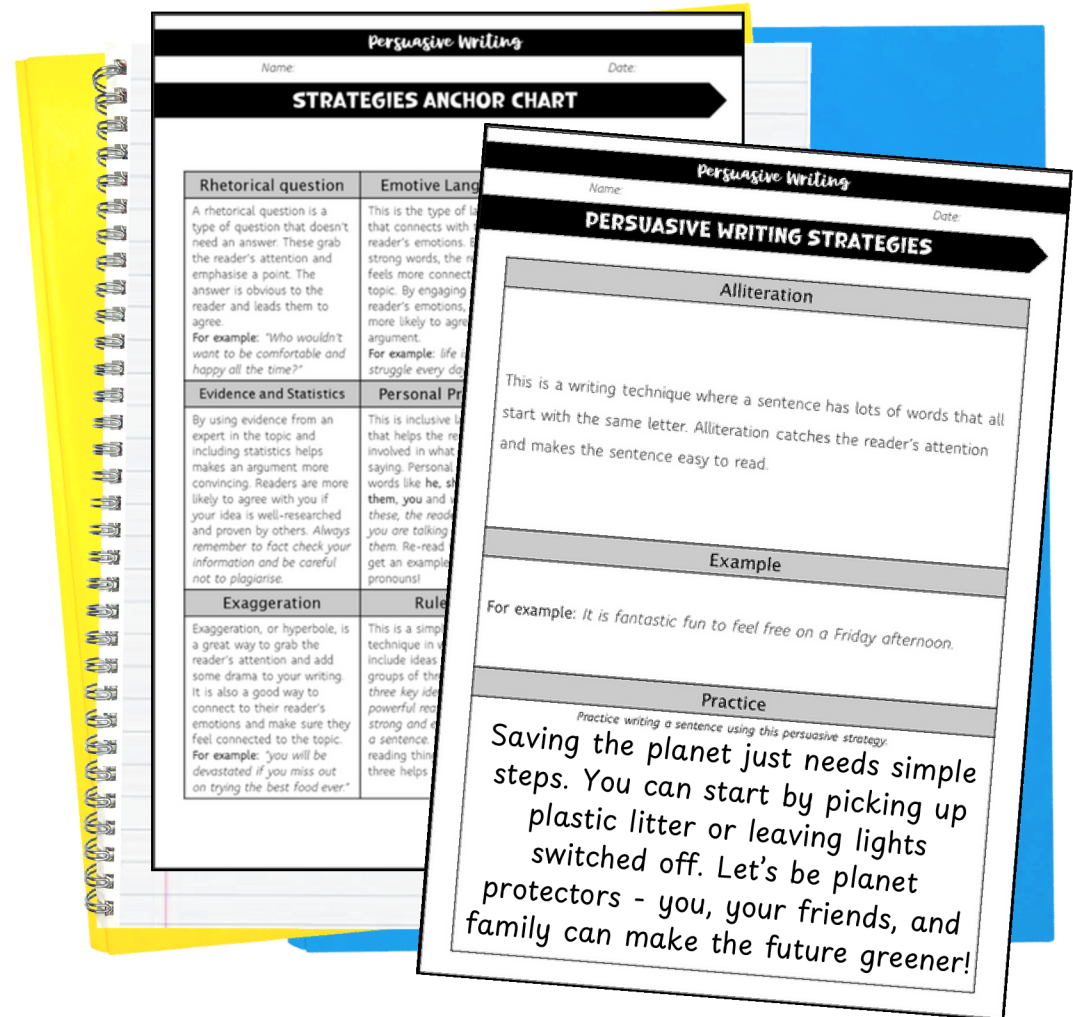


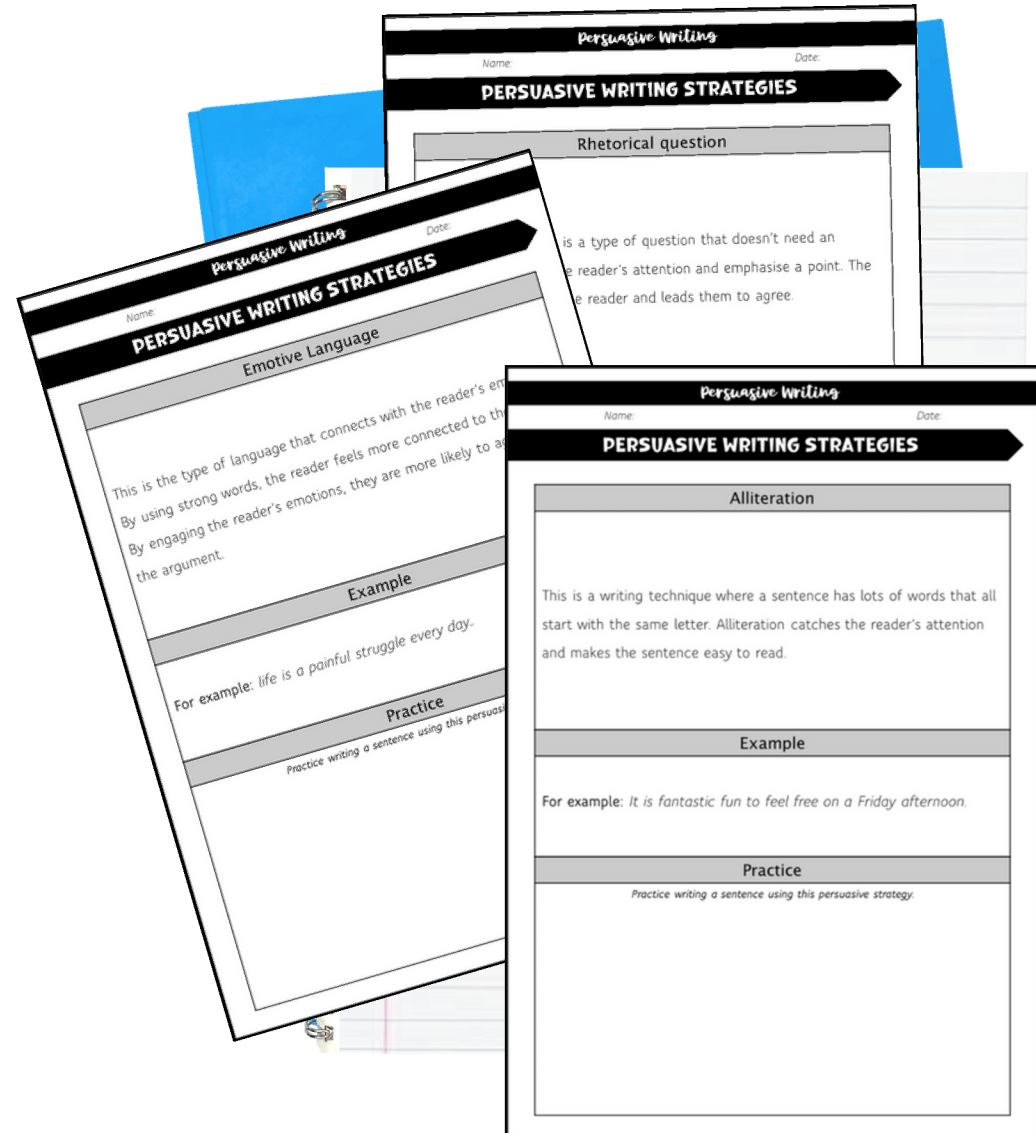
Australian Curriculum

- aligned with the new Australian Curriculum
- grade 5 standard
- ideal for NAPLAN preparation
- British/Australian spelling used in this resource



Multiple Persuasive Strategies

- covers 9 different strategies
- provides a space for students to practice
- examples to follow



Anchor Chart

- helpful anchor chart
- simple explanations
- great for students to paste in their book
- ideal for teacher modelling



Persuasive Writing

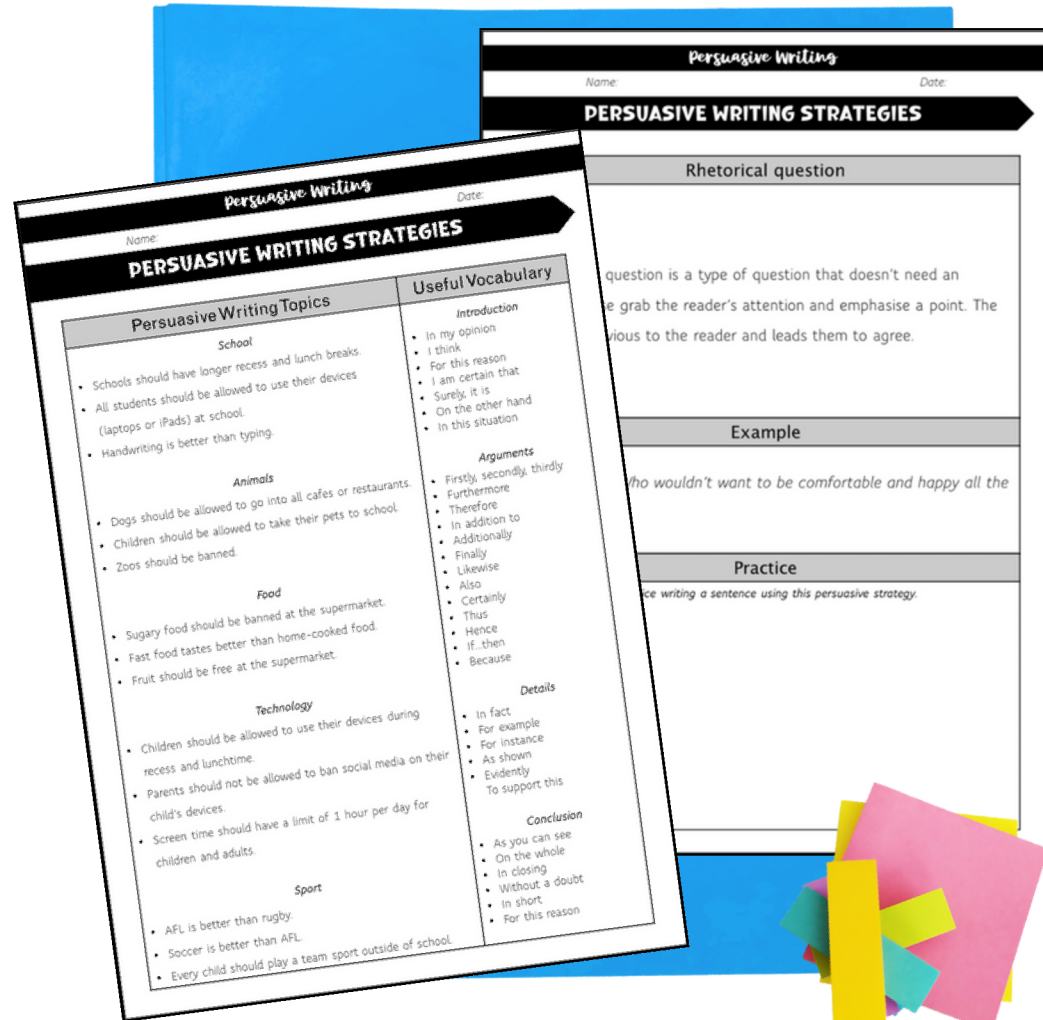
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PERSUASIVE WRITING STRATEGIES

Rhetorical question	Emotive Language	Alliteration
A rhetorical question is a type of question that doesn't need an answer. These grab the reader's attention and emphasise a point. The answer is obvious to the reader and leads them to agree. For example: "Who wouldn't want to be comfortable and happy all the time?"	This is the type of language that connects with the reader's emotions. By using strong words, the reader feels more connected to the topic. By engaging the reader's emotions, they are more likely to agree with the argument. For example: <i>life is a painful struggle every day.</i>	This is a writing technique where a sentence has lots of words that all start with the same letter. Alliteration catches the reader's attention and makes the sentence easy to read. For example: <i>It is fantastic fun to feel free on a Friday afternoon.</i>
Evidence and Statistics	Personal Pronouns	Facts and Opinions
By using evidence from an expert in the topic and including statistics helps makes an argument more convincing. Readers are more likely to agree with you if your idea is well-researched and proven by others. <i>Always remember to fact check your information and be careful not to plagiarise.</i>	This is inclusive language that helps the reader feel involved in what you are saying. Personal pronouns are words like he, she, they, them, you and when you use these, the reader feels like you are talking directly to them. Re-read that again to get an example of personal pronouns!	A persuasive writing piece needs to include both facts and truth about the topic, as well as your personal opinion. The reader wants to know what you think, but they also want real information. Fact: something certain and true. Opinion: what you think or feel about the fact.
Exaggeration	Rule of 3	Real-life Examples
Exaggeration, or hyperbole, is a great way to grab the reader's attention and add some drama to your writing. It is also a good way to connect to their reader's emotions and make sure they feel connected to the topic. For example: <i>'you will be devastated if you miss out on trying the best food ever.'</i>	This is a simple but effective technique in writing to include ideas or opinions in groups of three. It can be <i>three key ideas, three powerful reasons, or three strong and emotive words</i> in a sentence. Somehow, reading things in groups of three helps an idea to stick.	Anecdotes, or real-life examples, are a great way to present your reader with a reason why they should agree with you. This is a useful way to showing a complication idea in a simple way. It also helps the reader to agree with your point of view because you have personal experience in the matter.

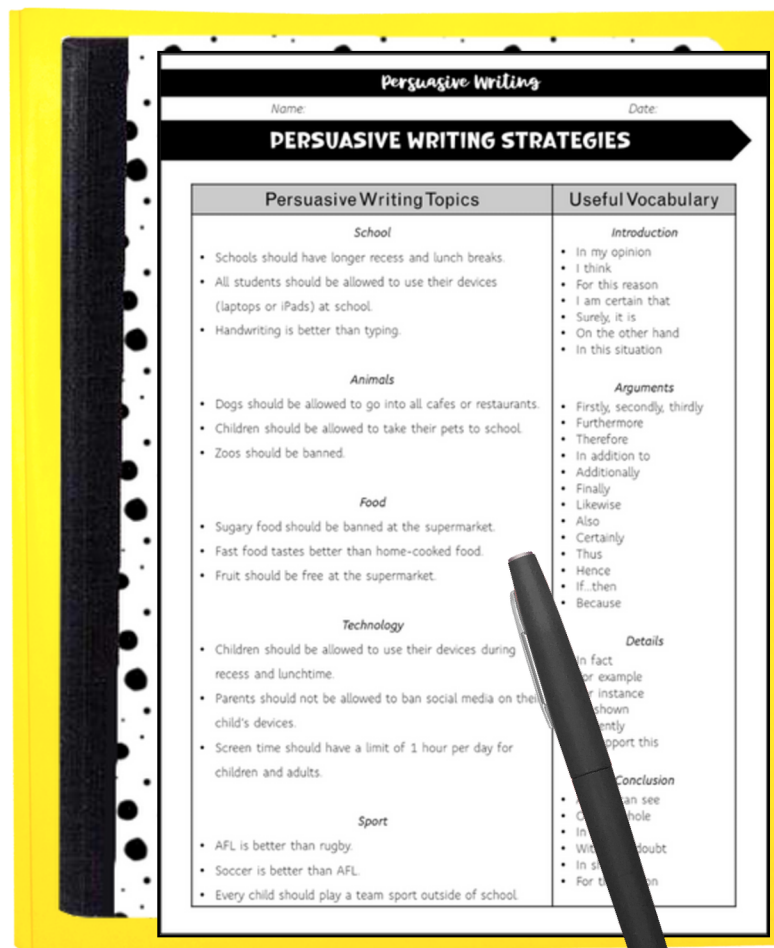
Persuasive Topics

- complete list of persuasive topics
- help students choose a topic to write on



Multiple Uses

- independent writing task
- whole class model or review
- literacy center resource
- assessment preparation
- homework task



No Preparation Needed

- ready to print
- easy to implement
- support a persuasive writing unit
- lots of independent practice for students

