

Non-Fiction (Year 8)

BRAINWAVES – 3 WEEKS		Subject specific terminology and non-fiction features of writing			
<p>Sentence Types:</p> <p>Simple: The fast, red squirrel darted up a tree.</p> <p>Compound: Made up of two main clauses joined by a connective: I like bananas and I like apples.</p> <p>Complex: I first met her in Venice where I lived as a small child.</p> <p>Complex-compound: <i>I woke up at six</i> because I had to hit the gym but <i>I was too tired to get out of bed.</i></p> <p>Literacy Aim: use capital letters, full stops, commas and semi-colons correctly!</p>		1. brain	a complex organ that controls thought, memory, emotion, touch, motor skills, vision, breathing, temperature, hunger and every process that regulates our body.		
		2. neuroscience	the study of the nervous system – from structure to function, development to degeneration, in health and in disease. It covers the whole nervous system, with a primary focus on the brain.		
		3. formal language	defined as a style of speech and writing used when addressing someone we don't know well, or someone we respect. Commonly used in work-related correspondence and other official forms of communication.		
		4. informal language	a style of speech and writing used when addressing someone we know or someone we would like to get to know in less professional or academic situations.		
		5. scientific vocabulary	Words related to the field of science		
		6. advice	Noun: guidance or recommendation		
		7. advise	Verb: to recommend or suggest		
		8. counter-argument	Tone is the attitude that a writer expresses towards a subject. ... Tone can express emotions: worried, excited, upset, affectionate.		
Narrator: who is speaking?		9. sympathy	Feeling of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune		
1st person	Told from a character's perspective (usually I)	10. empathy	Ability to understand and share the feelings of another		
2nd person	Directed to the reader (you)	11. extended metaphor	The use of a single metaphor that is further developed throughout the literature.		
3rd person limited	An external narrator with knowledge focused on one character and their perspective	12. proprioception	Otherwise known as kinesthesia, is your body's ability to sense movement, action, and location.		
3rd person omniscient	An external narrator with knowledge of more than one character's perspective.	Persuasive Writing features			
Multiple	Told from various narrators' perspectives	Rhetorical question	Exaggeration & hyperbole	Pathos: appealing to emotion	
Writer's intentions		Emotive language	repetition	Ethos: appealing to shared values	
		Facts & statistics	opinion	Logos: appealing to logic	
		Direct address	You should at this stage be comfortable with Persuasive Writing features.		
Purpose	Why is the writer writing this? What is the writer trying to achieve? What are their intentions?	Counter argument			
Form	Also known as genre . What kind of writing is it? Diary? Letter? Email? Advert?	Figurative language			
Audience	Who is the writer writing for?	Anecdotes			

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