

Y9 T6: Opinion Writing

| metaphor | micro-structure |
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| extended metaphor – a metaphor which unfolds across multiple lines or sections of a text. Example: "The pandemic is a wildfire, spreading rapidly and consuming everything in its path." | anaphora – repetition at the start of successive sentences, i.e.. We need to... we need to... we need to... |
| loaded vehicle – a metaphor where the choice of vehicle has powerful connotations for the reader. | epiphora – repetition of a word or phrase at the end of successive clauses, i.e... ... any more. ...any more. ...any more. |
| | hypophora – asking a questions and immediately providing the answer: Can we afford to risk the health of our children? No! Something needs to change. |
| devices | genre |
| rhetorical question - a question not needing an answer, used to make a reader think. | ethos – persuasion using the character of the speaker, identified through reputation, expertise, credibility and personality. |
| anecdote – short personal story that illustrates a point. | pathos – persuasion by appealing to the emotions, arousing sympathy, stimulating the imagination, identifying with traditions and beliefs. |
| direct address – speaking directly to the audience or reader. | logos – persuasion through the use of reason, respecting the role of evidence, logic, clarity, coherence |
| vocabulary | form and macro structure |
| for myriad reasons – for many reasons – e.g. For myriad reasons, too many people litter. | introduction – Who? What Where? When? Why? Giving an overview of what the article is about. |
| inevitable consequences – definite consequences of an event or action – e.g. inevitable consequences of littering include causing harm to wildlife. | counterargument – paragraphs that are sometimes used to present the opposite side of the argument. |
| moral imperative – a moral duty or obligation; it must be done if we are to be a good person – e.g. It is our moral imperative to clean up our streets, and then to keep them clean. | main argument – paragraphs which are used to convey the writer's main viewpoints. |
| civic responsibility – the responsibility of a citizen in a society – e.g. It is your civic responsibility to contribute to the protection of our community and its environment. | anecdote – a short story or example to support the writer's viewpoint. |
| | conclusion – a summary of the main arguments within an article. |