

Y9 T6: Opinion Writing

metaphor	micro-structure
<p>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."</p> <p>loaded vehicle – a metaphor where the choice of vehicle has powerful connotations for the reader.</p>	<p>anaphora – repetition at the start of successive sentences, i.e.. We need to... we need to... we need to...</p> <p>epiphora – repetition of a word or phrase at the end of successive clauses, i.e.. ... any more. ...any more. ...any more.</p> <p>hypophora – asking a questions and immediately providing the answer: Can we afford to risk the health of our children? No! Something needs to change.</p>
devices	genre
<p>rhetorical question - a question not needing an answer, used to make a reader think.</p> <p>anecdote – short personal story that illustrates a point.</p> <p>direct address – speaking directly to the audience or reader.</p> <p>expert opinion – specific details or knowledgeable sources that back up a claim.</p>	<p>ethos – persuasion using the character of the speaker, identified through reputation, expertise, credibility and personality.</p> <p>pathos – persuasion by appealing to the emotions, arousing sympathy, stimulating the imagination, identifying with traditions and beliefs.</p> <p>logos – persuasion through the use of reason, respecting the role of evidence, logic, clarity, coherence</p>
vocabulary	form and macro structure
<p>for myriad reasons – for many reasons – e.g. For myriad reasons, too many people litter.</p> <p>inevitable consequences – definite consequences of an event or action – e.g. inevitable consequences of littering include causing harm to wildlife.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>introduction – Who? What Where? When? Why? Giving an overview of what the article is about.</p> <p>counterargument – paragraphs that are sometimes used to present the opposite side of the argument.</p> <p>main argument – paragraphs which are used to convey the writer’s main viewpoints.</p> <p>anecdote – a short story or example to support the writer’s viewpoint.</p> <p>conclusion – a summary of the main arguments within an article.</p>