Purpose why a text has been written

Inform - to communicate knowledge or facts; to tell the reader something really useful

Persuade - to get the reader to do or think something specific

Argue - to put forward a structured point of view, with facts and opinions to support it

Describe - to give a detailed account of how something looks/acts/sounds

Explain - to make the meaning of something clear / give an account of a process



Forms the type of text it is

Some examples of different forms...

- adverts
- newspaper front pages
- leaflets
- web pages
- magazine articles
- information texts
- advice leaflets
- travel guidebooks
- cookbooks
- charity appeals



Skills what you need to be able to do



Interpret - to explain the implied or deeper meaning in a text

Analyse - to look at a text in close detail and explain how it is put together

Evaluate - to judge the effectiveness of a text; what works well and what doesn't

Compare - to say what is similar and different about two things and suggest why

Presentational devices

how the text looks

Some examples of presentational devices ...

- colour
- images
- sub-headings
- bullet points
- columns
- captions
- headlines
- pictures
- photos
- diagrams
- fonts
- use of bold
- use of italic
- use of <u>underline</u>

Language techniques

words/phrases that are chosen for effect

Pronouns - you, me, I, he, she - often used to address the reader

Rhetorical Question - a question designed to get the reader thinking - doesn't need an answer

Repetition - using the same word or phrase more than once for effect

Rule of three - using a word in a list of three

Adjectives - 'describing' words

A slogan - might use rhyme - a catchy phrase

Alliteration - repeating sounds at the start of words

Exaggeration/hyperbole - using language to make something sound better or worse than it is

Other key words



Vocabulary - the words that are used

Quotation - when you take someone else's words to use in your answer

Audience - who the text is aimed at (gender, age, class, ethnic background)

Facts - something that can be proved to be true

Opinions - something which can be disproved

Denotation - what you can see on the page

Connotation - what the presentational device makes you think of