

Persuasion Progression Map KS2

Purpose:

- to persuade the reader of a particular viewpoint by giving one opinion.

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple opening sentence. Two or three arguments given, each in a separate paragraph. Simple concluding sentence. 	Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening sentence which introduces the topic. At least three arguments given, each elaborated on in a separate paragraph. Short conclusion which sums up the argument being made. 	Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening paragraph which introduces the topic. At least three arguments given, each elaborated on with detail and examples. Concluding paragraph which links back to the opening. 	Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening paragraph which clearly introduces the topic. Paragraphs giving one side of the argument, which are elaborated on with detail and examples. Concluding paragraph which links back to the opening and restates the main points.
Language Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense. Use conjunctions to express cause (e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because). Use adjectives to strengthen a point being made. Superlatives used to emphasise. Opinion presented as fact. See 'Sentence Structure' & 'Punctuation' Progression Map. 	Language Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense. Use conjunctions to express cause (e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because). Use strong and emotive adjectives to strengthen a point being made. Begin to use cohesive devices to link ideas within and between paragraphs (In addition, Also, Similarly). Opinion presented as fact. See 'Sentence Structure' & 'Punctuation' Progression Map. 	Language Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense. Modal verbs (could, might, will). Ambiguous phrases (e.g. Probably, Almost certainly) Exaggeration and emotive language. Rhetorical questions. Facts and statistics. Use a range of cohesive devices to link ideas within and between paragraphs (Consequently, Therefore). See 'Sentence Structure' & 'Punctuation' Progression Map. 	Language Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense. Modal verbs (could, might, will). Ambiguous phrases (e.g. Probably, Almost certainly) Use a range of persuasive devices (e.g. repetition, exaggeration, alliteration, rhetorical questions). Use a range of cohesive devices to link ideas within and between paragraphs (It is important to remember, It is undeniable that, Unfortunately, Moreover). Facts and statistics. See 'Sentence Structure' & 'Punctuation' Progression Map.

Persuasion Progression Map KS1

Purpose:

- to persuade the reader of a particular viewpoint by giving one opinion.

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
New Expectations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s. Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. 	Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple opening sentence. Two or three arguments given. 	Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple opening sentence. Two or three arguments given. Simple concluding sentence.
	Language Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense. Use 'and' to join sentences. Give opinions and facts. See 'Sentence Structure' & 'Punctuation' Progression Map. 	Language Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense. Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but). Use imperative verbs (Visit... Bring... Buy...) Give opinions and facts with simple reasons. See 'Sentence Structure' & 'Punctuation' Progression Map.