

TSS Primary English MTP 2023-2024 Year 5 Block 3 – Persuasive Writing



Entry Point (Hook)		Exit Point (Writing Outcome)
Children are given a controversial statement (such as students should have to wear uniforms to school). In pairs, they have 5-10 minutes to prepare a one minute speech to persuade the class on their viewpoint.		Independently write a piece of persuasive writing, persuading people to agree with your viewpoint on a specific topic.
Key Vocabulary		Key Targets and Learning Objectives: Text Structure
> Comma	> Repetition	➤ Include an engaging title for your persuasive writing.
Clause	> Introduction	➤ Include an introduction – a hook to engage the reader, factual statement or
> Boastful	➤ Question	opening question.
> Embedded	➤ Main body	➤ Include a main body that is separated into paragraphs for different persuasive
Connectives/Conjunctions	≻ Ending	points.
Rhetorical Question	➢ Persuade	➤ Ending – personal opinions, further questions, encouragement to the reader.
Adverbial phrases	➤ Present tense	Securely and independently use text maps and 'boxing up' grids.
		➤ Consistent use of present tense in your persuasive writing
Key Targets and Learning Objectives: Word Structure/Language		Key Targets and Learning Objectives: Sentence Construction
 Boastful language – e.g. magnificent, unbelievable, exciting Adding connectives/conjunctions – e.g. Furthermore, in addition, Moreover Cause and effect connectives/conjunctions – e.g. as a result, consequently, because Persuasive langue/devices – e.g. in my opinion, surely you can see, do you really think, obviously, for this reason, of course, I feel that, it is certain 		 Patterns of 3 for persuasion – e.g. Visit, swim, enjoy! Repetition for persuasion – e.g. never, never Consolidate the use adverbial phrases – Every day, all the time, luckily Consolidate the use embedded clauses – ,which is very important to us, Use of rhetorical questions – Surely you can see that?
Key Targets and Learning Objectives: Punctuation		Key Targets and Learning Objectives: Speaking & Listening
Commas – before and after embedded clauses		> To debate different issues orally, making clear and convincing arguments.
Commas – after fronted adverbials		➤ Group discussion skills and turn taking.
Commas – separate words and phrases		
Commas – after adding conjunctions/connectives		➤ Use feedback from peers and teachers to make improvements to performance.
Question marks – rhetorical questions		