



- Healthy eating
- The benefits of not smoking.
- Taking more exercise; walking to school.
- The case for (or against) a by-pass.
- Persuading your headteacher to reduce homework; abandon school uniform; change lunch menus; allow football in the playground; mobile 'phones in school.
- Advertising posters or radio jingles for products or attractions.
- Save our park; school; woodland.
 - For (or against)
 fox-hunting; fishing; zoos;
 circuses.
 - Joining your club.
 - Reading a particular book or author—book and film reviews.
- Watching a film or TV programme you have really enjoyed.
- Persuading an historical figure to change a course of action.
- Persuading children not to be bullies.
- The Loch Ness Monster, UFOs, ghosts do or don't exist!



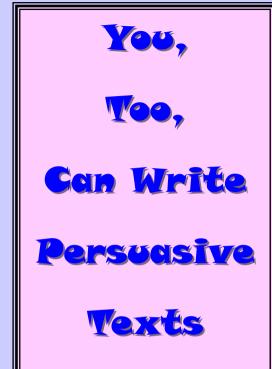
• A letter.



- A leaflet.
- A poster.
- A newspaper or magazine
 article.
- A radio jingle
- A video recording.
- An oral presentation.
- An advertisement.

My Persuasion Checklist	
,	
Have I used???????????????????	
An opening statement of the case	
The present tense	
Logical connectives	
Techniques to attract and engage	
Evidence and examples	
Persuasive language	
Powerful reasons and benefits	
A closing statement to reinforce	

Produced by the Lancashire Literacy Team







The language to use

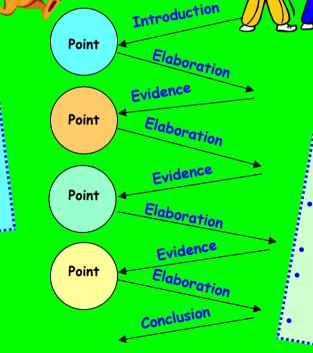
- The present tense.
- Logical connectives: this shows: however; therefore; so; but; if; also, furthermore; moreover; consequently; because.
- Move from the general—Exercise is good for you—to the specific—Cycling is a particularly good form of exercise.

The state of the s Structure and Organisation

- An opening statement of the case. Persuasive points followed by evidence and elaboration to support
- Vegetables are good for you because they contain vitamins. Vitamin C is essential in . . .
- A closing statement to summarise and reinforce the case.

What is your persuasive text for?

- To argue the case for a particular point of view.
- To convince the reader to believe what you are writing about.
 - To persuade the reader to buy your product or visit your attraction.
- To convince the reader that certain things are good for them.



Tricks of the trade!

Attract the reader's attention—use alliteration, rhyme, puns, humour.

Engage the reader—be friendly, expect them to agree with you. Use the second person, you,

Inform the reader—tell them what it's all about Make the reader feel that every one else does this, agrees or has benefited from this; it is generally believed; research has shown; everyone agrees that; we all know that.

Tempt the reader: At long last! Just what you have been waiting for. Miss it! Miss out! Use emotive pictures.

Be reasonable—don't use words such as stupid,

Use evidence and statistics to support your case.

