

GENRE TIPS

PERSUASIVE GENRE

- Consider using a brace map to organise your ideas and plan your text and arguments.
- Make sure you use a variety of persuasive devices: (tripling, repetition, knockdowns, comparisons, emotive language, rhetorical questions etc.)
- Consider the other language choices below that can also be used in persuasive speeches:

Emotive Language (strong adjectives and verbs that affect meaning when describing people, places, events etc., language that appeals to emotions)

Intensifiers (usually adverbs that intensify or 'ramp up' meaning, such as 'extremely', 'mostly' etc., e.g. "the outcome was entirely shocking")

Modality (language indicating a degree or scale of certainty, such as modal verbs [can, must, would, could etc.] and modal adverbs [possibly, likely, definitely etc.])

Evaluative Language (language that forms judgement, either implicitly or explicitly)

Figurative Devices (such as metaphors, similes, personification etc.)

Poetic Language (such as alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhyme, rhythm etc.)

NARRATIVE GENRES

Plan your narrative around CHARACTERS, develop an appropriate PLOT and SETTING and use an appropriate variety of creative writing or communication devices.

Your short narrative could be derived from your own knowledge based on studied content in the unit or it could take inspiration from an image or poem you have seen/read that created powerful meaning.

In your planning and drafting, pay close attention to the following:

- **Narration: First or Third person**
- **Principle of 'Show Don't Tell':**
 - Suggesting what is taking place instead of stating it explicitly (e.g. "his hands trembled around the lock as it rattled against the cage" is more effective in communicating the character's nerves and situation than simply writing "he was very nervous and his hands trembled on the lock.")
- **Descriptive Language:**
 - Strong adjectives and verbs that affect meaning when describing people, places, events etc.
- **Sensory Language:**
 - Language describing things by appealing to the five senses (touch, sight, sound, taste, smell).
- **Figurative Devices:**
 - Such as metaphors, similes, personification etc.
- **Variation in Sentence Structure**
- **Using Dialogue and Punctuation appropriately.**

GENRE TIPS

BIOGRAPHICAL GENRES

Include the following:

- Basic details - name, date of birth, country
- Images and consideration of layout
- Early life/childhood/teenage/young adult years
- Life in their home country
- Challenges faced/endured
- Refugee/asylum journey
- Accomplishments/achievements/contributions
- Goals and ambitions
- Quotes from the individual about their experience
- How their story/journey inspires hope through overcoming adversity and challenges.

Defining the genre:

- Biographies and biographical profiles are a story of a person's life that is researched and written by other people.
- Often they are written about famous or prominent people, though because it is a personal story, anyone can be the subject of biographical forms of writing.
- The focus of a biography is typically the life achievements, accomplishments and experiences that have shaped an individual's life.
- The role of the writer is predominantly to inform their audience about the subject's life. Subsequent purposes might be to entertain, inspire or persuade.

Organisation:

- Depending on length, divided into chapters or sections.
- Can be organised chronologically or thematically.
- Significant events from the subject's life usually forms the content.

Language:

- Formal, factual language, with appropriate use of quotes.
- Language might be moderated depending on the writer's purpose. For example, selective or subjective language might be used to suit purposes to engage/position readers.
- Descriptive language is used to engage and emphasise aspects of the biography.
- Written in third person in complete sentences.
- Past tense is common, though can be altered to suit purpose.

Adapted from: *Senior Text Types: A Writing Guide for Students* 2nd Ed. by Elli Housden (Farr Books, published 2013).

GENRE TIPS

VISUAL/MULTIMODAL GENRES

Plan your production by considering the overall mood and tone you want to establish to engage your chosen audience and deliver your message. **Consider the following media elements:**

Visual language choices (e.g. what kind of footage, camera work, lighting, props/costumes, set design, colours, editing effects, animations):

- interviews
- direct address to camera (consider gesture and facial expressions)
- archive footage
- infographics
- observational footage
- setting, set design, costume and props
- acting directions

Structural/sequence choices (order of information, how the production is sequenced)

Selection of particular content/footage (and therefore omission of other footage?)

Narration and/or spoken audio or onscreen text:

- will this be expository or emotive/creative or persuasive language?
- consider the genre you've chosen.

Aural/sound/audio choices (e.g. music, silence, pauses, emphasis on words or phrases, rhythm, volume, sound effects)

Use a 3-Column Script (see below) to plan your choices and always think about **WHY you are making the choices** you are:

Shot and Time Cue	Visual - What is seen in the shot?	Audio - What is heard? (including narration)
1. XX.XX.XX - XX.XX.XX		
2. XX.XX.XX - XX.XX.XX		