

## What is the shape of our persuasive letter?

<b>Non-fiction shape</b>
Address, date, Dear...
Introduction-state the issue
Reason 1
Reason 2
Reason 3
Reason 4
Conclusion-Summarise the reasons and state what you want to happen
Yours Sincerely

## What is the grammar and language of our persuasive letter?

<b>Modal Verbs</b>	Verbs that work with other verbs to show certainty or possibility <i>You must do something about this</i> <i>Can you imagine what it must be like?</i>
<b>Relative Pronouns</b>	Pronouns that are used to begin relative clauses. Most commonly, <i>who, which, whose, that, when, where</i>
<b>Relative clause</b>	A type of subordinate clause used after a noun to add detail, starting with a relative pronoun (who, whose, whom, which, that) <i>Child labour, which occurs in countries all over the world, denies the child a right to an education</i>
<b>Parenthesis</b>	The use of brackets, commas and dashes to separate useful information that's not part of the main sentence. You can use this with subordinate clauses (see above) or phrases. <i>Child labour, which occurs in countries all over the world, denies the child a right to an education</i> <i>Child labour-which occurs in countries all over the world-denies the child a right to an education</i> <i>Child labour (which occurs in countries all over the world) denies the child a right to an education</i>
<b>Rhetorical question</b>	A question to make the reader think. <i>How can we help these children?</i>
<b>Colon</b>	Colons can be used in many ways. In this unit you may use them to introduce a list. <i>In addition, child labour can have many consequences for the child: missing education, missing play and missing family time.</i> Or to introduce an example to qualify a statement <i>In fact, the opposite is true: young people are much cheaper to employ than adults so are stealing jobs from older members of their communities.</i>

