

Persuasive Texts

What is a persuasive text?

A persuasive text is any text where the main purpose is to present, describe or explain a point of view and tries to persuade a reader. A persuasive text can be an argument, exposition, discussion, review, or even an advertisement.

How is a persuasive text structured?

Statement of position:

This is the introduction paragraph that gives an overview of an argument and reveals the position to be argued.

Arguments: A series of points with supporting examples. This is where you try to convince the reader of your point of view on a particular topic. You should have at least three main points.

Conclusion: After you present your argument, you then need to sum it up. In this section, you repeat your point of view with a strong summary of your arguing points.

Hi everyone. I'm Lily and I know the most exciting place for our end-of-year break-up. We should go to the new indoor trampoline centre in Nundah! This is the best place to have fun.

There is so much to do at this centre. You can jump on the slam dunk arenas. You can dive into the deep foam pits. You can swing around the ninja course. You can try the barefoot wall running areas or even play a scary dodgeball game. With so many trampolines, there is plenty of space for everyone to really enjoy themselves.

The staff at the centre are also really helpful. They give safety tips and they will show the whole class some cool moves along the way.

This centre is great for big groups of kids. When you have a birthday party at a centre, you get a private party room, a party host and free cold drinks. So, I'm sure we could ask about hiring a party room too. For snacks, the party menu offers things like hot chips, sushi, sliders and wraps.

Everyone will enjoy Nundah trampoline centre and it is also a great place to get some exercise. There are lots of activities to do, so we won't ever get bored!

If we go there, I think everyone in our year level will vote that our break-up was the best one ever!

Thank you for listening.

This is the transcript of a speech made by Lily Gupta to her class about the end-of-year break-up.



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Examples



Debates and arguments



Opinion pieces



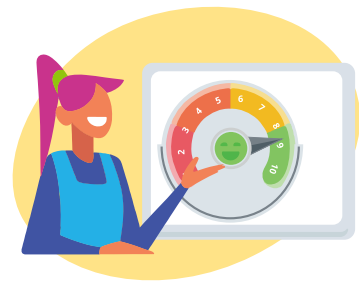
Feature articles
(e.g. newspaper articles)



Speeches



Letters
(e.g. letter to the editor)



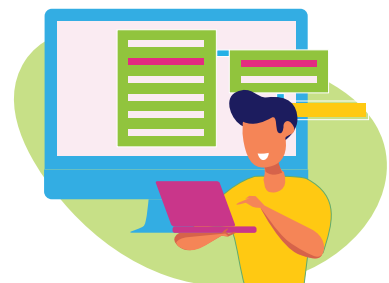
Reviews
(e.g. books, restaurants, games)



Advertisements



Interviews



Blogs



Persuasive Texts

Language Features

Sentence starters	A word or phrase used to begin a sentence. E.g. In the beginning..., Once upon a time...
Emotive words	Words that create emotion for the audience. E.g. wonderful, horrible, frightening, incredible.
Formal voice	Using a more authoritative tone and power of persuasion.
Repetition	Phrases or words that are repeated to push your point of view.
Connectives	Words that help connect your argument. E.g. Firstly, Afterward, Finally.
Present tense	Writing in the 'now'. E.g. This is why we should..., It is clear that....
Anecdotes	Short recounts of real-life experiences. They are a great way of showing a personal connection to a topic and linking an idea back to everyday life.
Inclusive language	Including the reader or audience in the pronouns you use. E.g. 'we' and 'you'.



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Language Features Cont.

Alliteration	The repetition of two or more nearby words, letters (consonants), or sounds to create an effect. E.g. Elegant elephants eating.
Rhetorical questions	Questions that are asked to strengthen a point of view instead of an answer. They usually get the audience thinking about your argument.
Facts and statistics	Something true, something that is real and happening or data and numbers from real events to back your argument.
Powerful adjectives	Words that are more expressive than normal adjectives. E.g. using 'terrible' instead of 'bad' or 'magnificent' instead of 'good'.
Powerful verbs	These are specific, descriptive words that are used in writing. They can be used to help the audience think, feel, see and create a specific mood to strengthen your argument. E.g. 'screamed' instead of 'said' or 'gathered' instead of 'found'.
Exaggeration	A statement that makes something sound better or worse than it really is. E.g. It looked as though a bomb had hit it!
High modality words	Words that show a high degree of certainty. E.g. must, shall.



