

Writing composition

Challenges:

Choose the topic based on your:

- Your skills
- Your experience and interest
- If you choose a "favourite" topic, you may find that you have too much to say and your answer is in danger of becoming too long and unstructured.

Writing within a time limit:

- Do not write full sentences in your plan (key point + argument + explanation)
- Paragraphs should be adequate
- Plan your conclusion
- Can use a spider diagram

Writing to a particular length:

- Word length can be slightly less or more than the required length

Check your work:

- spelling
- Grammar
- Punctuation
- Tenses
- Make sure your writing is clearly legible

Expressing your ideas:

- ☐ Use paragraphs logically
 - + Opening paragraph should provide a valuable introduction
 - + Set the tone for the composition
 - + Middle section should be logically sequenced
 - + You should finish with a positive conclusion
- ☐ Write in complete sentences
- ☐ Take care with punctuation
- ☐ Check your spelling

Features of a good composition:

- ★ Structured and organized clearly (positive introduction and strong conclusion)
- ★ Wide range of vocabulary (choose the right word to convey the meaning)
- ★ Good range and variety of sentence types and structures (complex, compound, and simple sentences)

Tips:

1. Be realistic
2. Keep it simple and clear

*2020-03-12 - the structure of speech

Speech

Structure:

- General Purpose
- Specific purpose
- Central Idea
- Main Points In Parallel Format

General purpose (Why you were asked to speak)

- Persuade – to influence your audience
- Entertain – to entertain, celebrate, commemorate, or relive a significant event.
- Inform – to explain a concept

Specific purpose (what the topic of your speech will be)

- It must be written in a complete sentence, phrased as a statement, not a question
- It needs clear, concise language that does not include filler words or figurative language such as "cool" or "awesome"
- It needs to address only one distinct idea that is specific and not generally explained
- It should include the audience that you are presenting to so that you are focusing your speech topic on their specific demographic needs.
- It should not be too technical nor too trivial for your audience
- It should meet the guidelines for the assignment's general purpose and time limits, being careful not to be too general or too technical.

Central idea (introduces the main points)

- you must have an idea of what your main points in the presentation will be.
- only have two to three main points for a speech less than 10 minutes,

Main points in parallel format (concrete tagline for your main points)

- A good parallel format will include similar wording at the beginning or end of the main point.
- This phrase should target the main theme of the speech and reinforce the specific purpose of the speech.

Example:

Topic: How to land a college campus job

General Purpose: To inform

Specific Purpose: To inform my classmates about how to land a college campus job.

Central Idea: In order to get a good college campus job you need to know how to find the right job for you, what a good resume looks like, and the proper interviewing techniques.

Main points in Parallel Format:

Knowing how to find the right job for you is important for obtaining a good college campus job.

Understanding what goes into a good resume is important for obtaining a good college campus job.

Being savvy on proper interviewing techniques is important for obtaining a good college campus job.

Speaking - volleyball /prep/

Hello, I am Nemuulen. Today, I will be introducing volleyball because I have been playing volleyball for 7 years from my elementary school. Now, I am going to talk about its brief history, court, basic **rules and movements of** playing volleyball.

Firstly, I am going to talk about the background of volleyball. Volleyball was invented **26 years ago** and became one of the most popular sports in the world. It was first found by an American **physical education director, William G. Morgan**. It was first called **Mintonette**. Its features are **taken from tennis and handball**. There are several different **types** of volleyball. You can play it between walls, on the sand, in the pool, or even on the trampoline. You just need a ball to enjoy with your friends, but international volleyball has **6 players** on both sides of the net.

This picture shows the measurements of the court and starting position of the players. The court has a **width** of 9 meters and a **length** of 18 meters. This middle line shows

the **net**. Each side is divided into 2 parts: **front zone and backzone**. Each zones have 3 players.

The **aim** is to ground the ball on the opponent's court. Every successful grounding takes one point. The competition has **2 rounds** and each needs to have 25 points. And if both teams win once, the round will become 3. If the first team gains 15 points, which is 2 or more than the opponent team, will win the game. In addition, there is a maximum of **3 touches** per side and one player cannot touch the ball **twice in succession**. Players must change their position by moving clockwise as shown by arrows, after every point they gained.

As you can see in this picture, the main moves are serving, digging, setting, attacking and blocking. The blue-headed man, who is serving from out of the court, starts the game. He should pass the over-the-net. Then the opponent team will take the ball by digging and pass it to the setter. The setter should set the ball high, so it becomes easier to attack for the hitter. The blocker is aimed to prevent the ball to touch the ground by jumping against it. That is why tall and fast people are advantageous for a team.

Thank you for your time.

Playing volleyball is beneficial in both mental and physical health. As players make many types of moves such as jumping, running, and stretching fastly and regularly, it helps to **build muscles** and **increases agility, flexibility and eye-coordination**. People who are teenagers or have obesity because volleyball **will make you taller and fit**. Volleyball teaches accountability, leadership, communication skills, confidence and more. You will be able to **control your nervousness** by taking part in competitions. **Responsibility and communication skills** are very useful to be compatible with others. For me, volleyball supported me in various ways. I **made many friends** by playing, teaching and learning volleyball. Being a team is helpful to **study how to encourage people and heal injuries**. There are lots of other benefits I did not mention.

KEY POINTS:

- History
- Types of volleyball
- Aim
- Rules
- court

- Movements
- Physical benefits
- Mental benefits

Questions (might be asked):

What equipment/environment is necessary?

- *Knee, elbow and ankle pads*
- *Sports hall and net*

What is the physical/emotional appeal of this activity?

- *Fun and competitive*

What sparked my interest in this topic?

- *Makes good relationships with others, has friends*
- *Makes me fit and energetic*

What memorable/successful/disastrous moments have occurred?

- *Got in first place twice in a row*
- *Had to go to the competition on the day of the school trip*

How do I see my future with regard to this particular interest?

- *I will always be playing it, for my well-being and play with my family*

Who is your favorite player and team?

- *I don't watch volleyball tournaments*

How should a beginner practice?

- *Should learn correct techniques, so need to see the professional teacher*

What are the good memories?

- *Going to the competitions, believing in our team, choosing a jersey*

Do your family like this?

- *Did not like first*

Wallyball

- *The number of players on a side can vary from two to six.*
- *Smaller court*

Bossaball

- *It is played on an [inflatable](#) court featuring a [trampoline](#) on each side of the net.*

***2020-04-16 - descriptive and narrative writing**

descriptive and narrative writing

descriptive:

- ★ Use as much **adjectives, adverbs, verbs** and **nouns** as you can.
- ★ Use your **5 senses**: see, hear, smell, taste, touch
- ★ Use **comparisons/similes** : (oxymorons and paradoxes)
- ★ Do not use clichés (will become predictable and boring)
- ★ Use connotations: **POSH JAM** (Personification, Oxymoron/Onomatopoeia, Simile, Hyperbole, Juxtaposition, Adjectives, Metaphor)

Tool	Example
Personification	The wind howled, the waves roared
Onomatopoeia	The thumping of the engine
Simile	Her eyes shone like a 1000W lightbulb
Hyperbole	He felt hungry enough to devour an entire bakery
Juxtaposition	In the darkness of despair she found a bright candle of hope
Adjectives	The dazzling, pound-coin-sized, blood-red ruby
Metaphor	Books were her sanctuary, but the school her prison

Oxymoron – open secret, original copy

Onomatopoeia – use of sounds

Hyperbole – exaggeration

Juxtaposition – contrast

Cliche – overused point

Other ways to say

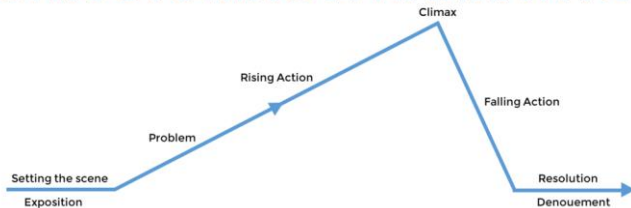
Linking words

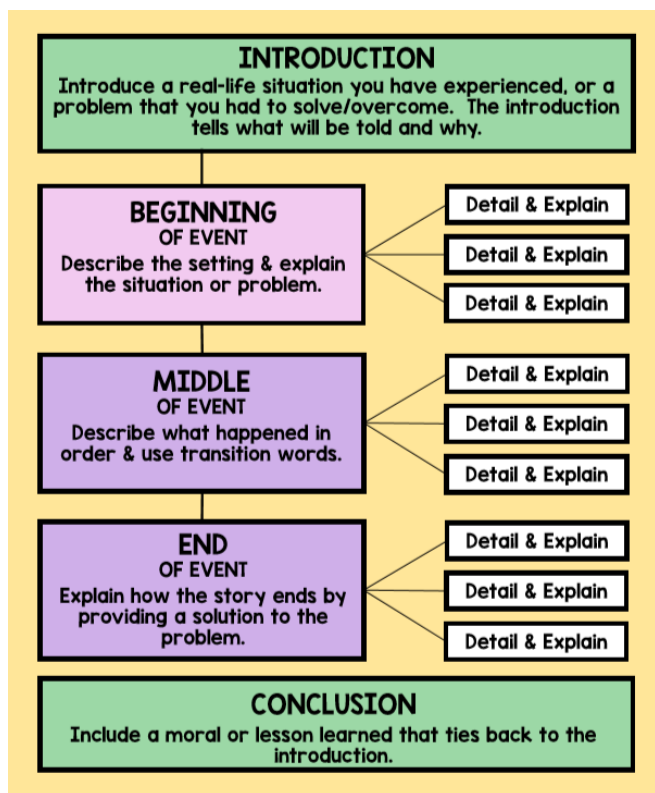
- **Atmosphere** is the environment that evokes and supports that emotion through language, imagery, and specific detail.
- **Setting** encompasses both mood and **atmosphere** as well as providing the wider framework:
 - ☐ Geography
 - ☐ time period, weather
 - ☐ historical background, culture, etc.

narrative:

- ★ Five objects
- ★ Five characters
- ★ Five settings (Use senses for the setting)
- ★ Narrative arc (Equilibrium, disequilibrium, new equilibrium)
- ★ Or start in the middle (disequilibrium) – flashback
- ★ Use plot twist
- ★ It's sometimes better to leave the ending open
- ★ Can use some non-sentence syntax or vocabulary
- ★ Avoid beginning every sentence with its subject
- ★ Do not repeat words
- ★ One or two events, two to three characters is enough
- ★ Can use personification
- ★ Endings: unexpected twist, short dramatic or ironic speech, happily ever after

STRUCTURING A NARRATIVE





- Use direct quote

➤ A: ... B: ...

- Use dialogue

➤ Begin a new

paragraph

whenever

the speaker changes.

➤ ' _ _ ' or " _ _ "

*Letter/ Article/ News report/ Speech

**Letter/ Article/ News
report/Speech**

Types of persuasion :

Logical (Logos) – Argument based on facts and reason

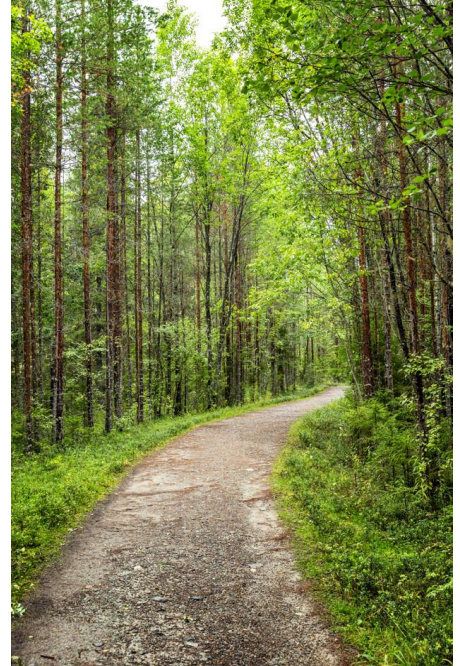
Authoritative (Ethos) – Argument based on trust and authority

Emotional (Pathos) – Argument based on emotions and beliefs

- Good persuasive writing mixes all three types.

A FOREST - LANGUAGE TECHNIQUES

- A Alliteration
- F Facts
- O Opinions
- R Repetition
- E Emotive Language
- S Statistics
- T Three (rule of)



Structure :

1. Immediately show what side of the argument you're on. Don't be too safe.
2. Then **set the scene** and give some wider context about the topic.
3. **Give a personal anecdote**. Mention how this issue relates to a personal memory or an experience

General tips :

- ★ Start with a powerful sentence
- ★ Write your personal opinion
- ★ Write with passion
- ★ Write with urgency
- ★ Mix up persuasive writing techniques (ethos, pathos, logos)
- ★ Evaluate counter arguments
- ★ Be coherent (structured)
- ★ Do not start with a vague sentence.
- ★ Link your paragraphs
- ★ Tone : enthusiastic and confident
- ★ Finish with a powerful sentence

ARTICLE :

Header

make the header short and catchy, in larger text, and try to include a pun (if appropriate)

The Strapline

directly underneath, the strapline succinctly explains what the article is about

By Your Name

Introduction

Para 1

Subheading – summing up the next ‘section’ of the article

Para 2 – remember to quote people from the extract

Para 3

Conclusion

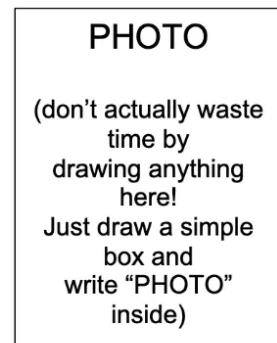


Photo caption explaining what your photo would be

If the purpose is to discuss or inform:

- Be didactic – basically teach
- Pedagogical – let people figure out themselves (ask questions)
- ★ Short headline
- ★ Use 5 W
- ★ Can write further information

LETTER :



YOUR NAME
YOUR ADDRESS
POSTCODE

TODAY'S DATE

RECIPIENT'S NAME
RECIPIENT'S ADDRESS
POSTCODE

Dear [name known / unknown],

LETTER TEXT GOES HERE.

Yours sincerely / faithfully,

YOUR NAME

IMPORTANT if the question tells you to start your letter "Dear [name]..." then you DON'T need to write out the addresses and dates.

- ★ "*yours **sincerely***" if you **do** know their name
- ★ "*yours **faithfully***" when you **don't** know their name.
- ★ Do not use colloquial
- ★ Use little bit of humour
- ★ Do not use short form on informal letters
- ★ Use different paragraph length

*

Writer's effect and summary

Idiom

An idiom is a phrase which bears no literal meaning to the situation it is describing but it implies the facts or story behind it.

- For example: There is a silver lining in every cloud.

Personification

Personification is a type of figurative language. It is used to give an inanimate object or item a sense of being alive. The speaker would talk to the object as if it could understand and was intelligent.

- For example: Why are you so heavy, suitcase?

Symbolism

Symbolism is another form of figurative language which is used to express an abstract idea using an item or words.

- For example: We had to put out a red alert.

Alliteration

Alliteration is a type of figurative speech in which the repetition of letters or sounds is used within one sentence.

- For example: Eagles end up eating entrails.

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a form of figurative language in which words which are used to describe a sound actually resemble the sound they are referring to.

- For example: The ghost said boo.

Puns

Puns are a form of figurative language which create a play on words. They add an extra meaning to a subject and are often seen as a form of joke or to be humorous.

- For example: A horse is a very stable animal.

Irony

A form of figurative speech is irony. This is when a statement made is directly contradictory to the reality. It is also used to convey a style of sarcasm.

For example:

- I posted on Facebook about how bad Facebook is.
- I won the lottery on my retirement day.

Writer's effect:

- ★ Use varied sentence types
- ★ Specify sentence type
- ★ Explain the effects of:
 - Connotations
 - Sounds
 - Language devices
- ★ Write overview of the explained paragraph

<p>The writer uses language to present/create/ contrast /convey...</p> <p>By using the phrase '.....' a sense of ... is created because....</p> <p>In particular, Specifically, Especially, Not only... but...</p> <p><i>It's almost as if...and therefore...</i> *</p> <p>When you add to... perhaps the writer is...</p> <p><i>Perhaps</i>, the writer is contrasting.... In order to.....</p>	<p>Some extra AQA top level phrases:</p> <p><i>Level 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>which suggests</i> • <i>shows how</i> • <i>reinforces that</i> • <i>suggests to the reader</i> • <i>draws the reader into</i> • <i>makes effective use of..</i> • <i>creates the impression...</i> • <i>elicits help and sympathy from the readers...</i> • <i>conveys a picture of ...</i> • <i>emphasises the...</i> • <i>strengthens the mental image...</i>
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Evidence + effect + because

Then drill down the language device.

Summary :

- ★ Use your own words
- ★ Paraphrase
- ★ Do not include your opinion
- ★ Note down key points first
- ★ Be precise (only 120 words)

*

Interview

- 1) One person asks the questions and the other answers. Not an equal conversation.
- 2) Answers need to be long/detailed; include lots of information that you have read in the passage.
- 3) Use the bullet points
- 4) Introduction and endings are not needed