

# Persuasive Texts

## What is a persuasive text?

A persuasive text is any type of writing where the main purpose is to present, describe, or explain a point of view and convince the reader to agree with it or take action. Persuasive texts can include arguments, expositions, discussions, reviews, or even advertisements.

## How is a persuasive text structured?

**Statement of position:** This is the first paragraph where you clearly share your opinion about the topic. It lets the reader know what you think and what your writing will be about.

**Arguments:** These are the main reasons that support your opinion. Each reason should include details, facts, or examples to help convince the reader to agree with you. Try to include at least three strong reasons.

**Conclusion:** This is the last paragraph where you remind the reader of your opinion and summarize your reasons. End with a strong sentence that leaves them thinking about your point of view.

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

There is so much to do at this park. 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 park are also really helpful. They give safety tips and they will show the whole class some cool moves along the way.

This park 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 fries, sushi, sliders and wraps.

Everyone will enjoy the trampoline park 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!

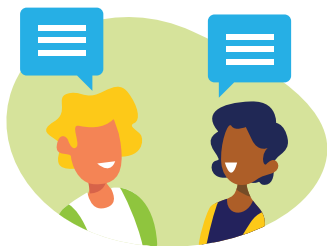
If we go there, I think everyone in our grade will vote that our party was the best one ever!

Thank you for listening.



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## Examples



**Debates and arguments**



**Opinion pieces**



**Feature articles**  
(e.g. newspaper articles)



**Speeches**



**Letters**  
(e.g. letter to the editor)



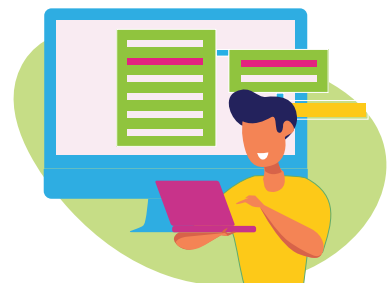
**Reviews**  
(e.g. books, restaurants, games)



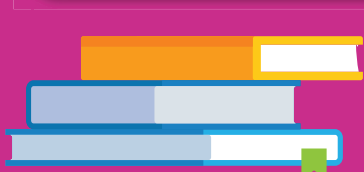
**Advertisements**



**Interviews**



**Blogs**



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## Language Features

<b>Sentence starters</b>	Words or phrases that help you begin a sentence and organize your ideas clearly. They make your writing easier to read and more persuasive. <b>Examples:</b> “I believe...”, “One reason is...”, “Another example is...”, “In conclusion...”
<b>Emotive words</b>	Words that make the reader feel a strong emotion. They help your writing sound more powerful and convincing. <b>Examples:</b> wonderful, unfair, frightening, exciting, terrible.
<b>Formal voice</b>	Writing in a serious and respectful way to make your opinion sound strong and convincing. It means avoiding slang or casual words. <b>Example:</b> Instead of saying “I think this is super cool,” you might say “This is an important change that will help many people.”
<b>Repetition</b>	Using the same words or phrases more than once to make your opinion stronger and help the reader remember your message.
<b>Connectives</b>	Words or phrases that link your ideas and reasons together so your writing flows smoothly and makes sense. <b>Examples:</b> Firstly, next, because, therefore, finally.
<b>Present tense</b>	Writing as if something is happening right now. Using present tense makes your argument feel current and important. <b>Examples:</b> “This is why we should...”, “It is clear that...”
<b>Anecdotes</b>	Short stories about real experiences that help explain your opinion. They make your writing more interesting and show a personal connection to the topic. <b>Example:</b> “Last year, our school started a recycling program, and now we have much less trash. This is why every school should recycle.”
<b>Inclusive language</b>	Using words like “we” or “you” to make the reader feel part of your argument. This helps your writing feel friendly and makes people more likely to agree with you. <b>Example:</b> “Together, we can make a difference,” or “You can help by starting today.”



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## Language Features Cont.

<b>Alliteration</b>	<p>When two or more words close together start with the same sound or letter. Alliteration makes your writing more fun to read and helps important ideas stand out.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Brave bears build better barns.”.</p>
<b>Rhetorical questions</b>	<p>Questions you ask in your writing that don’t need an answer. They make the reader think more deeply about your opinion and help convince them to agree with you.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “Wouldn’t our school be better if everyone helped keep it clean?”</p>
<b>Facts and statistics</b>	<p>True information, real events, or numbers that support your opinion. They make your argument stronger because they show evidence that what you’re saying is real.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “More than 80% of students say they feel happier when they have recess every day.”</p>
<b>Powerful adjectives</b>	<p>Strong, descriptive words that make your writing more interesting and convincing. They help the reader feel more strongly about your opinion.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b> “terrible” instead of “bad,” or “magnificent” instead of “good.”</p>
<b>Powerful verbs</b>	<p>Strong action words that make your writing more interesting and help the reader imagine what is happening. They can also create a certain feeling or mood to make your argument stronger.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b> “screamed” instead of “said,” or “gathered” instead of “found.”</p>
<b>Exaggeration</b>	<p>Exaggeration: Saying something in a way that makes it sound much bigger, better, or worse than it really is. Writers use exaggeration to make their opinion stronger or more dramatic.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> “I was so hungry I could eat a whole horse!”</p>
<b>High modality words</b>	<p>Strong words that show you are very sure about your opinion. They make your argument sound more confident and convincing.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b> must, need to, definitely, always.</p>





## Vocabulary

[illegible]