

## Features and Purpose of Text

- \* **Examples of text features** – features of text help you identify what the document is without having to read the content.
  - \* Headings or sub-headings
  - \* Headlines
  - \* (Numbered) Bullet points
  - \* Columns
  - \* Length of paragraphs (short paragraphs are less formal)
  - \* Length of sentences (short sentences are less formal)
  - \* Pictures / Images
  - \* Use of facts and figures
  - \* Use of colour / bold text / italics to emphasise text
  - \* Direct or indirect speech or quotes
  - \* Formal / informal / technical / emotive language or jargon
- \* **Examples of 'tone' in a text** - *how* the theme of the text is covered is the tone
 

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Formal</li> <li>* Informal</li> <li>* Intimate</li> <li>* Solemn</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Playful</li> <li>* Serious</li> <li>* Ironic</li> <li>* Condescending</li> </ul>
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- \* **Types of document**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Article</li> <li>* Set of instructions</li> <li>* Letter of complaint</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Leaflet</li> <li>* Report</li> <li>* Contract</li> </ul>
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- \* **Purpose of text** – Consider why the author has written this piece of text, what do they intend to do to their audience (always starts with 'To ...')
 

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To inform</li> <li>* To persuade</li> <li>* To instruct</li> <li>* To explain</li> <li>* To describe</li> <li>* To warn</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To entertain</li> <li>* To advise</li> <li>* To promote</li> <li>* To advertise</li> <li>* To discuss / debate</li> </ul>
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- \* **Examples of language used to identify purpose of text**
  - \* Persuasive language
  - \* Imperatives (orders)
  - \* Informal / colloquial / slang language
  - \* Formal / jargon / technical language
  - \* Emotive language
  - \* Rhetorical questions
- \* **Bias** - Learners should consider whether:
  - \* The argument is balanced – both sides are presented using the same type of language / evidence / images etc.
  - \* It is biased – more emotive language / evidence / images are used to back up one point of view compared to the other
- \* **Strategies to guess meaning**
  - \* Look at the context of the word within the text
  - \* Guess from the structure of the word, e.g. from the root of the word
  - \* Look for synonyms, antonyms or definitions included within the context of the sentence / text.

