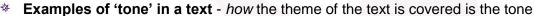
## **Features and Purpose of Text**

- **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



- \* Formal
- Informal
- Intimate
- Solemn

- Playful
- Serious
- Ironic
- Condescending

## Types of document

- Article
- Set of instructions
- Letter of complaint

- Leaflet
- Report
- Contract
- \* 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 ...')
  - \* To inform
  - \* To persuade
  - \* To instruct
  - \* To explain
  - \* To describe
  - To warn

- To entertain
- To advise
- \* To promote
- \* To advertise
- \* To discuss / debate
- 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.

