

WORKSHEET 1: AUDIENCE

The extracts below are from student writing examples in the NAPLAN [Persuasive](#) Marking Guide **including students' spelling and grammar mistakes**.

Think about:

- Which is the best in addressing an audience?
- Is the audience casual, formal, intelligent, familiar?
- Which text shares ideas and information best?
- Which one is sensitive to the audience and implies, 'I'd better guide you through this and help you understand what I want to say.'
- Which words tell you this writer is conscious of the audience?
- What values and expectations can you see in the extracts?
- Which one doesn't care about the audience but just about what is special to them?

A. *A hero is someone you admire. In my eyes there are many people in the world who deserve this title. Activists, musicians, teachers, Biblical figures – the list could go on. However, my hero is someone who means much more to me than the people from the groups I listed above – my hero is my mother.*

B. *My unkle is my hero and this is why.* [note: spelling is as written by student]

C. *There are countless heroes throughout the world and I believe one of those heroes is my dad. He is the man I admire most in my life due to his kind generous and humorous personality, his dedication to his job and his unconditional love towards his family. I believe he is worthy of receiving an award for being a hero in his own way.*

D. *Kaitness Everdeen is a well-known heroine around the world. However, many people don't realise what she sacrificed for the greater cause. She is a heroine to me because she did everything to protect the people she cared about and to give everyone a better life.*

E. *My hero is my mum.*

Now test your answers for Activity 1 against the marking description in the table at the end of this resource. The top mark needs you to show you understand the reader's expectations and values.

Sometimes it is easy to find statements that address the audience, as we can see in the following with explanations:

Example	Explaining audience
As you would / can see ...	The pronoun 'you' is a direct address
As most people would know	'Most people' suggests the audience also knows this idea
In contrast to the expected ideas	'Expected' implies that the audience knows this
We all know / think ...	First person plural pronoun is also called <i>inclusive</i> as it includes the audience with the writer
There is a general belief that	<i>General</i> implies that the audience would know this
Contrary to popular belief ..	<i>Popular</i> is like <i>general</i> and implies the audience would know this
Let's think about / Let's consider ...	<i>Let's</i> is <i>let us</i> - an inclusive first person plural pronoun form that invites the audience – 'we' – to share the experience with the writer
'So what?'	This implies you can hear the audience ask a question

Writing practice

1. Choose a topic: *Sport, farms, beach, swimming, trains, family*.
2. Now choose two statements from the list above and write two persuasive paragraphs.

WORKSHEET 18: SENTENCE STRUCTURE



In the Persuasive Writing section you would have learnt about different types of sentences and the idea of a 'sophisticated' sentence. This chapter build on that learning with more specifically narrative sentence examples.

Let's expand this sentence

Mary was a difficult child

Add where

.....

Add when

.....

Add how

.....

Add why

.....

Can we add who?

.....

Let's join sentences

Create one sentence from these five sentences

- Carita says she is ready for the challenge of the exam
- She knows the exam won't be easy
- She's staying focused each day
- She's using her mind power to stay positive
- She's practising writing under timed conditions

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