

## Week 13 - Balanced Argument

Marking Priority  
Best work to indepth  
mark



Lesson 1 - Nasty writing - Fronted adverbials with commas

WALT add our own opinions to our text.

Lesson 2 - Nasty writing - Degrees of possibility using adverbs

WALT plan and write an introduction for a balanced argument.

Lesson 3 - Grammar input - Conjunctive Adverbials

WALT use adverbials for cohesion.

Lesson 4 - Nasty writing - Review key vocab

WALT write a 'for' paragraph



# NASTY WRITING!

## Lesson 1

What is a fronted adverbial?

What punctuation should we include?

### Fronted Adverbials

Fronted Adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

Time	Frequency	Place	Manner	Possibility
Afterwards,	Often,	Above the clouds,	Sadly,	Almost unbelievably,
Already,	Again,	Below the sea,	Slowly,	Much admired,
Always,	Daily,	Here,	Happily,	Nearly asleep,
Immediately,	Weekly,	Outside,	Awkwardly,	Quite understandably,
Last month,	Fortnightly,	Over there,	Bravely,	Really happily,
Now,	Yearly,	There,	Like a ... ,	Perhaps,
Soon,	Sometimes,	Under the ground,	As quick as a flash,	Maybe,
Yesterday,	Rarely,	Upstairs,	As fast as he could,	Just arrived,
Today,	Every second,	In the distance,	Without a sound,	Certainly amused,
Tomorrow,	Twice a year,	Between the sea and the sky,	Without warning,	Obviously angry,
Next year,	Once a minute,	Everywhere she looked,	Unexpectedly,	Definitely confused,
In January,	Once,	Around the tent,	Unfortunately,	Completely exhausted,
On Tuesday,	Once or twice,	Back at the house,	Suddenly,	Barely alive,
In the morning,	Three times,	Nearby,	Mysteriously,	Out of breath,
After a while,	Constantly,	Down by the cliffs,	Frantically,	Decidedly unimpressed,
As soon as she could,	Regularly,	Behind the shed,	Anxiously,	Perfectly confident,
All of a sudden,	Frequently,	In the wooden box,	Courageously,	Positively trembling with excitement,
In the blink of an eye,	Infrequently,	Over my bed,	Silently,	Purely practically,
Just then,	Occasionally,	Somewhere near here,	Curiously,	Somewhat flustered,
Eventually,	Rarely,	Far away,	Nervously,	Utterly joyous,
Later,	Never in my life,	Wherever they went,	Rapidly,	Totally overwhelmed,
	Never before,	North of here,	Carefully,	



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For example:

*Before long*, teachers  
will be replaced by  
computers.

*Unfortunately*, computers  
don't care about you in  
the same way your  
teacher does.

# NASTY WRITING!

## Lesson 1

### What is a fronted adverbial?

Fronted Adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

### What punctuation should we include?

#### Fronted Adverbials

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	Never before,	North of here,	Carefully,	



For example:

*Before long*, teachers will be replaced by computers.

*Unfortunately*, computers don't care about you in the same way your teacher does.

## Lesson 1

# NASTY WRITING!

Add a fronted adverbial to this sentence, remembering to include a comma.

### Fronted Adverbials

Fronted Adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

Time	Frequency	Place	Manner	Possibility
Afterwards, Always, Always, Immediately, Last month, Now, Soon, Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, Next year, In January, On Tuesday, In the morning, After a while, As soon as she could, Before long, All of a sudden, In the blink of an eye, Just then, Eventually, Later,	Often, Again, Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, Yearly, Sometimes, Rarely, Every second, Twice a year, Once a minute, Once, Once or twice, Three times, Constantly, Regularly, Frequently, Infrequently, Occasionally, Rarely, Never in my life, Never before,	Above the clouds, Below the sea, Here, Outside, Over there, There, Under the ground, Upstairs, In the distance, Between the sea and the sky, Everywhere she looked, Around the tent, Back at the house, Nearby, Down by the cliffs, Behind the shed, In the wooden box, Over my bed, Somewhere near here, Far away, Wherever they went, North of here,	Sadly, Slowly, Happily, Awkwardly, Bravely, Like a -- , As quick as a flash, As fast as he could, Without a sound, Without warning, Unexpectedly, Unfortunately, Suddenly, Mysteriously, Frantically, Anxiously, Courageously, Silently, Curiously, Nervously, Rapidly, Carefully,	Almost unbelievably, Much advised, Nearly asleep, Quite understandably, Really happily, Perhaps, Maybe, Just arrived, Certainly amused, Obviously angry, Definitely confused, Completely exhausted, Rarely alive, Out of breath, Decidedly unimpressed, Perfectly confident, Positively trembling with excitement, Purely practically, Somewhat flustered, Utterly joyous, Totally overwhelmed,

Example: *Before long*, teachers will be replaced by computers.



## Metacognition

You could start learning at any time of the day.


I Do



(Teacher example)

# NASTY WRITING!

## Lesson 1

Add a fronted adverbial to this sentence, remembering to include a comma.

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Example: *Before long*, teachers will be replaced by computers.

Teachers would lose their jobs.




# NASTY WRITING!

## Lesson 1

Add fronted adverbials to these sentences, remembering to include a comma.

**Fronted Adverbials**

Fronted Adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

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Yesterday,	Rarely,	Upstairs,	As fast as he could,	Just arrived,
Today,	Every second,	In the distance,	Without a sound,	Certainly amazed,
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Eventually,	Never in my life,	Wherever they went,	Rapidly,	Totally overwhelmed,
Later,	Never before,	North of here,	Carefully,	

Example: *Before long*, teachers will be replaced by computers.

Laptops can be expensive.

You wouldn't see your friends.

You could stay at home and learn.

*Before you finish*, create your own sentences that include a fronted adverbial - remember that comma!

5hp to sentences that are about teachers being replaced by computers.

(Independent)

You Do It Alone



## Lesson 2

# NASTY WRITING!

## Lesson 2

How do we use adverbs to show the degree of possibility?

You can use adverbs to describe how likely things are to happen.

### Using Adverbs and Modal Verbs to Indicate Degrees of Possibility

You can use adverbs and modal verbs to describe how likely things are to happen or to what degree of certainty something is known.

Modal verbs usually come before another verb to show the

#### Adverbs

It is certainly going to rain later.

Tom is definitely a better singer than Alex.

Maybe you should take a shower.

Surely, you don't mean that.

I am possibly attending the party later.

My sister is clearly very lazy.

Obviously, our class is the best.

Perhaps we should visit the museum.

It would probably be a good idea to tidy up.

Florida is undoubtedly sunnier than London.

Jamil could hardly believe he had won the competition.

It is quite likely that I will eat pizza for dinner.

For example:

It is certainly going to rain later.

Perhaps we should visit a museum.

Snacks should be eaten at break time.

The class shall not (shan't) have a treat this afternoon.

We have a new word mat which might help!

# NASTY WRITING!

Add an adverb to show the degree of possibility.

## Using Adverbs and Modal Verbs to Indicate Degrees of Possibility

You can use adverbs and modal verbs to describe how likely things are to happen or to what degree of certainty something is known.

Modal verbs usually come before another verb to show the possibility or certainty of the action happening.

### Adverbs

It is **certainly** going to rain later.  
Tom is **definitely** a better singer than Alex.  
Maybe you should take a shower.  
**Surely**, you don't mean that.  
I am **possibly** attending the party later.  
My sister is **clearly** very lazy.  
**Obviously**, our class is the best.  
**Perhaps** we should visit the museum.  
It would **probably** be a good idea to tidy up.  
Florida is **undoubtedly** sunnier than London.  
Jamal could **hardly** believe he had won the competition.  
It is **quite likely** that I will eat pizza for dinner.

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### Modal Verbs

**Positive**  
I **will** try to do my best in class.  
It **would** be a catastrophe.  
Kay **can** win the race.  
We **could** buy sandwiches for lunch.  
Ibrahim **may** play the king in the play.  
Those ducks **might** swim across the river.  
The class **shall** have a treat this afternoon.  
Snacks **should** be eaten at break time.  
You **must** open the door.  
Katja **ought to** get up early.

### Modal Verbs

**Negative**  
I **will not (won't)** try to do my best in class.  
It **would not (wouldn't)** be a catastrophe.  
Kay **cannot (can't)** win the race.  
We **could not (couldn't)** buy sandwiches for lunch.  
Ibrahim **may not** play the king in the show.  
Those ducks **might not (mightn't)** swim across the river.  
The class **shall not (shan't)** have a treat this afternoon.  
Snacks **should not (shouldn't)** be eaten at break time.  
You **must not (mustn't)** open the door.  
Katja **ought not (oughtn't)** get up early.

Example: It is **certainly** going to rain later.



Metacognition

Teachers will be replaced by computers.


I Do



(Teacher example)

# NASTY WRITING!

## Lesson 2

Add an adverb to show the degree of possibility.

### Using Adverbs and Modal Verbs to Indicate Degrees of Possibility

You can use adverbs and modal verbs to describe how likely things are to happen or to what degree of certainty something is known.

Modal verbs usually come before another verb to show the possibility or certainty of the action happening.

#### Adverbs

It is **certainly** going to rain later.

Tom is **definitely** a better singer than Alex.

Maybe you should take a shower.

**Surely**, you don't mean that.

I am **possibly** attending the party later.

My sister is **clearly** very lazy.

**Obviously**, our class is the best.

**Perhaps** we should visit the museum.

It would **probably** be a good idea to tidy up.

Florida is **undoubtedly** sunnier than London.

Jamil **could hardly** believe he had won the competition.

It is **quite likely** that I will eat pizza for dinner.

#### Modal Verbs

##### Positive

I **will** try to do my best in class.

It **would** be a catastrophe.

Kay **can** win the race.

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Ibrahim **may** play the king in the play.

Those ducks **might** swim across the river.

The class **shall** have a treat this afternoon.

Snacks **should** be eaten at break time.

You **must** open the door.

Katja **ought to** get up early.

#### Modal Verbs

##### Negative

I **will not (won't)** try to do my best in class.

It **would not (wouldn't)** be a catastrophe.

Kay **cannot (can't)** win the race.

We **could not (couldn't)** buy sandwiches for lunch.

Ibrahim **may not** play the king in the show.

Those ducks **might not (mightn't)** swim across the river.

The class **shall not (shan't)** have a treat this afternoon.

Snacks **should not (shouldn't)** be eaten at break time.

You **must not (mustn't)** open the door.

Katja **ought not (oughtn't)** get up early.

Example: It is **certainly** going to rain later.

Teachers *would* lose their jobs.


We Do



(Teacher models)

# NASTY WRITING!

## Lesson 2

Add an adverb to show the degree of possibility.

Using Adverbs and Modal Verbs to Indicate Degrees of Possibility		
You can use adverbs and modal verbs to describe how likely things are to happen or to what degree of certainty something is known.		
Modal verbs usually come before another verb to show the possibility or certainty of the action happening.		
Adverbs	Modal Verbs	Modal Verbs
	Positive	Negative
It is <b>certainly</b> going to rain later.	I <b>will</b> try to do my best in class.	I <b>will not (won't)</b> try to do my best in class.
Tom is <b>definitely</b> a better singer than Alex.	It <b>would</b> be a catastrophe.	It <b>would not (wouldn't)</b> be a catastrophe.
Maybe you should take a shower.	Kay <b>can</b> win the race.	Kay <b>cannot (can't)</b> win the race.
<b>Surely</b> , you don't mean that.	We <b>could</b> buy sandwiches for lunch.	We <b>could not (couldn't)</b> buy sandwiches for lunch.
I am <b>possibly</b> attending the party later.	Ibrahim <b>may</b> play the king in the play.	Ibrahim <b>may not</b> play the king in the show.
My sister is <b>clearly</b> very lazy.	Those ducks <b>might</b> swim across the river.	Those ducks <b>might not (mightn't)</b> swim across the river.
<b>Obviously</b> , our class is the best.	The class <b>shall</b> have a treat this afternoon.	The class <b>shall not (shan't)</b> have a treat this afternoon.
<b>Perhaps</b> we should visit the museum.	Snacks <b>should</b> be eaten at break time.	Snacks <b>should not (shouldn't)</b> be eaten at break time.
It would <b>probably</b> be a good idea to tidy up.	You <b>must</b> open the door.	You <b>must not (mustn't)</b> open the door.
Florida is <b>undoubtedly</b> sunnier than London.	Katja <b>ought</b> to get up early.	Katja <b>ought not (oughtn't)</b> get up early.
Jamil could <b>hardly</b> believe he had won the competition.		
It is quite <b>likely</b> that I will eat pizza for dinner.		

Example: It is **certainly** going to rain later.

The amount of work completed will reduce.

You will get bored.

You would have a lot of freedom.

**Obviously**, once you are finished I would like you to create your own sentences that include an adverb to show the degree of possibility.

5hp to sentences that are about teachers being replaced by computers.

(Independent)

You Do It Alone



## *Lesson 3*

## WALT use adverbials for cohesion

What is cohesion?

Why is cohesion important?

## WALT use adverbials for cohesion

### What is cohesion?

Cohesion means that writing is well structured with linked ideas that follow a logical pattern. Sentences and paragraphs flow smoothly and are written in the same tense, meaning the piece of writing as a whole is fluid and makes sense.

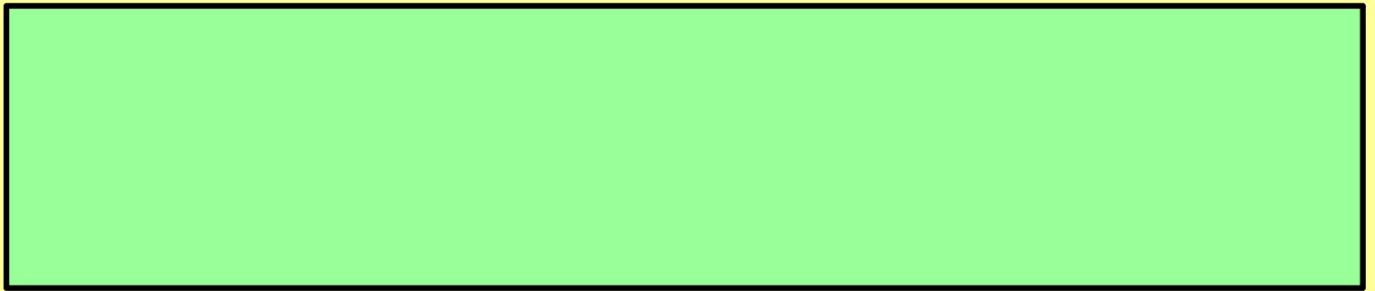
### Why is cohesion important?

- to order and structure sentences and paragraphs
- related ideas are kept together and flow logically from one to another
- ideas can be expressed in a way that the reader will clearly understand

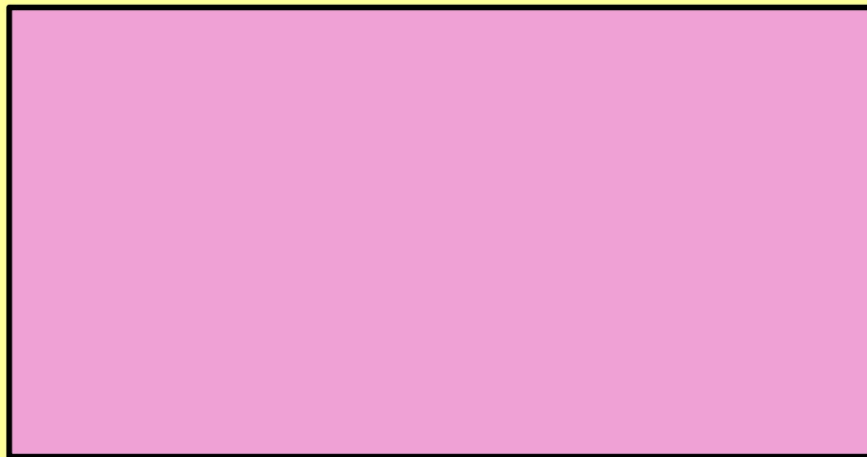
## WALT use adverbials for cohesion

Lesson 3

What are adverbials?



Examples



## WALT use adverbials for cohesion

### What are adverbials?

An adverbial is a word or phrase that is used as an adverb to modify a verb or clause. Adverbs can be used as adverbials, but many other types of words and phrases can be used this way, including preposition phrases and subordinate clauses. They can be used in different places within a sentence to create different effects.

### Examples

Cause or effect	Sequence	Time	Contrast
Therefore Hence Accordingly Then Thus	Next Furthermore In addition Finally Moreover	Before Meanwhile Now Since Lately	However Instead Rather In spite of
Emphasis	Summarize	Illustrate	Comparison
Indeed Of course Certainly	Finally In conclusion In summary	For example Namely For instance	Also Likewise Similarly

## WALT use adverbials for cohesion

### Lesson 3

Use an adverbial to link these sentences

A computer doesn't care  
about children.

A computer isn't nurturing  
or encouraging.

Cause or effect	Sequence	Time	Contrast
Therefore Hence Accordingly Then Thus	Next Furthermore In addition Finally Moreover	Before Meanwhile Now Since Lately	However Instead Rather In spite of
Emphasis	Summarize	Illustrate	Comparison
Indeed Of course Certainly	Finally In conclusion In summary	For example Namely For instance	Also Likewise Similarly



Metacognition

I Do



(Teacher  
example)

## WALT use adverbials for cohesion

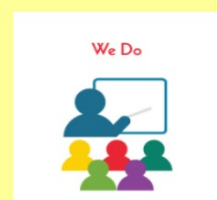
### Lesson 3

Use an adverbial to link these sentences

Children could wear whatever they wanted to school not just school uniform.

There would be a greater choice of school as it could be further away from a child's home.

Cause or effect	Sequence	Time	Contrast
Therefore Hence Accordingly Then Thus	Next Furthermore In addition Finally Moreover	Before Meanwhile Now Since Lately	However Instead Rather In spite of
Emphasis	Summarize	Illustrate	Comparison
Indeed Of course Certainly	Finally In conclusion In summary	For example Namely For instance	Also Likewise Similarly

(Teacher models)