	Progression in Discussions							
	Purpose: To present a reasoned and balanced overview of an issue or controversial topic. Usually aims to provide two or more different views on an issue, each with elaborations, evidence and/ or examples.  Examples: Non-fiction book on an 'issues', write-up a debate, leaflet or article giving balanced account of an issue, writing letters about pollution, factory farming or smoking, writing essays giving opinions about literature, music or works of art.							
Year	Genre Features	Text Features	Sentence Features	Grammatical Features	Punctuation			
1								
2								
3	<ul> <li>Explore how different views might be expressed/explained/justified e.g. the different view of characters in a particular book</li> <li>Draw inferences such as inferring character's feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence</li> <li>Write a scene from a narrative from two key characters' perspectives, showing a contrast in viewpoint</li> <li>Write a summary statement/series of sentences expressing own opinion on the characters viewpoints and present reasons for opinions</li> </ul>	Introduce paragraphs as a way to group related information;     write an introduction to show why you are debating the issue     group arguments for and arguments against in separate paragraphs     Subheadings to present arguments for and arguments against	Express time and cause:     Prepositions; during,     in, because of, before,     after     Adverbs; next, soon,     therefore     Conjunctions; when,     while, after, because,     soon     Formation of subordinate     clauses     Rhetorical questions	Subordinating conjunctions     Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions example, when, before, after, while, so, because	Inverted commas to punctuate direct quotes			
4	Begin to recognise which texts present a single (biased) viewpoint and which try to be more objective and balanced Through questioning and debate, explore the expression of different views	Paragraphs to organise ideas around a theme     different sides of an argument,     present arguments in separate paragraphs     decide on a course of	Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases 'most people with a reasonable knowledge of the subject', 'all dogs with a	A wider range of subordinating conjunctions     Preposition phrases     Subordinate clauses and noun phrases as fronted adverbials to indicate time, place, manner or frequency	Comma after fronted adverbials     Apostrophes for plural possession			

5	through discussion, role play and drama  Give well-structured, and extended, justification for feelings and opinions  Distinguish and discuss any texts which seems to be trying to present a more balanced or reasoned view, or which explore more than one possible perspective on an issue  Experiment with the presentation of various views (own and others, biased and	action/personal stance - summarise reasons in final paragraph  • Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun, within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition  • Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph; then, after, that, this, firstly  • Adverbs of time (soon, later, after), place (nearby) and number (secondly) to link ideas across paragraphs  • Tense choice to link ideas (he had seen her before)	history of violence', 'all the sporty girls in the class'  Connecting adverbs/adverbials to present further justification of a point of view; furthermore, in addition, also  Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or an omitted relative pronoun  Degrees of possibility using adverbs, perhaps, surely  Adverbs of possibility to help express a personal opinion in the final paragraph, 'With the growing amount of	Correlating conjunctions Adverbs Relative clauses Create cohesion within paragraphs using adverbials Layout devices to provide additional information and guide the reader	Brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis     Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity
	balanced) though discussion, debate and drama • Plan, compose, edit and refine a balanced discussion presenting two sides of an argument following a debate	Follow generic statements with more specific examples, 'There are those however who disagree. MrT Rexus, who is a well-respected palaeontologist, has argued instead that'	evidence in this area, perhaps now is the time to accept the argument that'		
6	Recognise and understand the distinction between the persuasive presentation of a particular view and the discursive presentation of a balanced argument     Write a balanced report of a controversial issue: -     - summarise fairly the competing views     - analyse strengths and weaknesses of different positions     - draw reasoned conclusions where appropriate     - use formal language and presentation as appropriate	<ul> <li>Cohesive devices to link ideas across paragraphs</li> <li>A range of connecting adverbs to move between opposing views: on the other hand, in contrast, alternatively, conversely, on the contrary, in opposition.</li> <li>Repetition of a word or phrase</li> <li>A wider range of adverbials</li> <li>Ellipsis</li> </ul>	Modal verbs to indicate degree of certainty     Passive voice     Subjunctive form	More complex examples of:     Adverbs of time, place,     manner     Modifiers used to intensify or     qualify     Nouns and pronouns used     for clarity and cohesion     Controlled and precise verb     forms     Fronted adverbials     Modal verbs     Tense changes according     to the purpose     Reported speech as well as     direct speech     Abstract nouns	Semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses Colons to: - introduce questions for discussion, 'the pressing issue now is: what should happen to?'; - introduce a quotation to support a viewpoint, 'supporters of this view often refer to the well- known proverb: 'treat others as you would wish to be treated';

•	Set out opposing views in separate paragraphs Choose the appropriate style and form to suit a specific purpose and audience Use diagrams, illustrations, moving images and sound to provide additional information where appropriate		- to prepare the reader for a revelation of the author's opinion in the final paragraph, 'The final conclusion is therefore clear in my mind: animal testing must be banned immediately'.