

Identifying language features in the text

- a. How does the writer indicate that they are reporting on, and responding to, something that they were involved in or observed? (*use of personal pronoun 'I'; use of thinking and sensing verbs*)
- b. How does the writer indicate how the incident played out? (*use of temporal language eg first, then, afterwards*)
- c. How does the writer show their knowledge of the discipline/subject matter? (*use of technical or subject specific nouns and noun groups – naming words*)
- d. How does the writer relate this incident to other similar incidents? (*use of comparison/contrast language; draws on practical egs*)
- e. How does the writer reason and explain why it happened the way it did? (*use of causal language; adverbs and adverbial groups to explain when, where or how things happened; references to literature and practice as evidence*)
- f. How does the writer make judgements about things they observed? (*use of particular kinds of adjectives or describing words to describe the people or the task or the setting*)
- g. How does the writer use succinct language to get their ideas across? (*use of nominalisation – turn verb into noun to say more with less words*)
- h. How does the writer show that they are thinking to the future and how they will reconstruct and apply their new knowledge? (*use of future tense; adverbial groups to describe conditions under which something could be done*)