

Year 6 Spring 3

Balanced Argument

Knowledge Organiser

What vocabulary do we need?

detention
detained
rehabilitate
vandalism
minor
shop lifting
juvenile
adolescent
detention
isolation
justice
trial
defendant
evidence
innocent
conviction/convicted
circumstances
discrimination
diminished responsibility
rehabilitation
reintegrate
peer pressure
role models
mimicking behaviour
deterrence/deterrent
protection
retribution
community service
forgiveness
sanction
arrest
criminal record
custody
guilty
misdemeanour
perpetrator
young offender

What is the shape of our balanced argument?

Introduction
Argument 1-For
Argument 2-Against
Argument 3-For
Argument 4-Against
Conclusion



What is the grammar and language of our balanced argument?	
Cohesion Adverbials	Sentence openers that link our ideas together <i>In addition, on the other hand, consequently</i>
Conjunctions	Words and phrases that link parts of sentences <i>And, although, however, even though</i>
Co-ordinating conjunctions	Conjunctions that join two main clauses <i>FANBOYS for and nor but or yet so</i>
Subordinating conjunctions	Conjunctions that join a subordinate clause to a main clause <i>AWHITEBUS e.g. as, when, if, though, even though, because, until, since</i>
Main clause	A clause that makes sense on its own and could be a complete sentence <i>Detention camps help children</i>
Subordinate clause	A clause that doesn't make sense on its own but can be attached to a a main clause. <i>Although some may disagree, detention camps help children</i>
Compound Sentence	A sentence made of two main clauses joined by a co-ordinating conjunction (or semi-colon). <i>Detention camps help children and they help society.</i>
Complex sentence	A sentence made of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. <i>When organised effectively, detention camps help children.</i>
Phrase	A group of words that doesn't have a verb <i>Last year, in detention centres, a terrifying experience</i>
Clause	A group of words that has a verb <i>Although some may disagree, because they are away from their friends</i>
Formal language	Standard English. Not chatty. <i>Rehabilitation is vital for these adolescents.</i>
Passive Voice	A formal way of ordering our sentences so we don't have to include the subject of the sentence. <i>Young people are kept in terrible conditions</i> <i>(rather than: Detention centres keep young people in terrible conditions)</i>
Modal verbs	Verbs that work with other verbs to show certainty or possibility. <i>This must have an effect on children's mental health.</i>