

What is the shape of our explanation?

Non-fiction shape
Introduction-what is the Wishgranter?
How does it start?
Next stage
Next stage
Next stage
What is the final outcome?
Troubleshooting-what to do if the coin gets stuck



What is the grammar and language of our explanation?

Impersonal language	Formal, no personal pronouns ( <i>I, he, she, you</i> ). <i>Snakes in general not Sid my pet snake.</i> Often includes third person, present tense, passive voice.
Formal language	Language used when writing or speaking about something important. <i>Occasionally a blockage may occur. In this instance, use the emergency kit to manually intervene using the dandelion, wishbone or wish-blaster.</i>
Pronouns	Words used instead of nouns in sentences: <i>he, she , me, my, who, they etc</i>
Third person	Using third person pronouns ( <i>he, she, it</i> ). In this explanation most likely <i>it/ they</i> .
Adverbial phrases	A phrase that acts like an adverb. Time ( <i>last Wednesday</i> ), reason ( <i>because of</i> ), manner ( <i>with a dazed expression</i> ), place ( <i>through the woods</i> ). In this explanation you are most like to use adverbials of time (to describe a process) and manner (to explain why).
Passive voice	Where the subject and object of the sentence are reversed. The opposite of active voice. Active: <i>The man drops a coin into the fountain</i> Passive: <i>A coin is dropped by the man</i> When using passive voice you can remove the subject of the sentence e.g. <i>A coin is dropped</i>
Present tense	The present tense is used when something is happening now or when something happens regularly. <i>Simple present tense: It drops</i>
Future tense	The future tense is used to talk about things that haven't happened yet. <i>Simple future tense: It will drop</i>
Relative clause	A type of subordinate clause used after a noun to add detail, starting with a relative pronoun (who, whose, whom, which, that) <i>The Wishgranter, which has a 99% success rate, needs regular maintenance to work effectively.</i>
Parenthesis	The use of brackets, commas and dashes to separate useful information that's not part of the main sentence. You can use this with subordinate clauses (see above) or phrases. <i>The Wishgranter, which has a 99% success rate, needs regular maintenance to work effectively.</i> <i>The Wishgranter -which has a 99% success rate-needs regular maintenance to work effectively.</i> <i>The Wishgranter (which has a 99% success rate) needs regular maintenance to work effectively.</i>