

Language of Generalisation

The language of generalisation is used to make general statements, rather than particular statements about certain groups, classes, or categories of people, places or things.

Examples:

A catfish is...

Many dogs have...

The whole population is...

The total population is...

All of them have dark brown fur.

Descriptive Language

Adjectives, Adjectival Phrases and Adjectival Clauses

Adjectives, adjectival phrases and adjectival clauses are used to build effective and detailed descriptions.

Adjectives are words use to describe a certain topic, theme, person, place or thing.

Adjectival phrases are a noun group introduced by a preposition that gives information about a noun, for example: **with, at, on, to, for, among, by, of, within, around.**

An adjectival clause is a clause that gives specific information about a noun. It must include a verb, and it generally begin with a pronoun such as: **who, whose, to whom, which, that.**

Examples: The girl with **brown curly hair** sat down in front of me.

The girl **with brown curly hair** sat down in front of me.

The girl **who had the brown curly hair** sat down in front of me.

Descriptive Language

Adverbs, Adverbial Phrases and Adverbial Clauses

Adverbs, adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses are used to build effective and detailed descriptions.

Adverbs are used to give further information about a verb. They are often formed by adding **'ly'** to the end of an adjective.

Adverbial phrases add greater detail to the description. They are a group of words that usually begin with a preposition, such as **How? When? Why? What?** or **With What?**

Adverbial clauses include a verb and provide information about **time, place, reason, purpose and result.**

Adverbial clauses usually begin with a conjunction, for example: **because, when, if, as so, before, after, until, as soon as, where, wherever, since, whenever, once.**

Examples:

The hammerhead shark swim **constantly.** (adverb)

The hammerhead shark hunts and strikes **from below.** (adverbial phrase)

Hammerhead sharks are usually solitary animals, **although they are**

occasionally spotted swimming with other sharks. (adverbial clause)

Language of Comparison and Contrast

Comparison

The language of comparison means we deal with similarities and dissimilarities. We use this language to describe the similarities and differences between different ideas and concepts.

Examples:

Tigers are **bigger/smaller/longer/shorter** than cats.

Both the alligator and crocodile **have...**

A funnel web spider is **more** dangerous than an ant.

Jupiter, **like** Saturn **is** a planet in our Solar System.

A similarity between Sydney and Melbourne is...

Language of Comparison and Contrast

The language of contrast means we refer to the most extreme of concepts. We use this language to describe the most extreme similarities and differences between different ideas and concepts.

Examples:

Tigers are **big** and cats are **small**.

Crocodiles and alligators **are** different because...

A significant difference is...

The main similarity is...

Brisbane and Sydney **differ in** population.