

Remember

Cohesion between Paragraphs

Good arguments have **cohesion**.

Cohesive devices guide a reader through an argument.

The **topic sentences** introduce each **paragraph**.

Adverbials **link ideas** to create **cohesion**.

Using a wider range of Adverbials

Adverbials tell us **how**, **when**, **where** and **in what order** verbs happen.

They also help to link sentences and paragraphs in other ways.

Adding ideas

also

furthermore

moreover

Summing up

overall

in conclusion

in summary

Contrasting

on the other hand

instead

in contrast

**Showing a
result**

as a result

therefore

consequently

as a consequence

Using a wider range of Adverbials

They are good for **formal, non-fiction** speaking and writing...
like debates and arguments.

Adding ideas

also

furthermore

moreover

Summing up

overall

in conclusion

in summary

Contrasting

on the other hand

instead

in contrast

**Showing a
result**

as a result

therefore

consequently

as a consequence

They are useful in creating **cohesion**.

Using a wider range of Adverbials

Adding ideas

also

furthermore

moreover

If you want to **add more ideas**, you might [link](#) them to your point like this...

[Also](#), CCTV cameras can make people feel uncomfortable.

[Furthermore](#), detentions waste the time of everyone involved: students and teachers.

[Moreover](#), many people consider that mobile phones are essential for safety.

Using a wider range of Adverbials

Showing a result

as a result

therefore

consequently

If you want to **show a result**, you might **link** it to your point like this...

As a result, crime has dropped.

Therefore, detentions are not effective.

Consequently, mobile phones have helped many people who have become lost or stranded.

Using a wider range of Adverbials

Contrasting

on the other hand

instead

in contrast

If you want to **show a contrasting idea**, you might [link](#) it to your point like this...

On the other hand, cameras cannot actually stop crime.

Instead, students could be assigned more useful tasks like helping younger pupils.

In contrast, mobile phones can cause accidents by distracting users when walking in the street.

Using a wider range of Adverbials

Summing up

overall

in conclusion

in summary

If you want to **sum up your argument**, you might **link** it to the rest of your argument like this...

Overall, cameras cause more problems than they solve.

In conclusion, detentions have no purpose and should be abandoned.

In summary, mobile phones are an essential part of daily life and should be allowed in schools.

What's the difference between a fact and an opinion?

Let's read the text. Can you identify any sentences or language that have been used to present opinions as if they were facts?

L.O. Identify sentence openers for argument texts, including adverbials of manner.

Could you present an opinion as if it were fact?

You could use one of these examples or one of your own.

e.g.

- Everyone knows that...
- It's a fact that...
- Surely everyone can see that...
- The truth is...
- Clearly...
- Obviously...

L.O. Identify sentence openers for argument texts, including adverbials of manner.

True or False?

Read the statements about CCTV cameras in schools.

Sort them into fact or opinion.

CCTV cameras should not be installed in all classrooms in the UK

Over the past two decades, CCTV cameras have been introduced into shops, streets and public spaces in order to attempt to reduce crime.

In the United Kingdom, there are an estimated four million cameras in use – more than any other country in the world.

A recent study shows just 3% of street crime in London was solved using evidence from CCTV cameras.

Cameras make streets look unfriendly.

Most secondary schools in the UK have over twenty CCTV cameras.

However, although cameras may help to identify a person who has committed a crime, they do not help to *prevent* it from happening.

Surely schools should spend this money on better facilities for their students?

CCTV is likely to simply distract pupils from learning and teachers from teaching.

Cameras should be installed into all classrooms in the UK as this will improve pupil behaviour.

Students who attend schools with better facilities and more clubs are much less likely to commit crimes in school.

Cameras are an invasion of the privacy of students and staff.

The time has come to insist that cameras are removed from all schools in the UK.

L.O. Identify sentence openers for argument texts, including adverbials of manner.

Task 1

Your task today is to read through the argument text. Then, using two different colours, highlight those sentences which are opinions and those which are fact.

You may need to do some research to find the truth!

CCTV cameras should not be installed in all classrooms in the UK

Over the past two decades, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras have been widely introduced into shops, streets and public spaces in order to attempt to reduce crime. In the United Kingdom, there are an estimated four million cameras in use – more than any other country in the world. It was hoped that CCTV would help cut crime, but, despite the billions of pounds spent on this technology, crime rates have not fallen since the introduction of cameras. A recent study shows just 3% of street crime in London was solved using evidence from CCTV cameras.

Most secondary schools in the UK have over twenty CCTV cameras, allegedly to help everyone feel safer. However, although cameras may help to identify a person who has committed a crime (although people can hide their faces if they want to) they do not help to *prevent* it from happening. It is a fact that the majority of schools do not have the budget available to employ a team of people to watch what is happening on monitors and therefore stop crimes in progress. One person can only efficiently watch eight CCTV screens at a time, so the average school would need to employ three people just to watch screens, and an additional member of staff to allow those three people to have breaks.

Some people argue that introducing CCTV greatly reduces the incidence of antisocial crimes such as graffiti, therefore saving schools thousands of pounds each year. However, the expense of buying the camera system and employing security staff far outweighs any supposed savings. Surely schools should spend this money on better facilities for their students? Students who attend schools with better facilities and more clubs are much less likely to commit crimes in school.

In addition to the clear cost implications of CCTV, the issue of privacy must be considered. Some schools even have CCTV cameras installed in toilets and changing rooms! It has been argued that CCTV cameras in changing rooms help to prevent bullying, but a teacher is always in charge of a class during a P.E. lesson, and that teacher is also present and in charge of student safety in the changing rooms. Some people argue that cameras should be installed into all classrooms in the UK as this will improve pupil behaviour. Yet it is a fact that schools already have effective systems of managing pupil behaviour, and that CCTV is likely to simply distract pupils from learning and teachers from teaching.

In summary, CCTV cameras have proved totally ineffective in schools; they do not prevent crime and are a huge waste of money which could be better spent. Furthermore, they are an invasion of the privacy of students and staff, who have the right to learn and teach without being watched at every turn. The time has come to insist that cameras are not installed in classrooms, and are actually removed from all schools in the UK.

L.O. Identify sentence openers for argument texts, including adverbials of manner.

Task 2

Your second task is to decide which of these topics you would like to write your balanced argument on.

You are more than welcome to come up with your own but please choose a topic that could be argued on both sides.

Using bullet points to organise, note down three reasons for and three reasons against your chosen argument.

Possible Debate Topics

- People should be able to drive at 16.
- People should be able to vote at 16.
- Girls and boys should go to separate schools.
- Girls and boys should study different subjects in school.
- Sports teams should be made up of a mix of men and women.
- Violent computer games should be banned.
- Homework should be banned.
- Children should be allowed mobile phones in classrooms.
- Residential school trips should be compulsory in primary schools.
- The UK should adopt a continental school day.
- All households in the UK should be entitled to a free computer.
- Instead of a six-week summer holiday, children should have three weeks each at Christmas, Easter and summer.
- Animals should be used for scientific research.
- People who commit crimes should be locked up.
- People who don't recycle waste should be fined.
- The UK should spend more money on space exploration.
- Children should be allowed to leave school at 14.
- Junk food should be banned from our shops.
- Children should decide what to study in schools.
- Millionaires should have to give money to charities.