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LO: Can I
write, edit
and improve
my own
writing?

Monday 1st March 2021

LO: Can I write, edit and improve my own writing?

- Introductory paragraph tells your reader what your writing is about.
- It should identify the form and purpose.
- Must have title, in a debate this will be the question you answer.
- Must mention this is a balanced argument.
- Keep it factual and written in the third person.

Can I plan with a purpose and audience in mind?

FORM = Balanced argument

AUDIENCE = Year 5 & Year 6

PURPOSE = To explore different points of view on the same topic; giving reasons

My introduction

Will vaccines save humankind?

- Most people have heard of vaccines, but do they know what they are, how they work and why some people say they are helpful to humanity? Vaccines are preventive medicine, which means they prevent a person from becoming ill. Patients are given a small weakened, or treated antigen (part the pathogen – a germ) this in turn, activates the immune system so when the real pathogen is detected the immune system can destroy the pathogens safely without the person becoming ill. Because vaccines are medicine, they can be quite expensive and for some people in the developing world difficult to get hold of. This debate will discuss the pros and cons of vaccination and reflect on the issue in order to save humankind; it must save all of humankind.

My introduction

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Edward Jenner and the first vaccine

- Who was Edward Jenner? When was he around?
- How did he discover the first vaccine?
- He didn't know why it worked but you do! (explain how white blood cells make antibodies to attack the antigens on pathogens – if you haven't already).
- Smallpox is the only disease to be completely eradicated by vaccine.
- (This leads you nicely into either how good it is to have vaccines or if they are so good then why has only one disease been completely eradicated)

Paragraph 1 – chose I am more for or against vaccines?

- After the invention of the first vaccine progress of new vaccines was slow because scientists did not know how vaccines worked. Once they understood how the immune system worked the pace of development of quicken. As a result of mass vaccination programs many once deadly diseases have dramatically reduced short term illness and long-term effects. Once common illness such as mumps, measles and rubella, which made children very sick rarely spread in mass outbreaks. In turn, this protects babies who are too young to be vaccinated and pregnant woman, whose babies could be born blind or severely disabled if their mother caught these diseases while pregnant.

ADVANTAGES:

- Vaccines are safe as they undergo many stages before being deemed safe for use by humans;
- Protect you, those around you, families, communities and society (protect the 'herd');
- Protect future generations;
- Available world-wide;
- Vaccines save between approximately 2 - 3 million lives a year (World Health Organisation – WHO);
- Vaccines provide immunity to a growing fetus;
- Vaccines help control diseases such as measles, tetanus and whooping cough;
- Some diseases such as smallpox have been eradicated and polio has nearly been eradicated;
- Life-threatening side-effects are rare;
- Can save time and money.

To balance the argument.

- In contrast, the massive reduction in once common natural diseases means the body cannot prepare the immune system naturally. If society destroys all-natural development of the immune system, then a person may become very ill with some simple infections such as the common cold or infection from a cut. Vaccines do not protect 100% of people, if society thinks it is safe from a disease, then scientists may not spend time and money developing new treatments. Furthermore, this will leave those who cannot have a vaccine vulnerable with no form of treatment.

DISADVANTAGES:

- Vaccines are made of different substances which can affect different people in different ways (side effects) such as: unexpected severe or mild allergic reactions, pain, swelling, fever, headaches, hearing or vision loss, seizures, sleep disturbance, fatigue and even some people believe the development of Autism (never been scientifically proven);
- Some ingredients could be considered immoral or objectionable (pig gelatin, cells from monkeys,
- May be considered un-natural;
- Not everyone can be vaccinated – those with weakened immune systems cannot produce the necessary antibodies to defend against and remove harmful pathogens;
- Some religions oppose vaccinations;
- Vaccines do not protect 100%;
- Vaccines can need to be repeated to ensure protection is in place;
- Vaccines are usually delivered by injections;
- Awareness of need or ability to be vaccinated;
- Diseases vaccines target have been eradicated.

Adverbials for Cohesion

time, place, number, exception, cause and effect, contrast or comparison, clarification and emphasis or addition

Adverbials are words or phrases that are used to modify a verb or clause. Adverbials may be adverbs, preposition phrases or subordinate clauses. Adverbials can be used to create cohesion within and across paragraphs.

time

in the beginning
only yesterday
until then
to begin with
at first
meanwhile
simultaneously
after that
straight away
presently

place

near this location
around here
in the city
behind the clouds
beyond the wall
inside the cave
out in the countryside
along the lane
here in this room
over the street

number/frequency

firstly
secondly
lastly
once
twice
occasionally
rarely
every so often
often
sometimes

exception

despite this
aside from
despite
excluding
even though
other than
with the exception of
apart from
however
besides

cause and effect

as a result
for this reason
subsequently
hence
as a consequence
due to
therefore
so as to
because of this
consequently

contrast/comparison

on the other hand
alternatively
similarly
nevertheless
in contrast
rather than
compared with
on the contrary
in comparison
however

clarification

in fact
in other words
to clarify
above all
the main reason for this
for instance
in essence
to summarise
to illustrate this
in conclusion

emphasis/addition

to clarify
most importantly
especially
primarily
furthermore
above all else
as well as
in addition to this
also
moreover