

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE NOTES

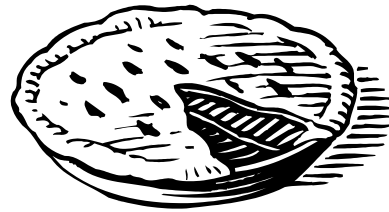
Which "slice" of **P.I.E.** is the author trying to share with you?

Persuade (influence):

The author tries to change the reader's opinion on a topic by appealing to his or her emotions. This form of writing is also called "encouraging" and "influencing" - as the reader is being swayed to one side or the other. Advertisements and flyers are a form of persuasive writing. **When an author is trying to PERSUADE or INFLUENCE, he/she often includes his/her personal opinions within the piece of writing to get you to take action.**

- Did the author try to convince me of something?
- Did the author want to change my opinion by giving me his/her opinion?

Persuade key verbs: convince, sway, influence, argue for or against.



Inform:

The author tells the reader about something that the reader doesn't already know, providing new knowledge. If the author is explaining how a volcano works or what steps should be taken to bake/construct a wedding cake, then the reader is being informed. "Informational" texts are often filled with facts and figures.

- Did the author give me facts?
- Did the author try to teach me something?

Inform key verbs: show, teach, tell, instruct, report.



Entertain:

Writing that **TELLS A STORY** (such as through the plot of fictional novel) or **SIMPLY SHARES FEELINGS** (like in a poem) is traditionally classified under the author's purpose of **ENTERTAINING**. Dialogue (or words spoken by one character to another - noted by the use of quotation marks) is often a key indicator that something was written simply to entertain. However, quotation marks don't **ALWAYS** pop up in stories that **entertain**, as they can be used for other purposes, such as quoting someone in a non-fiction ("informational") article.

- Did the author try to make me laugh?
- Did the author try to tell me a story?
- Did the author try to amuse me?

Entertain key verbs: amuse, make humorous, lighten up, teach a lesson.