



Child labour: 'What's behind the label?'

View the video 'What's behind the label?' (I minute 59 seconds) and discuss the purpose of the text. Watch again and use the proforma below to describe what happens in each section and identify the language features used (see over).

Time	Description	Language features
0.00 – 0.15		
0.15 – 1.14		
1.15 – 1.30		
1.30 – 1.58		



Possible language features used in persuasive texts:

- Authoritative statement or an authoritative source / expert
 Use of statistics or an expert to provide strong evidence for the argument
- Direct address of the reader

 A direct address of the reader, recognised by the use of you/us/we, has the effect of drawing the reader to identify with the writer's position
- Modality
 Modality covers expressions of how the world might be and should be and includes
 expressions of necessity, permissibility and probability. For example, low modality uses words like:
 'might, possibly, could'. High modality uses words such as 'will, must, certainly'.
- Personal opinion
- Emotive language
 Use of words that stirs the emotions of the viewer
- Rhetorical questions
- Emphasis
 For example, punctuation (e.g. underlining, bolding, exclamation mark, capitalisation, quotation marks); use of repetition; overstatement
- Figurative language Includes alliteration, imagery, similes and metaphors, personification, idioms
- Humour, irony and sarcasm
- Imperative mood
 Present in statements of high modality that are used to express direct requests and commands, either positively or negatively, for the effect of excluding argument

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Teacher's notes

Here is an outline of possible responses to 'What's behind the label?' Show students 'Child Labour in India' (4 minutes 27 sec – see proforma PDF) and discuss similarities and differences between the two persuasive texts.

Time	Description	Language features
0.00 – 0.15	Children mispronounce 'ethical consumerism'	Use of humour
0.15 – 1.14	Single child puts on \$5 T- shirts – falls to the ground What is the real cost of your purchase? How many t-shirts do you need? Who do you think can make you a T- shirt for 10 cents?	Female narrator Rhetorical questions Use of humour Use of second person – direct address Cuts to black and white image
1.15 – 1.30	Definition of ethical consumerism Don't exploit people Don't exploit animals Don't exploit the environment	Narrator Use of written graphics Use of repetition
1.30 – 1.58	Images of Indian child labourers intercut with Australian retail outlets Appeal to take action on child labour	Narrator Rhetorical question
	ASK questions Search the internet Track down the answers Find out what's behind the label	High modality imperatives Use of written graphics