Procedure

Social purpose

Procedures tell how to make or do something by giving a sequence of steps to follow (eg instructions, directions, rules and recipes).

Structure

- The goal of the activity – an indication of what you are trying to do or make.
- Materials – a list of materials (or ingredients/equipment etc.) needed to achieve the goal.
- Steps – the sequence of steps that need to be followed.

Note: These stages are often signalled by headings in the text.

Key grammatical features	
Language for expressing ideas	• action processes (verb groups) specific to the field (eg art, cooking, science and technology) • generalised and increasingly technical participants • circumstances and dependent clauses to express details (eg place, extent, manner)
Language for connecting ideas	• dependent clauses in complex sentences to express conditions, reasons, consequences, warnings etc. in more complex procedures • text connectives to indicate the sequence of steps (if not numbered)
Language for interaction	• commands expressed as imperative clauses
Language for creating cohesive texts	• action processes in theme position • circumstances and dependent clauses as marked themes in more complex procedures

Text 4	Procedure
Goal (heading)	**Making the cover of my portfolio** *Rosemary (age 8)*
Materials	**Materials needed** Large sheet of art paper Blue edicol dye Oil pastel crayons Cardboard pieces Yellow, green, orange and red acrylic paint
Steps	**Steps** 1 Paint a blue background on a large sheet of art paper, using blue edicol dye. 2 Fold art paper in half. 3 Draw three waratahs using red oil pastel crayons on the right side of the art paper. 4 Dip different lengthed cardboard strips into paint to make the line patterns of the Banksia, the Bottlebrush, leaves and stems. 5 Dip the tip of your little finger into the yellow paint and print the Wattle. 6 Paste wood glue all over your artwork to make it shiny.