				GCSE Englis	<u>in Languac</u>	<u>e Paper 2- N</u>	ion F	CICTION			
<u>Text 1</u>				<u>Text 2</u>							
		Reading time	e: 5 minutes					Reading	time: 5 minute	S	
		Questions	1 and 2					Ques	tions 4 and 5		
AO1 How to approach						AO1					Marks
Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas  1. Box the line number 2. Find the quote answers the quote DO NOT explain/		which estion	5 minutes	Q1-2 marks Q2-2 marks	Identify and interpret exp and implicit information of ideas	the question  DO NOT explain/ comment on		e which answers	5 minutes	Q4- 1 mark Q5- 1 mark	
Ouastian 2		the quotation						the quotation			
AO2 How to approach question:		on:	<b>Timing</b> 20 minutes	Marks 15 marks		Question 6 AO4	How to approach the question:		Timing	٨	Marks
comment on 2. Re		nd the question read text 1 and c for key	Acronym:	13 mars		Evaluate	Read the question		20 minutes	1	5 marks
how writers use		otations that	Point- here yo	ou should put f	orward an	texts critically	2. Re-read text 2 and identify potential		Acronym:		
language and structure to achieve effects and influence readers, using relevant subject terminology to support their views.  address the question 3. Look for language AND structural features 4. Produce at least 3 PETER paragraphs aiming to identify multiple techniques in each quote YOU MUST talk about language and structure to get above level 2.		impression about what the writer has done.  Evidence— now support this impression with evidence from the text.  Technique— identify the technique used by the writer to give you this impression.  Explanation— discuss how the technique gives you this impression.  Reader effect— explore what the writer has made the reader think, feel or question (you are the reader).			and support this with appropriate textual references.	SPITE points that link to the question 3. Produce at least 4 PETEE paragraphs ensuring that you have SPECS in your point and final sentence of each paragraph		impression about what the writer has Evidence— now support this impression evidence from the text.  Technique— identify the word or phroused by the writer to give you this impression.  Explanation— discuss how the words you this impression.  Evaluate— explore if this is successful linking back to the question.		rriter has done mpression with lor phrase u this words give	
<u> </u>			Structural features			SPITE				SPECS	
<ul> <li>Adjective</li> <li>Noun</li> <li>Verb</li> <li>Adverb</li> <li>Preposition</li> <li>Pronoun</li> <li>Simile</li> <li>Metaphor</li> <li>Alliteration</li> <li>Hyperbole</li> <li>Imagery</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Simple sentence</li> <li>Complex sentence</li> <li>Compound sentence</li> <li>Exclamatory sentence</li> <li>Interrogative sentence</li> <li>Declarative sentence</li> <li>Imperative sentence</li> <li>Punctuation</li> <li>Rhetorical Question</li> <li>Repetition</li> <li>Listing</li> <li>Juxtaposition</li> </ul>			Setting- Are any interesting, powerful or unusual settings or places mentioned? Why? Do they contribute to the meaning or ideas discussed in the question?  People- Does the writer focus on anyone in particular? Do they contrast their own views with anyone else's? How are we expected to react to them?  Ideas- How does the writer sound? What kind of mood/emotion do you think they are feeling? Use the question to help you.  Tone- How does the writer sound? What kind of mood/emotion do you think they are feeling? Use the question to help you.  Events- Does the writer use any significant events to justify his message? Are different events mentioned? Why? What is the point of mentioning these?					Successfully Powerfully Effectively Creatively Skillfully	

<b>Both Text 1</b>	and Text 2
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Question 7/	4	Question 7B							
AO1	How to approach the question:	AO3	How to approach the question	Timing	Comparative Language:				
Select and synthesise evidence from different texts.	<ol> <li>Read the question carefully</li> <li>Look through both texts to find 3 similarities</li> <li>Use the diamond structure to produce 3 paragraphs</li> </ol> Both texts Text 1 says "auote".	Compare writers' ideas and perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or more texts.	<ol> <li>Read the question</li> <li>Look back over both texts for similarities and differences (you can use ideas from Q3 and Q6)</li> <li>You need 4 PETECETER paragraphs</li> </ol>	19 minutes  Marks  14 marks	Similarity: Similarly In the same way In both texts Likewise	Contrast: On the other hand Unlike Whereas However			
Marks		Acronym:							
6 marks <b>Timing</b>	Both texts  Text 1 says 'quote'.  Text 2 says 'quote'.	Point— here you should put forward an impression about what the writer has done.  Evidence— now support this impression with evidence from the text.  Technique— identify the technique used by the writer to give you this impression.  Explanation— discuss how the technique gives you this impression.  Compare— summarise what you have discussed in the paragraph and explain how it makes it success for the reader.  Evidence— now support this impression with evidence from the text.							
6 minutes	Both texts  Text 1 says 'quote'.  Text 2 says 'quote'.								

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**Explanation** – discuss how the technique gives you this impression.

How to approach the question:		AO5		AO6	Timing	Marks			
	1. Read the questions and choose <b>one</b> to answer	•	Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and	Candidates must use a range of	5 minutes	AO5- 24			
	2. Identify PAF (purpose, audience and form)		adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and	vocabulary and sentence structures for	planning	marks			
	3. Spend 5 minutes planning your response		audiences	clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate	35 minutes	AO6- 16			
	4. Write down the question number	•	Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical	spelling and punctuation	writing	marks			
I.	5. Complete vour response		features to support coherence and cohesion of texts						

**DAFOREST** 

**Technique**— identify the technique used by the writer to give you this impression.

## Text Types

## Letter **Article** Guide **Review Direct Address** Report Speech Alliteration They may ask for a formal or informal letter 1. Catchy headline 5. Clear headline 1. Introduction-Strong opening statement-3 part structure: Facts The letter must start (Dear) and end correctly (Yours sincerely/ 2. Subheading with more overview of the 6. Subheadings- for each Overview of the piece you're 1. Highly engaging and faithfully) or for informal letters (see you soon) information report's topic sub topic reviewing-writer/director/ motivational **Opinions** 1. Opening: 2. Divide the topic 7. Clear introduction- what genre/ actors and present opening-make it 3. Opening- engage the Rhetorical Establish your audience and purpose, be formal, reader/ outline the into sections with is the guide about? your opinion clear you are writing Question use the correct salutation- Dear Sir/Madam if you 8. Lists with bullet points main points of the subtitles 2. Provide more details about a speech- 'Ladies Repetition don't know the person or Dear (name) if you do 3. Recommendation 9. Website/contact details the content- eg. Film- explain and gentlemen, I am article Emotive delighted to be here 2. Main part: 4. Middle- series of s at the end in a at the end the plot briefly or a productparagraphs that go conclusion- need briefly say what the product Language Paragraphs- each one with a clear topic to... 3. Ending: into more detail at least 3 2. A well-structured does Statistics 5. End-concluding o End with a decisive statement or a clear suggestions/ 3. Write about strengths and argument with **Triples** indication of what you want the recipient to do paragraph that draws recommendations weaknesses (one paragraph several main points the points together-4. Signed and dated on each-start with strengths if that considers (Hyperbole/ 4. Sign of with yours faithfully (if you don't know them) or call to action/ further by the inspector it is a positive review and possible counter Anecdote) yours sincerely (if you do know them) help weaknesses if it is negative) arguments- use You may want to use a 4. You may want to consider paragraphs including recommendations 3. A dynamic and Formal- standard english circular structure where the conclusion Conclusion-state your opinionmemorable **Informal-** colloquial language, recipients first name- more links back to the are you recommending it or not? conclusion- maybe a chatty tone. You may refer to shared experiences. opening idea call to action