

Question One

- Spend fifteen minutes reading the two extracts.
- Question one is five minutes, four marks and has allocated lines to read.
- You will be given eight statements; four are true.
- Shade the **circles** of the four statements that are true.
- If you make an error cross out the **whole box**.

Question Two

- Question two is ten minutes, eight marks. You do not need terminology.
- You will need to compare the two texts using the whole source and focusing on the topic of the question.
- You will need to use evidence from both texts to support your response.
- Although you do not need terminology, you do need to make inferences. You need to analyse the connotations of your chosen quotations.

Question Three

- Question three is fifteen minutes, twelve marks.
- You will need to focus on the lines that you are given.
- You will need to focus on the topic that you are given in the question.
- Using evidence, you need to analyse the language that the writer uses.
- You should focus on the linguistic methods that the writer uses and explore the connotations and effect of their chosen language choices.

Question Four

- Question four is twenty minutes, sixteen marks.
- You will need to compare the two texts using the whole source.
- You need to compare the writers' perspectives, meaning their opinions, experiences or thoughts. Be specific with the viewpoint; avoid vague comments such as 'negative' and be precise such as 'frustrated' or 'anxious'.
- Try to track how the writers' viewpoints change in the extract. Often, they don't just have one opinion but their opinion changes and develops.
- Use evidence from the texts and analyse the linguistic methods used.



Summarise	Identify and explain the main points in a text.
Infer	To read between the lines, beyond the obvious, for a deeper meaning.
Comparing Connective	To indicate similarities.
Contrasting or opposing connective	To indicate differences.
Connotations	An idea or feeling associated with a particular word.
Analysis	Studying language to discuss the effect of words and methods.
Adjective	A word used to describe a noun.
Noun	A word to show the names of objects, places and people.
Verb	An action word.
Adverb	A word to describe how the verb is done.
Preposition	A word used to connect nouns and pronouns, often showing direction or placement.
Tripling (or tricolon)	Three parallel phrases or words, which come in quick succession without interruption.
Alliteration	Where several words start with the same letter.
Interrogative	A question.
Rhetorical question	Where the writer does not answer a question, leaving the reader to fill in the gaps.
Juxtaposition	Placing two opposite ideas close together.