

Question One

- First, spend fifteen minutes reading the extract.
- Question one is five minutes, four marks and asks you to find four facts.
- Facts must be taken from the allocated lines.
- Facts must have enough detail and must not be too obvious.
- Facts can be copied but not huge chunks of the text.
- Facts cannot be too similar to one another.

Question Two

- Question two is ten minutes, eight marks and asks you to analyse language.
- You will be given a box with a smaller section of the extract in.
- You can only take quotes from this box.
- You should explore particular words choices and methods that the writer has used and what the effect of these are.
- When you analyse language, it must be based on the focus on the question.

Question Three

- Question three is ten minutes, eight marks and asks you to analyse structure.
- You should use the whole source to answer this question.
- Remember to check where in a text the extract is from (is it the opening page of a book, the middle or the end?)
- You could explore why the writer has used contrast and what this draws your attention to. You could also explore the narrative structure and what this might represent. You could look at shifts as long as you explore effect.
- Use the specific names and events from the extract and avoid generic comments like 'it makes the reader picture it.'

Question Four

- Question four is twenty-five minutes, twenty marks and asks you to respond how far you agree or disagree with a statement based on the extract.
- You should identify quotes in the allocated lines to support your opinion.
- You should analyse the language and structure in your quotes to prove your opinion when responding to the statement.
- It is really important that you do not contradict yourself by saying that you agree with the statement one minute and then that you disagree the next.



Simile	Used to make a comparison between two things, using the words <i>as</i> or <i>like</i> .
Metaphor	Used to make a direct comparison between two things.
Personification	Giving human actions or features to something non-human or inanimate.
Beginning, middle, end	The key points in a text to refer to in your response.
Shift	A change that happens when the location shifts, the action shifts or there is a shift to a new character.
Zoom-in / Zoom-out	The text begins with a broad view but zooms in and focuses on describing something specific OR a text begins by focusing on something specific and then zooms out to a broader view.
Oxymoron	Two words of opposite meaning sat side by side.
Imperative	A command (verb or sentence).
Pathetic fallacy	Giving human qualities to aspects of nature, or using nature to reflect human emotions or events in a story.
Semantic field	A set of words related by their meaning.
Contrast	Opposite ideas or meanings.
Interior versus Exterior	The inside compared to the outside. This could be physically, or it could be emotionally.
Circular/cyclical narrative	Where events start and end at the same place.
Flashback	A scene or event in a text that takes place earlier in time.