



# KS4 English Language Paper 2



## Key Knowledge

## Key Terminology

### Question 1 – AO1 (Implicit/Explicit)

Choose four statements which are true.

Marks: 4

Time: 5 mins

Top Tip – Double check that there is evidence in the text for each of the statements you have selected for your answer.

### Question 2 – AO1 (Synthesis)

Write a summary of the similarities OR differences between Source A and B.

Marks: 8

Time: 10 mins

Use SQI (statement/quotation/inference) to structure your response.

- Make a statement about Source A. Support with a quotation.
- Now link to the other text by making a statement about Source B. Support with a quotation.
- Infer why the similarities/differences exist (consider context). Write in detail! This suggests/makes me realise...
- Repeat the above process for a second and even a third time if possible.

Top Tip – Avoid analysing language as this does not feature in the mark scheme.

### Question 3 – AO2 (Language)

How does the writer use language to describe \_\_\_\_\_ in Source B?

Marks: 12

Time: 15 mins

Write 3 WHW (What, how, why) paragraphs like this:

- What are we told/shown about the subject matter?
- How is this conveyed? (chose a quotation and then analyse the methods used – look at words/phrases or techniques)
- Why is the author doing this? (think about the effect on the reader)

Top Tip – choose evidence that you can write about in detail.

### Question 4 – AO3 (Comparison)

Refer to the whole of Source A and the whole of Source B.

Compare how the writers convey their perspectives/attitudes to \_\_\_\_\_

Marks: 16

Time: 20 mins

• What are the writers' perspectives/attitudes to \_\_\_\_\_?

How do the two writers present their perspectives/attitudes to \_\_\_\_\_?

- Identify evidence in the first text to support your point
  - Analyse evidence and link to writer's attitudes/reader response
  - Make a comparison to the second text
  - Identify evidence in the second text to support your point
  - Analyse evidence and link to writer's attitudes/reader response
- Aim to make 3 comparative WHW paragraphs.

Top Tip – Look for changes in perspectives and feelings.

### Question 5 – AO5/AO6 (Content/Organisation)

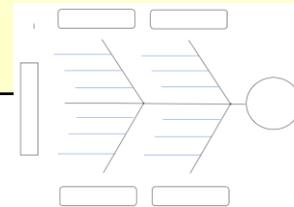
Section B: **Writing to present a viewpoint**

Marks: 40

Timings: 10 mins planning/25 mins writing/10 mins editing

Your answer needs to include the following:

- Planned, structured, developed ideas in clear paragraphs (start each with a topic sentence that clearly indicates where the paragraph is going. Use a short paragraph for effect somewhere)
- A clear purpose with carefully chosen language devices
- Formal, controlled standard English (check tenses and avoid / )
- A wide range of accurate punctuation (use ; , . ? ! () – and check carefully that every sentence makes sense)
- A variety of sentence lengths, types and openings (think about adding extra detail to some sentences and making some very short sentences for effect)
- Sophisticated vocabulary with accurate spelling.



### Language Features

<b>Anaphora</b>	Starting each sentence with the same words.
<b>Anecdotes</b>	A short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.
<b>Colloquial language</b>	Words or expressions used in ordinary language.
<b>Hyperbole</b>	Extreme exaggeration.
<b>Hypophora</b>	When a question is posed and then immediately answered.
<b>Modal Verbs</b>	Verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation e.g. can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should and must.
<b>Pronouns</b>	A word that takes the place of a noun - I, me, he, she, you, our, we.
<b>Rhetorical questions</b>	A question that doesn't require an answer, but is instead used to make a point.
<b>Statistics</b>	A fact using a number.
<b>Syntactic Parallelism</b>	A deliberate repetition of sentence or clause structure.
<b>Listing</b>	Asyndetic listing – Lists that contain no conjunctions. Syndetic listing – Lists that contain one conjunction before the final feature.
<b>Tricolon</b>	Use of a list of three, or repetition of something three times, to emphasise a point.
<b>Types of sentence functions</b>	Declarative Sentence – states an idea. Imperative Sentence – give orders or directions. Interrogative Sentence – pose a question. Exclamative Sentence - show strong emotions.

### Letter

- Address
- Salutation
- Appropriate ending (yours faithfully/ sincerely)
- Introductory paragraph
- Logical sequence to main body
- Closing paragraph encourages change of attitude/opinion

### Article

- Catchy heading
- Introductory paragraph
- Subheadings
- Use of anecdotes, opinions from authorities/experts, specific names/places/ dates
- Closing paragraph encourages change of attitude/opinion

### Speech (might also be called a talk)

- Opening paragraph should introduce topic of discussion. Do this in a thought provoking way – rhetorical question/anecdote
- Use direct mode of address throughout 'you' and 'we.'
- Rhetorical features
- Closing paragraph encourages change of attitude/opinion