Autumn | **English** | Language Paper 2, Reading

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. ٠
- 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.

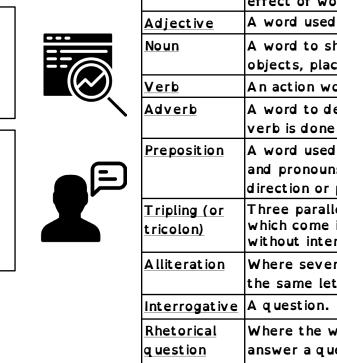
Question Four

- 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.









<u>Summarise</u>	Identify and explain the main points in a text.
Infer	To read between the lines,
	beyond the obvious, for a
	deeper meaning.
Comparing	To indicate similarities.
<u>Connect iv e</u>	
Contrasting	To indicate differences.
<u>or opposing</u>	
<u>connect iv e</u>	
<u>Connot at ions</u>	An idea or feeling associated
	with a particular word.
<u>A nalysis</u>	Studying language to discuss the
	effect of words and methods.
<u>Adjective</u>	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.
Preposit ion	A word used to connect nouns
	and pronouns, often showing
	direction or placement.
<u>Tripling (or</u>	Three parallel phrases or words,
<u>tricolon)</u>	which come in quick succession without interruption.
Alliteration	Where several words start with
Ameration	the same letter.
<u>Interrogative</u>	A question.
Rhetorical	Where the writer does not
<u>q uest io n</u>	answer a question, leaving the
	reader to fill in the gaps.
Juxtaposition	Placing two opposite ideas close
	together.

Communication

Character

Creativity