

Paper 2 Language Techniques	Definition	Example
Rhetorical question	A question asked in order to prompt further thought or to make a point rather than to get an answer.	If not me, then who? If not now, then when?
Allusion	A reference to another literary, artistic, historical, or musical work.	We must act as our own 'Inspector' in Priestley's famous play, and demand honesty, integrity and truth from those around us.
Satire	The use of humour, irony or hyperbole to expose and criticise people's weaknesses or vices, particularly in the context of contemporary topics.	It looked like society might just be capable of holding itself together. Until a five-year-old boy drove through the playground in an open-top Audi sports car. I watched Audi boy's parents as they walked behind their careering horror of a son, carefully checking he wasn't crashing into strangers' ankles but apparently oblivious to the trail of howling victims left in their wake
Simile	A descriptive technique that compares one thing with another, usually using 'as' or 'like'.	He is as determinedly dishonest as a politician attempting to cover his latest immoral decision.
Emotive language	Words/ phrases deliberately used to evoke a powerful feeling from the reader i.e. sympathy, anger.	I find the notion that I am not worthy of voting for my country's next leader because of my age, both <u>demeaning</u> and deeply <u>insulting</u> .
Statistic	A fact that is supported by numerical data.	The Trussell Trust's foodbank network distributed 1,332,952 three day emergency food supplies to people in crisis, a 13% increase on the previous year. 484,026 of these went to children.
Flattery	Deliberately complimenting the reader.	The very fact that you are reading this article suggests that you are compassionate and understanding of the plight of your fellow man.
Hyperbole	Deliberately exaggerated language.	He was so obnoxious; I was hoping he would be arrested on the spot and given a very long prison sentence purely for not saying please or thank you.
Humour	Describing a surprising or unexpected reaction to an event/ person/ object to create amusement	My brother may look angelic but do not be fooled by his toddler aesthetic: he is a tiny-but very real-psychopath.
Irony/sarcasm	When the literal meaning and the intended meaning are the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect.	There is nothing I enjoy more than being chastised by a group of people who have
Eye-witness quotation/ expert quotation	Direct speech from a person who witnessed an event/ direct speech from someone who has an in-depth understanding of the topic.	The British Nursing Association said the move was "hugely concerning" and a stark example of the "extreme workforce pressure" at NHS emergency services, which are facing rising demand while recruitment and retention of nurses gets harder.

Q5 Text Types	
Letter	<input type="checkbox"/> the use of addresses & date <input type="checkbox"/> a formal mode of address e.g. Dear Sir/Madam or a named recipient <input type="checkbox"/> effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs <input type="checkbox"/> an appropriate mode of signing off: Yours sincerely/faithfully.
Article	<input type="checkbox"/> Broadsheet = formal/Local or tabloid = informal <input type="checkbox"/> a clear/apt/original title <input type="checkbox"/> a strapline & subheadings <input type="checkbox"/> an introductory (overview) paragraph <input type="checkbox"/> effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs.
Leaflet (text only)	<input type="checkbox"/> a clear/apt/original title <input type="checkbox"/> organisational devices such as inventive subheadings or boxes <input type="checkbox"/> bullet points <input type="checkbox"/> effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs.
Speech (text only)	<input type="checkbox"/> a clear address to an audience <input type="checkbox"/> effective/fluently linked sections to indicate sequence <input type="checkbox"/> rhetorical indicators that an audience is being addressed
Essay	<input type="checkbox"/> an effective introduction and convincing conclusion <input type="checkbox"/> effectively/fluently linked paragraphs to sequence a range of ideas.

Connecting phrases: between paragraphs
 I would implore you to consider...
 Building on the latter idea...
 Whilst this idea is important, it is also crucial that we consider....
 Furthermore, we must acknowledge....
 Not only.....but also....
 Additionally, it is vital that we do not overlook....
 Let's also reflect on the notion that....
 It is widely accepted that...

Connecting words/ phrases: between sentences
 However....
 Consequently....
 Moreover....
 Additionally...
 That last word is particularly significant because...
 As much as...
 Except, of course....
 This is especially true of...
 Significantly...
 Likewise...
 From this, it is clear that...
 Evidently...
 Ultimately....
 Yes, you did hear that correctly....

Paper 1 Language Techniques	Definition	Example
Metaphor	A descriptive technique that names a person, thing or action as something else.	The mesmerising circus was a magnet for the children.
Simile	A descriptive technique that compares one thing with another, usually using 'as' or 'like'.	The horse's majestic mane was like fire.
Personification	Describing an inanimate object as having human feelings.	The carpet lamented the demise of his beloved Hoover.
Zoomorphism	A technique in which animal attributes are imposed upon non-animal objects, humans, and events.	The maid had a brusque manner; she snarled at anyone who dared to approach her.
Imagery	A technique in which the author appeals to the senses i.e. seeing, hearing, touching.	The earthy, unmistakable aroma of coffee weaved through the air.
Intensifier	A word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add emphasis to another adjective, verb, or adverb.	He was <u>too</u> dispirited to continue. The contract was <u>very</u> confusing. The card was <u>extremely</u> sentimental.
Minimiser	A word that is used to make another adjective, verb or adverb sound lesser.	She was <u>slightly</u> traumatised. They were <u>just</u> considering it. We were <u>a little</u> forlorn.
Listing	When the writer includes several words/ phrases/ ideas, one after the other.	The familiar <u>tapping, scratching, tearing and shouting</u> echoed down the street.
Oxymoron	A phrase combining two or more contradictory terms.	There was a <u>deafening silence</u> .
Pathetic fallacy	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.	The clouds crowded together suspiciously overhead as the sky darkened forebodingly.

Sentences connecting paragraphs

The sound of....cut into his thoughts.....

She regarded her surroundings.....

As the figure came closer, her appearance sharpened....

They ambled towards....

The words radiated around him and....

The familiar words echoed.....

The surprising view of.....nudged into her vision.....

Her mind was transported back to....

Writing: Paper 1

Paper 1 Sentence Types

Begin with a verb:

Regarding the inside of the cave, they knew they had gone too far.

Begin with an adverb:

Hastily, she gripped the handle.

Begin with an emotion:

Desperate, they contemplated leaving her behind.

Use a hyphen to add extra information at the end:

They saw several icicles - the majority looming down at them from the ceiling.

Use hyphens to add extra information in the middle of a sentence:

She took a tentative step further in - then two or three steps - always expecting to feel woodwork against the tips of her fingers.

Use a semi colon to add more detail to a description:

His sleep had been fitful; his eyes burned and his body ached.

Use a semi colon to show the difference between the 'inside' and 'outside':

To the crowd, she appeared content; inside, she was reeling.

Use a colon to introduce a list:

The beach was a hive of activity: parents wrestling with umbrellas, children squealing delightedly and crabs dodging the clatter of human feet.

Use a colon to expand on the first part of the sentence:

His mood was notoriously difficult to predict: he regularly jolted between pleasant and peevish, without any warning.

Begin with a time connective:

Now, there was nothing to do but wait in terrified silence.

List a series of actions:

She immediately stepped into the wardrobe and immersed herself among the coats, rubbing her face against them, breathing in the musty scent and believing herself to be utterly safe.

Language Paper 1: Reading

Q2/ 4 Word class	Definition	Example
Verb	A verb is a word or set of words that shows action (<i>runs, is going, has been painting</i>); feeling (<i>loves, envies</i>); or state of being (<i>am, are, is, have been, was, seem</i>)..	The normally subdued child, <u>to</u> re off the wrapping paper and <u>beamed</u> at her giff. She <u>was</u> elated.
Adverb	An adverb labels how, when or where something happens (and they often end in '-ly').	The dog growled <u>menacingly</u> whenever the inquisitive bird flew <u>gracefully</u> towards the window.
Noun	Nouns are names, places and things; they also signify imagined things like 'a ghost'; and ideas or concepts, such as 'love', 'guilt' or 'fate'.	There was a flash of <u>hope</u> in his <u>eyes</u> as he looked through the <u>window</u> .
Pronoun	Words used instead of a noun i.e. 'he', 'she', 'they', 'it'.	<u>She</u> was surprised <u>it</u> was happening.
Adjective	An adjective is a describing word or phrase that adds qualities to a noun. It normally comes before a noun, or after verbs like 'am', 'is', 'was', 'appears' or 'seems'.	He was normally such an <u>insular</u> character; his newly <u>vibrant</u> demeanour had surprised everyone.
Preposition	Prepositions are short words and phrases that give information about place, time and manner	The money was hidden <u>under</u> the bed, <u>beside</u> the old duvet, <u>on top of</u> the shoe box.

Sentence types	Examples
Imperative (giving a command)	Accept that there is nothing to be done. Change the way you think. Pick up the litter.
Declarative (stating information)	It is wrong to assume that everyone is as fortunate as you. There was a disconcerting quality to his grin. As a group, they felt forlorn by their lack of freedom.
Interrogative (asking a question. They end with a question mark)	Was it everything you wished for? How could she not feel exasperated by their ignorance?
Exclamatory (expressing a heightened emotion. They end with an exclamation mark)	I felt obliged! I have resigned myself to the fact that nothing can be done!

features		
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Imagery	A technique in which the author appeals to the senses i.e. seeing, hearing, touching.	The earthy, unmistakable aroma of coffee weaved through the air.
Semantic field	Words from a the semantic field are part of a common category.	The writer includes a series of words from the semantic field of nature, 'Seedling...hedge....plant'.
Intensifier	A word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add emphasis to another adjective, verb, or adverb.	He was <u>too</u> dispirited to continue. The contract was <u>very</u> confusing. The card was <u>extremely</u> sentimental.
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Q3/ Q4 Structural Features	Definition
Opening	The first mood/ image of the text.
Cyclical	When end of the text repeats an idea/ character/ setting from the opening.
Widening/ narrowing the perspective	When the writer switches from a broader overview (i.e. describing a crowd) to a more specific point of view (i.e. an individual).
Character development	When the writer presents a character differently as the text progresses.
Repetition	When a word/ phrase is noticeably repeated throughout a sentence/ paragraph/ whole text.
Shift in tense	When the writer deliberately changes tense i.e. I <u>was</u> powerless, I <u>was</u> beaten, I <u>was</u> a wreck. I <u>will</u> never feel that way again.
Juxtaposition	Two ideas placed together for contrasting effect.
Foreshadowing	A warning/ hint about what is going to happen next.
Introduction of speech	Direct speech between characters.
Change of mood/ tone	When the writer alters the overall feeling of the text.
Shift in focus	Focusing on a different topic/ place/ character.
Shift in the narrator's point of view	When the speaker (the voice telling the story) changes their mind about something.
Connections/ links across paragraphs	A pattern that can be identified across the text.
Ending	The final mood/image of the text.