

<u>Question & Times</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Sentence Stems</u>	<u>Bridge Vocab- get to the point</u>
10 minutes active reading Q1 5 minutes 	Active reading- what are the thoughts and feelings of the writer? Write next to each paragraph the thought or feeling. Shade the 4 true statements Retrieve and infer.		
Q2 10 minutes 	Summary IQII Micro quotes 2 paragraphs – 3 quotes per source. Start, middle, end.		
Q3 15 minutes 	Language Analysis ISQA 3 paragraphs as a minimum		Infer Suggests Shows Highlights 1. Utilises 2. Crafts 3. Deliberately 4. Purposefully 5. Intentionally 6. Clearly 7. Effectively
Q4 20 minutes 	Para 1: compare attitudes and ideas x 1 Para 2: Compare writer's method- source A Para 3: compare writer's method- source B Para 4: compare both writer's tone.	Source A's attitude to ... is... Whereas, Source B's attitude to... is... Source A clearly uses... to ... In comparison/contrast Source B uses/also uses... to... Source A's tone is... to... whereas, Source B...	Methods to look for: 1. Perspective 1 st /3 rd person, why? 2. Emotive or logical language, why? 3. Opinions or facts, why? 4. Tone- sarcasm, humour, emotional, conversational, etc. why?

Language Features – Q3 & 4	Definition
Verb	A verb is a word or set of words that shows action (<i>runs, stands, destroys</i>) or state of being (<i>am, are, is, have been, was, seem</i>)..
Adverb	An adverb adds detail to a verb explaining when or where something happens (and they often end in ‘-ly’).
Noun	Nouns are names, places and things, ideas or concepts, such as ‘love’, ‘guilt’ or ‘fate’.
Pronoun	Words used instead of a noun i.e. ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘they’, ‘it’.
Adjective	An adjective is a describing word or phrase that adds qualities to a noun.
Preposition	Prepositions are short words and phrases that give information about place, time and manner: in, on, at, of, to
Metaphor	A technique that states a person, thing or action is something else.
Simile	A comparison of one thing with another, using ‘as’ or ‘like’ or ‘than’
Personification	Describing an inanimate object as having human feelings.
Zoomorphism	animal attributes are given to non-animal objects
Imagery	A visual description used to evoke a specific feeling or idea
Semantic field	A collection of words that are related to each other thematically, by their meaning.
Intensifier	A word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add emphasis to another word
Minimiser	A word that is used to make another adjective, verb or adverb sound lesser.
Listing	When the writer includes several words/ phrases/ ideas, one after the other. A tricolon is a list of three.
Oxymoron	A phrase combining contradictory terms.
Pathetic fallacy	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.
Direct address	The speaker talking directly to the audience using ‘you’ ‘your’ or their name
Imperative	Giving a command or instruction
Declarative	Stating information
Interrogative	Asking a question, ending in a question mark
Exclamatory	Exclamatory, expressing a heightened emotion. They end with an exclamation mark.

Universal Golden Concepts

Exploration of gender roles – de Beauvoir argues women are the ‘second sex’, arguing that male habits, actions and roles are the default in society,


women exist to support their progress through subservience. *‘humanity is male, and man defines woman not herself, but as relative to him.’*

Dark Triad - narcissism, psychopathy and Machiavellianism


as a mechanism to display the horror and manipulative nature of those who desire and hold power.

Binary opposition


e.g. of innocence vs experience or power and weakness

Moral paralysis.


A term used to describe the inaction of society when faced with evil. Inaction in the light of immorality will result in judgement.

Commodification of human life


– transforming people and their bodies from a human category into objects of economic desire – modern slavery, capitalism, trafficking

Analytical verbs	
Amplifies Asserts Characterises Claims Clarifies Concludes Confirms Connects Distinguished Elaborates Embodies Emulates Enhances Entails Establishes Evokes	Exhibits Focuses Foreshadows Highlights Identifies Illustrates Implies Incorporates Indicates Implies Informs Insinuates Magnifies Obscures Outlines Parallels

Section B: Question 5

Sentence types	Definition
Simple	One idea within a sentence, built from the minimum of a subject and a main verb
Compound	A compound sentence joins two simple sentences together by using a connective like 'and', 'but', 'or'.
Fragment	An incomplete sentence without a standard subject/verb/object structure
Complex	A complex sentence will have more than one idea included with added detail. It will have a main clause and a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.
Begin with a simile	A comparative statement using as, like or than.
Begin with a verb	A sentence that begins with the action.
Begin with an adverb	A sentence that begins with a description of the action.

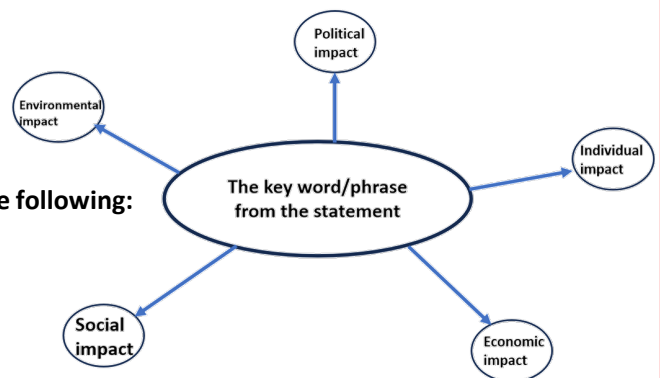
Q5
45 minutes
5 minutes
planning
35 minutes
writing
5 minutes
proof
reading.



Purpose:
Audience:
Format:

Complete a planning wheel looking at the following:

1. Environmental impact
2. Social impact
3. Political impact
4. Economic impact
5. Individual impact



AO6 – Punctuation	
“ ”	Speech marks
“ ”	Quotation marks
‘ ’	Apostrophes
:	Colon
;	Semicolon
...	Ellipsis
()	Parentheses
-	Dash/hyphen
,	Comma
!	Exclamation mark
?	Question mark



Anecdote



Statistics



Opinion



Imperative



Rhetorical Question



Tricolon



Direct Address



Hyperbole



Emotive Language



Maxim



Anaphora



Analogy