

Numbers in brackets = 25% extra time

Crib Sheet for English Language

Paper 2

Read extract carefully: 15 (18) minutes

Q1: 4 (5) minutes

- Ensure you focus on the lines mentioned in the question
- Ensure you read each statement carefully (they have been worded to trick you)
- Ensure you double check your answers

Q2: 10 (12) minutes

- Find x2 comparisons (1 comparison = 1 quote from source A and 1 quote from source B)
- P.E.I. © P.E.I. paragraphs

Point – Answer the question in a full sentence (use the words from the question to start you off).

Evidence – Find a quotation which supports your point.

Infer – How does the quotation you've chosen, answer the question? Read between the lines.

CONNECTIVE

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Q3: 12 (15) minutes

- P.E.T.A.L. paragraphs:

Point – Answer the question in a full sentence (use the words from the question to start you off).

Evidence – Find a quotation which supports your point.

Technique – Identify the main technique within the quotation.

Analyse – Do as many of the following things (more than once if possible):

- Explain the effect of the technique mentioned above.
- Word zoom into an effective word and explain their effect, considering their connotations (what we associate with that word).
- Identify a further technique and explain its effect.
- Offer additional or alternative interpretations for the quotation.

Link – Ensure all elements of 'analyse' link back to the question.

- Techniques that you may need for this question:

Simile	When you compare one thing to another using 'as' or 'like'.	They ran like a herd of elephants.
Metaphor	Saying something IS something else.	He was an exploding volcano.
Personification	Giving an object human-like features.	The sun peeped out of the clouds.

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Alliteration	Repeating the same sound at the start of words that are close to each other.	Slowly, the snake slithered over the sand.
Onomatopoeia	Words that create sounds.	The wind howled and the thunder cracked.
Repetition	Repeating a sound, word or phrase for impact.	No, no, no.
Adjective	A describing word.	Her brown hair was smooth and silky.
Adverb	Describes how something is being done ('ly' words).	He ran quickly and nervously through the wood.
Atmosphere	The tone or mood created by the words or images.	My mother wept uncontrollably as I walked away.
Possessive Pronoun	A pronoun that indicates possession.	e.g. mine, yours, hers, theirs.
Personal Pronoun	A pronoun that indicates a person.	e.g. I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, and them.
Imperative Verb	A verb that gives an order.	Do your homework!
Rhetorical Question	A question asked for dramatic effect and not intended to get an answer.	Why should we put up with this?
Emotive Language	Words or phrases that change the feel of a sentence through evoking an emotional reaction from the reader.	Abandoned children found in filthy, flea-infested flat.
Hyperbole	Exaggeration or going over the top (like a metaphor).	I'll love you until the ocean folds.
Imagery	Words that create images in your mind as you read.	A host of golden daffodils.
Symbolism	When something is used to represent an idea or quality.	Black is used to represent death.
Pathetic Fallacy	When something that is not human reflects a mood or emotion.	The angry storm.
Sibilance	The repetition of the 's' or 'sh' sound.	She sells sea shells on the sea shore.
Tricolon	Groups of three related words or phrases placed close together.	Litter, vandalism and graffiti.
Colloquial/Idiom	Informal, casual words that are used every day (like a metaphor).	It makes me go bananas.
Euphemism	A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one that is too harsh or blunt.	'Passed away' instead of 'died'.
Ironic	The humorous or sarcastic use of words, implying the opposite of what they mean.	Water water everywhere, nor any drop to drink.
Pathos	Words that create a feeling of pity or sorrow.	His wings are clipped and his feet are tied.
Semantic field of '...'	A way to say a group of words that have a related meaning.	A semantic field of fear = 'bitten' 'petrified' 'dread' 'hurt'

Q4: 20 (25) minutes

- The quotes you choose must show the **writer's attitude** (e.g. how they feel about something)
- Find x2 comparisons (1 comparison = 1 quote from source A and 1 quote from source B)
- P.E.T.A.L. © P.E.T.A.L. paragraphs

Point – Answer the question in a full sentence (use the words from the question to start you off).

Evidence – Find a quotation which supports your point.

Technique – Identify the main technique within the quotation.

Analyse – Do as many of the following things (more than once if possible):

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- Techniques that you may need for this question:

Q3 techniques.

Q5: 45 (54) minutes

- Differences between argue, persuade and explain:

<u>Argue</u>	<u>Persuade</u>	<u>Explain</u>
Must use P in AFOREST	Must use P in AFOREST	Must use P in AFOREST
Must use other language techniques	Must use other language techniques	Must use other language techniques
Must argue one side of the argument	Must argue one side of the argument only	Must consider both sides of the argument equally
Must have a counter-argument (consider the opposite viewpoint once)		

Language techniques checklist:

Adjectives
Adverbs
Alliteration
Metaphor
Onomatopoeia
Oxymoron
Personification
Pathetic Fallacy
Simile
Sibilance

Punctuation checklist:

Colon
Commas
Question mark
Apostrophe
Full stop
Semi colon
Exclamation mark
Ellipses
Dash

Vocabulary checklist:

Melancholic
Harmonious
Tempestuous
Dainty
Robust
Captivated
Perplexed
Astounded
Emerald (any gem)

Sentence starter checklist:

I – ‘ing’
T – time connective

S - simile
P - preposition
A - adverb
C - connective
E – ‘ed’
D - describing word
(adjective)

Detail/complex sentence checklist:

Which
While
When
Therefore
Though
During
As
Unless
Because
Before