## Overview of exams **Layout of Paper 1 Question 3 Question 4 English Language Paper 1 - 1hr** Question 1 - 4 marks This question is testing your ability **Structure Terminology** This question is testing your Find four things... to explain why the writer structured 45 Change in perspective – changing ability to have an opinion based An unseen extract from a short Question 2 – 8 marks the piece in the way they have. Why the angle we see things on what you have read and use story or novel. 50% of GCSE How does the writer use focus on that at the start? What **Changes** – when something happens evidence from the text to does it symbolise? to change the mood grade. language to describe...? support your opinion. Four reading questions Question 3 – 8 marks You are aiming to write two **Contrast** - where the writer use How has the writer structured opposites for effect – cold outside/ Structure for writing (OSMD) One creative writing paragraphs. warm inside Opinion - I disagree ... the text to interest you as a The structure for your tasks English Language Paper 2 - 1hr reader? Cyclic structure – we return to Story - We see this when ... paragraphs should follow this: Ouestion 4 - 20 marks something we see something at the Method – The writer uses Comment on what the writer A student read this extract and Two non-fiction extracts about start [technique] to ... has focused on / Explain what Flashback - a link to something in **Development – Under the** said... the symbolism of the focus is for the same topic. 50% of GCSE How far do you agree with surface, the writer is showing ... the past the character or theme - Explain grade. Flashforward - a link to something them? Four reading questions why the writer focused on this Ouestion 5 - 40 marks in the future You need to aim for two or at the beginning / middle or end One persuasive writing Write a story about ... **Foreshadowing** – a clue about At no point should you be three paragraphs. task Describe a setting based on something later in the story referring to techniques like You should be exploring the **English Literature Paper 1 - 1hr** this picture. Framed narrative subtext when answering this simile, metaphor. **In media res** – when a story starts in question - show the personification, adjectives or You need to write an essay for the middle of events **Key Points** examiner you know what is verbs. each of these texts. You don't Juxtaposition – when the writer We advise answer the have a copy of the text, but you really going on. places two things next to each other writing task first as you'll Writers focus on the following things There's no marks for will have an extract from the be at your best for writing. for effect or symbolism. for these particular reasons: book. 40% of GCSE grade. agreeing or disagreeing with Mirroring – where elements of the You should spend 15 the statement. You are A Christmas Carol -**Characters** so that we story copy each other like the minutes reading the understand what they think / marked on the quality of Dickens weather mirroring a character's

Romeo and Juliet -Shakespeare

## **English Literature Paper 2 -**2hrs 15

You need to write an essay for each of these texts. You don't have a copy of the text, but you will have an extract from the book. 60% of GCSE grade.

- An Inspector Calls -Priestley
- **Power and Conflict** Poetry Anthology
- Two unseen poems

- extract carefully and slowly.
- You should be thinking about the subtext when reading the extract feelings / thoughts / relationships / power / class/ themes
- There are two types of paper. A character's moment of discovery or change. An event that causes drama.
- Extracts tend to be the opening of a story or novel but can be any genre.

- feel in the situation.
- **Setting** so that get a sense of the mood / atmosphere or to foreshadow what is going to happen in the story.

feelings

the text

to trick us

Motif – a running image or idea in

Red herring – a false clue designed

**Repetition** – the writer repeats a

things down to build tension

things to confuse the reader

**Tone shift** – when the mood

suddenly changes

expecting

sound / image or phrase for effect

**Slow down** – when the writer slows

**Speed up** – when the writer speeds

**Twist** – a surprise the reader wasn't

- **Objects** so that our attention is draw to something or symbolise something deeper or meaningful.
- **Weather** so that the mood is created or to symbolise something about the characters.
- **Action** so that the pace is increased or to increase danger.

- your explanation.
- Break the statement down - there will be two separate opinions to discuss. One paragraph for each one.
- You must focus on the extract given.
- It is really important that you refer to a technique or structure device in your explanation.
- Exploring subtle things and precise bits of the text will get you higher marks.