Overview of exams	Layout of Paper 2	Annotating	Questions	
English Language Paper 1 – 1hr 45 An unseen extract from a short story or novel. 50% of GCSE grade. - Four reading questions - One creative writing tasks **English Language Paper 2 – 1hr 45** Two non-fiction extracts about the same topic. 50% of GCSE grade. - Four reading questions - One persuasive writing task **English Literature Paper 1 – 1hr 45** 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. 40% of GCSE grade. - A Christmas Carol – Dickens - 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	**Question 1 – 4 marks** Find four statements which are true **Question 2 – 8 marks** Write a summary of both sources. **Question 3 – 12 marks** How does the writer use language to describe… **Question 4 – 16 marks** Compare how the writers present their different feelings toward… **Question 5 – 40 marks** *Write a …. arguing your point of view on this statement.* **Key Points** - We advise answer the writing task first as you'll be at your best for writing. - You should spend 15 minutes reading the extracts carefully and slowly. - You should be thinking what the writers think or feel. - Don't skim and scan the extracts. The answers are hidden in the text so you need to make sure you have a clear understanding of the writer's perspective. - Both texts will focus on the same topic, but will look at them from a different perspective.	The paper is testing your reading so it is important you read the text carefully. The examiner will be looking to see if you have understood the extract fully and spotted the key things. [1] Annotate the text box – what inferences can you make about the writer? What is their perspective on the topic? [2] Read the text and then write a comment of their feelings on the left of paragraphs. [3] On the right, mark down what the writer thinks. [4] Finally, after reading, you need to pull things to together. Make a table of what the writer feels / thinks / perspective at the beginning, middle and end of the extract. There will always be a change in feelings from start to finish. They will change their perspective on the topic! **Don't annotate the extract for techniques. Focus your efforts on understanding what is going on.**	**Question 1** - Testing your ability to find information. - Stick to the section the exam asks you to focus on. - Spend 4 minutes on this question. **Question 2** - Testing your ability to make an inference and explain the inference in detail. **This question is not a summary and it is not about the reader / writer / techniques. Ignore the word 'summary' in the question.** - The examiner wants you to make an inference – a judgement about something in the text. This can be an opinion or describing things in your own words. Vocabulary is really important for this question. - Aim for two paragraphs. - Use the following structure – Inference – Quotation – Explanation of the inference (because / so / as). Repeat for the second text. - To get 3/4 marks, you need to make an inference. To get a 5, you need to explain the inference. It is hectic because there are a large number of patients to deal with.	**Words to describe inferences** **Objects / Transport** More technologically advanced / Designed for comfort or speed / Tailored made / Basic / Robust / Cheap / Expensive / Luxury / Private / Reliable / Sturdy / Unpredictable / Undervalued / Maintained **Animals** Tame / Savage / Trained / Gentle / Relaxed / Obedient / Predictable / Unpredictable **People** Friendly / Welcoming / Honest / Trustworthy / Powerful / Controlling / Controlled / Naïve / **Situation** Hectic / Overwhelming / Organised / Controlled / Freedom / Strict / Lack of rules / Public / Private / Structured NOTE: This list is to give you an idea of what inferences are. They are not suitable for all example papers. **Phrases to use of Question 2:** We can infer that… We can infer that X is [inference] and / but [inference] We see this… It is [inference] because… It is [inference] so that … It is [inference] as a result of … In Source A it is more … but in Source B it is more … Despite it being …., it is …