Overview of exams	Layout of Paper 2	Question 3	Question 4	
 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.	 This question is testing your ability to explain why a writer chose a word or a technique and how it links to the writer's thoughts and feelings. This is just like Question 2 on Paper 1. You use SQEELS. The only difference is that you don't talk about the reader or effect. You need to write three paragraphs – picking out three techniques or words and explain what they show us about the writer's thoughts or feelings. You need to spend 12-15 minutes on this question. You should be talking about the writer's use of verbs, similes, metaphors, personification or semantic fields. You get higher marks for the quality of your explanation and how detailed your explanation of what the technique shows us about the writer's thoughts and feelings. 	 This question is testing your ability to make inferences about the writer's thoughts and feelings on a topic and say why the writer felt that way. Structure for answering (FTMEC): Feelings – The writer feels Thoughts – They feel this because Method – To reflect this, the writer uses Explain (Perspective) – Because they are they Compare - In contrast, Source B feels You should aim for three paragraphs – 1: how they feel at the beginning / 2: how they feel in the middle / 3: how they feel at the end Both writer's will change their feelings towards the topic by the end of the extract. They will often have different reactions based on their perspective. Vocabulary is really important. Spend time thinking what is the best word to describe their feelings. Compare feelings / thoughts / perspective but not techniques. 	 Vocabulary to describe the writer's thoughts and feelings Critical: Judging with focus on faults. (Judgmental, analytical, discerning) Determined: Strong resolve to achieve a goal. (Resolute, steadfast, unwavering) Disheartened: Losing hope or confidence. (Discouraged, dejected, dispirited) Disillusioned: Disappointed by something not as good as expected. (Disenchanted, disappointed, cynical) Empowered: Feeling confident and in control. (Enabled, strengthened, authorized) Frustrated: Upset due to obstacles. (Irritated, exasperated, thwarted) Inferior: Feeling less important or worthy. (Subordinate, lesser, inadequate) Isolated: Feeling alone or separated. (Lonely, secluded, detached) Overwhelmed: Completely overcome by stress or emotion. (Overloaded, swamped, burdened) Superior: Feeling above others. (Arrogant, haughty, dominant) Trusting: Believing in someone or something. (Confident, reliant, faithful)