Effect
Think of
Feel
Imagine
Behave

English Language Paper Two

Question	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
Marks /80	4	8	12	16
Focus of question	True/false statements – this is a quick comprehension question	Write a summary….	How does the writer's use of language…?	How do the writers present…?
Skills tested	AO1 - identify explicit information and ideas from reading the opening part of the extract. You will be asked to shade boxes to mark 4 TRUE statements about source one.	AO2 - You will be asked to write about the similarities or differences between the two sources against a specific focus related to the themes / ideas in the texts. You will need to select evidence – quotations to support what you write and make inferences. No bullet points are given here.	AO3 - You will be asked to select examples of interesting language use from any part of source 2 and then comment, explain and analyse the details you select. No bullet points are given here.	AO3 - This question requires comparison. You will be asked to COMPARE the ways writers present their ideas in the two extracts using evidence from both. There will be bullet points to suggest a focus for your answer.
Planning time	0	5	5	5
Minutes to answer	5	8	12	20
How to approach the question	1. Draw a line around the lines you need to focus on 2. Read two or three statements at and read through the extract to decide if the statements are true or false 3. Complete for all statements	4. Read the question 5. Underline topic words and the word **similarity** or **difference** 6. Read the second extract 7. Find **two** quotations that directly answer the question 8. Write two comparative SQIs	1. Read the question and underline topic words 2. Read the extract and find **three** quotations that directly answer the question 3. Write three PEAs about the **effect** of **language**	1. Read the question and underline topic words 2. Find three quotations from each text that directly answer the question 3. Write three comparative SQIMEs
Exam success checklist	✓ Find out what lines you need to look at – this question will not require you to read the whole source ✓ Some of the statements will require you to understand **implicit** ideas ✓ Only select four statements	✓ Use the SQI structure ✓ Don't analyse the quotations ✓ Don't mention any language / structural techniques	✓ Select no more than three language ideas or special effects ✓ Make sure you give an example of each one ✓ Make a comment that explains its effect by deciding on what it makes you think of, feel or imagine.	✓ Your point should identify the effect on the **writer.** From the text, what does the writer think? How do they feel? ✓ Use terminology and explain the effect on the reader

		2 x comparative SQI paragraphs	3 x PEA paragraphs	2/3 x comparative SQIME
Sentence starters / method for answering	Circle / mark four boxes.	1. Your statement should use topic words from the question 2. Your quotation only needs to be a few words 3. Your inference should read between the lines **EXAMINER TIP:** At the end of your SQIs write a short sentence summarising the similarities / differences between the texts.	1. **Identify** a *language* technique 2. **Exemplify** with a short quotation from the text 3. **Comment** on the effect on the reader	Statement (The writer thinks / feels / imagines / behaves / responds) Quotation Inference Method Effect on reader
		Statement: Supporting quotation: Inference: Statement: *This shows / suggests / implies…* Supporting quotation: Inference: *This shows / suggests / implies…* Summarising sentence:	In this extract the writer uses a <u>LANGUAGE TECHNIQUE</u> This can be seen in the quotation "_____". The effect of the word "_____" on the reader is...	*Writer A* thinks / feels / imagines that … (statement + quotation) *Inference* We see this through their use of … This makes the reader think / feel / imagine… Whereas / Similarly *Writer B* thinks / feels / imagines that… *Inference* *Write B* uses … to show this. This makes the reader think / feel / imagine… Overall, both writers show similar/different views of…
Key vocabulary		**Words to highlight similarities and differences** ▪ Both (similarity) ▪ While (difference) **Inference words** ▪ Shows ▪ Suggests ▪ Implies	▪ **Nouns:** COMMON nouns (names of things) PROPER nouns (names of people/places); COLLECTIVE (groups of things); ABSTRACT (things that cannot be seen or touched). ▪ **Adjectives:** words that describe nouns ▪ **Verbs:** words that describe actions (dynamic verbs) or thought processes (stative verbs) ▪ **Adverbs:** words that describe verbs ▪ **Metaphor** ▪ **Simile** ▪ **Imagery** ▪ **Alliteration** ▪ **Personification** ▪ **Rhetorical sentence**	**Effect words** ▪ Thinks ▪ Feels ▪ Imagines ▪ Behaves ▪ Responds **Comparison words** ▪ but ▪ instead of ▪ in contrast ▪ whereas ▪ on the other hand ▪ unlike ▪ likewise ▪ similarly ▪ equally ▪ as with ▪ in the same way