

DEVICE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Direct Address	Where the writer talks directly to an individual to the reader.	"You have the opportunity to make a change"
Anecdote	A short opinion or interesting story about a real incident or person to support your point.	"Dr. Smith explained why it is important ..."
Alliteration	a series of words starting with the same letter	"The flawless futility of failing felt formidable."
Facts	Information used as evidence.	"Cats can be black, grey or white."
Statistics	A piece of numerical data.	"89% of people voted yes."
Emotive Language	Word choices are made to evoke an emotional response in the reader.	"The emaciated infants were abandoned and alone"
Rhetorical Question	A question asked to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.	"Have you given it a try?"
Hypophora	Where a writer raises a question, and then immediately provides an answer to that question	"How many fewer bees are there? A shocking 17 million!"
Tricolon	A series of three parallel words, phrases, or clauses.	"Belong, believe, be proud."
Modal Verbs	An additional verbs that expresses possibility or necessity.	"You could be that difference; you must take a stand!"
Hyperbole	An exaggerated statement or claim not meant to be taken literally.	"It's the worst feeling in the world."
Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.	"We can flight, we can contest, we can argue!"
Epistrophe	The repetition of a word at the end of successive clauses or sentences.	"Sunshine or rain I'll be there, wind or snow I'll be there."

.	FULL STOP: Used to end sentences or show an abbreviation.
,	COMMA: Used to indicate as division within a sentence.
'	APOSTROPHE: To show possession or omission of letters or numbers.
!	EXCLAMATION MARK: To show surprise, strong emotion, or pain.
?	QUESTION MARK: Used to indicate a question.
:	COLON: used to precede a list of items, a quotation, or statement.
;	SEMI-COLON: Used in place of a conjunction in a sentence or in a detailed list.
-	DASH: To add additional informal information to a sentence.
()	BRACKETS: To add less important information to sentence.
...	ELLIPSIS: Used to show omission of whole words.

SOURCE A: Non-fiction Modern Text	QUESTION 1	<i>Identify 4 statements</i>	4 marks	5 minutes
	QUESTION 2	<i>Summarise and infer</i>	8 marks	10 minutes
	QUESTION 3	<i>Language Analysis</i>	12 marks	10 minutes
SOURCE B: Non-fiction 19 th Century Text	QUESTION 4	<i>Comparing opinions and methods</i>	16 marks	20 minutes
	QUESTION 5	<i>Creative Writing: Transactional</i>	40 marks	45 minutes

COMPARISON DISCOURSE MARKERS

SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCES
Also	However
As well as	On the other hand
Similarly	Alternatively
Equally	In contrast
Likewise	Yet
In the same way	Although

