#### **ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

## PAPER 2

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."	

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

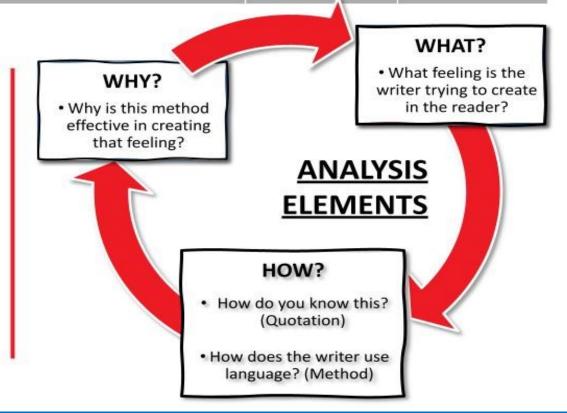
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SOURCE A:	QUESTION 1	Identify 4 statements	4 marks	5 minutes
Non-fiction	QUESTION 2	Summarise and infer	8 marks	10 minutes
Modern Text  SOURCE B: Non-fiction	QUESTION 3	Language Analysis	12 marks	10 minutes
	QUESTION 4	Comparing opinions and methods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

# COMPARISION 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	



**English Language: Learning Cycle 1**