



Language Paper 2 – Cheat Sheet

What's it all about?

The paper is made up of five questions and to achieve your best you need to complete all of them. Questions 1-4 are based on a non-fiction extract and together are worth 40 marks. Question 5 is a writing task which is also worth 40 marks.

Timing

You should spend 60 minutes on the reading section and 45 minutes on the writing section.

Start by **reading the blurb** for each text and then **read and highlight** the key information in the questions.

- **5 minutes:** Question 1
- **15 minutes:** Question 2
- **15 minutes:** Question 3
- **20 minutes:** Question 4

Question 2

You need to compare/contrast a specific thing in both texts.

- ✓ Make sure you know what the question wants you to focus on.
- ✓ Make sure you are looking for **the differences**.
- ✓ Make sure you name the source that you are focussing on.
- ✓ Discuss the idea that answers the question.
- ✓ Use short quotes (preferably no more than five words).
- ✓ Use a comparative connective.
- ✓ Make sure you name the source you are now talking about.
- ✓ Discuss the idea that answers the question using a **comparative adjective**. (E.g. happier, sadder, bigger, louder)
- ✓ Use your short quote to back up your idea.
- ✓ Repeat this process **another three** times.

TOP TIP: Look at the list of comparative adjectives on the next page and use these in your answer.

Question 4

This will ask you to compare the writers' viewpoints or attitudes AND the language/structural methods that they use in their writing.

- ✓ Identify what both writers think about the subject and explain how this is similar or different in your introduction.
- ✓ Find **three** quotes from source A which show what the writer thinks about the subject and analyse them using subject terminology.
- ✓ Then find three quotes from source B and explain how this viewpoint is similar or different using comparative connectives (see below) and subject terminology.

TOP TIP: Think: What does source A say? How does source A say it (subject terminology)? What is the effect on the reader? Comparative connective, then what does source B say? How does source B say it (subject terminology)? What is the effect on the reader?

Language Features (Q3 and 4)

Question 1

You'll need to select the four pieces of information which are TRUE from the list.

- ✓ Read the statements carefully as sometimes they try to trick you.
- ✓ Only shade in 4 answers.
- ✓ Only spend five minutes on this question – even if you have not completed it, move on!

Question 3

You need to analyse the language that the writer has used and the impact that it has on the reader.

- Make sure you know and understand what the question wants you to focus on.
- Look for individual words, phrases, language devices and sentence structures that answer the question.
- Include the writer's name in your answer and use the word 'deliberately' when discussing the choices he has made. E.g. The writer has deliberately used ...
- Use short quotes (preferably no more than five words)
- Discuss the subject terminology being used and explain its impact on the reader.
- Do not write 'word'.
- Repeat this process **at least four** times.

TOP TIP: Look at the list of language features on the next page for some ideas of what you might look for.

Question 5

You will be asked to write either a letter, speech, essay, leaflet or article.

You are marked on SPAG (16 marks) and Content and Organisation (24 marks).

Make sure you:

- ✓ Plan your work using the 5s (hand) method.
- ✓ Write at least five paragraphs
- ✓ Write in sentences that make sense, begin with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark.
- ✓ Use the most ambitious words you can. Take care to spell them accurately (use 5+ language devices)
- ✓ Use a range of sentence types and make sure you vary your sentence openers (ISPACED)
- ✓ Use a range (5+) types of punctuation
- ✓ Proof read your work before you finish and edit any mistakes

5s (Hand) method – Q5

- Key words or phrases (remember to identify as a noun/verb/adverb/adjective/pronoun etc).
- Language features (similes, personification, alliteration, onomatopoeia, metaphor etc).
- Sentence structures (simple, compound or complex).
- Punctuation used for a certain impact.
- Repetition used to emphasise a certain thing.
- The tone of the writing (sarcastic, vague, journalistic etc).
- Persuasive techniques (such as use of facts, expert quotes or anecdotes).
- The level of formality (colloquial, slang, technical, profane, archaic etc).
- Exaggeration/hyperbole.
- Emotive language (either leading the reader to feel positive or negative emotions).
- Use of humour.
- Intertextuality – where the writer alludes to or quotes another famous work of literature.

Comparative connectives (Q2 &4)

Similarities

- Like
- Similarly
- Likewise
- In the same way
- Equally

Differences

- Whereas
- Unlike
- On the other hand
- Conversely
- Alternatively

Comparative adjectives (Q2 &4)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| - More positive | - worse |
| - Less emotional | - quieter than |
| - More direct | - busier than |
| - Less opinionated | - bigger |
| - Better | - smaller |
| - More effective | - more factual |

AREDFOREST (Language Devices)

- ✓ A – Alliteration
- ✓ R – Repetition
- ✓ E – Emotive language
- ✓ D – Direct address
- ✓ F – Facts
- ✓ O – Opinion
- ✓ R – Rhetorical Question
- ✓ E – Exaggeration
- ✓ S – Statistics
- ✓ T – Threes

The Five Method

- 5 paragraphs
- 5 language devices
- 5 types of punctuation



These five paragraphs:

1. Punchy opening
2. Topic sentence (+2 supporting details)
3. Topic sentence (+2 supporting details)
4. Topic sentence (+2 supporting details)
5. Emotive closing

A choice of 5 language devices.

A choice of 5 punctuation marks (not full stops or commas!).

Supporting details might be:

- Examples
- Explanation
- An anecdote
- Facts and statistics
- Expert quotes/opinion

Helpful Glossary to revise

- **nouns:** objects / things (concrete or abstract).
- **verb:** an action or doing word.
- **adjectives:** describes a noun (thing).
- **adverbs:** describes a verb (action).
- **pronouns:** words used to replace the noun / proper noun, such as he, she, it
- **proper noun:** a noun that requires a capital letter
- **imagery:** when the writer creates a strong image in the reader's mind.
- **alliteration:** where 2+ words start with the same letter / sound.
- **metaphor:** an object is described as something it's not.
- **simile:** an object is compared to something it's not (often using the words 'as' or 'like').

ISPACED to help you vary sentence openers

Try starting with:

- I – and **ing** word such as 'Screaming,...'
- S – a **simile** such as 'Like a thunderstorm I...'
- P – a **preposition** such as 'Behind..'
- A – and **adverb** (ly word) such as 'Savagely...'
- C – a **connective** such as 'Meanwhile...'
- E – an **ed** word such as 'Panicked I...'
- D – **dialogue** such as "'Shut up!" I screamed.'