

Paper 2 Section A—Reading—40 Marks and 60 Minutes

- \* Open the paper, skim through and find the questions you have to answer. Keep these in mind as you read through the texts.
- \* Read through BOTH TEXTS carefully. As you read, highlight or mark up the parts which will help you answer the questions.

| Question 1<br>4 marks and 4 minutes  | Question 2<br>8 marks and 8 minutes  | Question 3<br>12 marks and 12 minutes   | Question 4<br>16 marks and 16 minutes   |
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| ⇒ Find information that is actually there in front of you.   | ⇒ You need to summarise and interpret <b>BOTH</b> texts.   | ⇒ Analyse LANGUAGE techniques and identify their effect on the reader using <b>ONE</b> text .   | ⇒ Compare language in <b>BOTH</b> texts   |
| Choose 4 statements that are <b>TRUE</b> from lines X-Y of <b>SOURCE A</b>   | Write a summary of the differences between ...<br><b>Do NOT analyse the writers' use of language for this question!</b>  | How does the writer use language to ... ?   | Compare how the two writers convey their <b>DIFFERENT</b> attitudes to ...  |
| Read the question carefully<br>1. Box around the lines from the source they ask you to focus on.<br>2. Read the specified lines. Don't include anything from outside this selection.<br>3. Shade FOUR statements that are true. There are only four true statements!<br><br><b>As with paper 1, you will need to infer some answers.</b> | 1. Read through source A and source B to understand the overall meanings of the texts<br>2. Underline the focus of the question<br>3. Read the sources again and identify the parts which relate to the focus of the question.<br>4. Use connectives to compare/make connections between the texts.<br>5. Use embedded quotes to support your ideas<br>6. Infer meaning from <b>BOTH</b> texts | 1. Read the question <b>THREE</b> times and highlight key parts of the question<br>2. Read through the source and pick out any words/phrases/ techniques/structures that have been used that <b>RELATE TO THE QUESTION:</b><br><br>⇒ Make a clear point about language<br>⇒ Give evidence from the text that supports the point you have made. Try to embed the quote.<br>⇒ Explain the effect of writer's methods (language/form/ structure etc) in showing the writer's ideas.<br>⇒ Develop your response by analysing the language used. | 1. Read through both sources and highlight any key information that shows the writers' perspective/ views<br>2. Make a quick plan of the similarities and differences between the writers' perspectives/ viewpoints<br>3. Make a point of how the two sources compare |

| Language            |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Focus               | Explanation  |
| Words               | You need to think about the actual words the writer has chosen. Writers choose their words very carefully. Pick out some interesting examples. |
| Phrases             | Sometimes a combination of words has a more powerful effect. Explain why they work well together   |
| Effect              | This is about how you respond to the writer's words. What do they make you think of/feel?  |
| Your view           | What do you think the writer is trying to do and how are they trying to do it?   |
| Evidence            | Select individual words or short phrases to back up the point you are making. Try to embed them.   |
| Subject terminology | The technical 'English teacher' words about language. Examples are sentence, verb, simile, rhetorical question etc.                            |

| Ideas and Perspectives |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Keyword                | Explanation  |
| Compare                | Identify and analyse the main similarities and differences between the two texts. They have been specially chosen because they do have similarities <b>AND</b> differences.  |
| Methods                | This is where you talk about form, structure and language.<br>* Form = text type<br>* Structure = how the ideas are organised<br>* Language is the words the writer has used |
| Convey                 | The word 'convey' means to show you or to communicate with you. You <b>MUST</b> write about the effect of the language.  |
| Support                | The use of the word 'support' means 'include examples from the texts' in the form of quotations.   |
| Ideas and perspectives | This means what the writer thinks in terms of their viewpoint or attitude towards the subject.   |