Question [marks] Timing	How do I structure my response?	What key things must I remember?
Paper 1: Section A – READING 40 marks		
1. List four things… **[4 marks] 5 minutes**	- One idea per line - 4 different ideas (don't repeat your yourself)	**Make sure each idea links backs to what the question has asked.** **Check you are looking in the right part of the text (hint: highlight a box around it** **Use explicit information where possible so you don't infer beyond what is reasonable**
2. How does the writer use language to… **[8 marks] 10 minutes** · **Words & phrases** · **Language features and techniques** · **Sentence forms**	A sentence or two to sum up the MAIN IDEA / EFFECT about what the question is asking (remember all points will link back to this). Use 3X PEEL P – Point or statement, with technique used E – Evidence E – Explain what your evidence means. What is the <u>effect</u> of the technique on the reader? Why did the writer use it? L – Link back to the question	**How does the word/phrase/feature/technique make me <u>FEEL</u>, <u>IMAGINE</u> or <u>THINK</u>?** **Key expressions to remember:** **The writer uses a … to…** **The (technical terminology) could suggest/ reinforce/ imply/ reveal…** **This is reinforced through the (tech terminology).. This creates the effect of / that…**
3. How does the writer use structure to interest you as a reader? **[8 marks] 10 minutes**	A sentence or two to sum up the MAIN IDEA / EFFECT about what the question is asking (remember all points will link back to this). Use 3X PEEL P – Point or statement, with technique used E – Evidence E – Explain what your evidence means. What is the <u>effect</u> of the technique on the reader? Why did the writer use it? L – Link back to the question	**Remember: mood, viewpoint, chronology, tense** **Think: what happens, what's the tense, what's the narrative and chronology:** **Key expressions to remember:** **This changes to…** **The writer shifts the focus to…** **The writer zooms in on a description of …** **The writer zooms out to a description of…** **This interests the reader because…**
4. To what extent do you agree with… **[statement]** **[20 marks] 20 minutes**	Start with a sentence that states your shade of agreeing (all points will link back to this). I completely agree/I agree to a large extent/I agree/I partially agree that … presents... Use 4-5X PEEL I agree that the writer creates this effect because… The writer reveals/indicates/shows/proves/conveys… Develop your critical argument (with multiple interpretations) suggests/depicts/portrays to me that... However/alternatively, another reader may think**...**	**Remember: present evidence that proves the statement to be true or false** **Evaluative sentence starters:** **This clearly shows…** **The writer has managed to… which makes the reader…** **This is effective because… or This works well because…** **Here, the words successfully highlight…** **The reader is bound to think that…** **One reader might argue that…** **+1: how might other readers interpret this? (remember: layers of interpretation)**

Key Terms Q1	Definitions
Identity	To recognise and prove statements using information from the text.
Explicit	Clear information that is obvious and does not need interpretation.
Implicit	Information gathered through interpreting information – is suggested.
Fiction	A text that has been made up or imagined.
Inference	A conclusion drawn from evidence and reasoning.
Interpretation	An explanation of evidence.

Key Terms Q4	Definitions
Evaluation	A judgement made about a text, its purpose or its effects.
Colloquial	Everyday language.
Register	Language choices made depending on the situation.
Tone	The mood or atmosphere a writer creates for a text.
Agree	Have the same opinion.
Disagree	Have a different opinion.
Judgement	Make a decision about a text or opinion using evidence.

Key Terms (General)	Definitions
Reader	A person who reads a text.
Writer	A person who writes a text – referred to by last name e.g. Shakespeare.
Analyse/Analysis	Detailed exploration of a text, especially writer's methods.
Narrator	A voice which tells a story .
Effect	The impact of a text on the reader.

Key Terms Q3	Definitions
Structure/Structural Features	How a text is put together/ techniques used by the writer to structure a piece.
Dialogue	A conversation.
Flashback	A scene that is set earlier than the main story – often a memory.
Past tense	A text discussing events that have already happened.
Present tense	A text discussing events that are happening now in real time.
Future tense	A text discussing events that are going to happen or could happen.
Suspense	A scene that builds excitement, anxiety or tension.
Point of View	A particular way of looking at a situation.
Sequence	Order of events.
Narrative Voice inc. 1st/3rd person	Nouns to show who is being discussed: speaker (1st person); addressee (2nd person); third party (3rd person).
Empathise	Understand and share feelings of others.
Focus	The centre of attention or interest.
Pace	The speed of the action in a story.
Rising/Falling action	Action before/after the story's climax.
Perspective	A particular view point or attitude.
Similarities	Aspects which are the same or close to being the same.
Differences	Aspects which are opposite or not close to being the same.
Plot	The main events of a story.
Climax	The most exciting or important part of the story.
Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas.
Shift	Move from one idea to another.

Key Terms Q2	Definitions
Purpose	The reason for a writer including elements in writing
Compares	Identifies the similarities and differences between texts.
Highlights	Draw special attention to.
Setting	Place or surroundings.
Impression	An idea, feeling or impression of someone or something.
Mood	A temporary state of feeing.
Atmosphere	The tone or mood of a place.
Language Features	Techniques used by the writer that shape the imagery created.
Methods	Procedure a writer uses for creating a text.
Tension	The build up of events leading to the climax in a scene.
Phrase	A small group of words.
Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.
Simile	A comparison using "as" or "like"
Onomatopoeia	A word that reflects a noise e.g. crack.
Metaphor	A comparison suggesting one thing IS something else.
Adjective	A describing word.
Verb	A doing word.
Noun	A place, object or thing.
Adverb	A word that describes a verb.
Connotations	The deeper meaning of a word/ phrase.
Contrast	Complete opposites.
Imagery	A visual description in a text using figurative language.
Denotations	The literal meaning of a word.