GCSE English Language Paper 2: Writers' viewpoints and perspectives

GCSE English Language Paper 2 – Non fictional texts		
Order	Timings	Writing frames and reminders
Answer question 1	5 minutes 4 marks	Read 8 statements and select four that are true. Shade the box for each of the true statements.
Answer question 2	15 minutes 8 marks	Write a summary of the differences – aim to write 3 paragraphs Only write about what is named in the question – what you write about must specifically link to the question. There is no need to write about any language or structural methods *One difference is…For example in source A it says…[use quotation]…From this I can infer…However in source B it says…[use quotation]…From this I can infer…*
Answer question 3	15 minutes 12 marks	How does the writer use language – aim to write 4 paragraphs *The writer uses... [name method]… For example [use quotation]… This suggests/implies/shows the writer feels…reinforces a sense of…highlights…*
Answer question 4	25 minutes 16 marks	Compare how writers present their viewpoints and perspectives – aim to write four paragraphs (one comparison per paragraph) Only compare specifically what is named in the question. Make sure that you name methods and talk about how the writers present their different ideas, not just what the different ideas are. *Source A is written in a _____tone. The writer shows this through [name method]… For example [use quotation]… This suggests/implies/ reinforces a sense of…highlights… However/Similarly Source B is written in a _____ tone. The writer shows this through [name method]… For example [use quotation]… This suggests/implies/reinforces a sense of…highlights…*
Answer question 5	45 minutes 40 marks	Write in paragraphs – aim to write 5 paragraphs Make sure you plan Use impressive vocabulary all the way through and use a range of techniques like emotive language, anecdote, statistics and alliteration Vary your sentence lengths Use accurate and varied punctuation. Get the form right – article

As well as full stops, capital letters, commas and apostrophes, learn how to use the following pieces of punctuation:

colon	:	A colon is usually used to introduce an important piece of text like an explanation or a definition.
semi-colon	;	A semi-colon is usually used to link two full sentences for a specific reason, often to show they are connected.
ellipsis	...	An ellipsis (three dots) indicates that part of the text has been intentionally been left out. It can be used to add tension in a text.
brackets	( )	Brackets are curved lines used to separate explanations or additional information within a sentence.
dash	–	A dash is used to link two sentences or clauses together. It can also make the reader pause or add extra information
hyphen	-	A hyphen is used between parts of a compound word or name. It is also used to split a word by syllables to fit on a line of text.

Connectives

Similarities: similarly, alike, both, likewise, correspondingly, also
Differences: however, nevertheless, in comparison, in contrast, on the other hand, differently, nonetheless, conversely
To structure a piece of writing: additionally, furthermore, consequentially, still, moreover, thus, therefore, considering, bearing in mind, consequently, in conclusion, finally

Tip!

When analysing quotations, think about the connotations of certain words and the effects of these connotations.

How to describe tone (check you know the meaning of each of the words – they don't all mean the same!):

Sad: sombre, pessimistic, depressing, grim, serious, respectful, gloomy
Happy: jovial, optimistic, friendly, amiable, light-hearted, whimsical
Strong feeling: passionate, opinionated, fervent, ardent, indignant, accusatory, angry, forthright
Humorous: comical, sarcastic, ironic, mocking, irreverent
Calm: pious, contemplative, reflective, peaceful, sincere

Language toolkit. Identify and use these methods:

- Adjective
- Verb
- Noun
- Adverb
- Alliteration
- Anecdote
- Fact
- Opinion
- Rhetorical question
- Repetition
- Emotive language
- Exaggeration
- Statistics
- Triples (rule of 3)
- Slang/Colloquialisms
- Idiom
- Pun