



**GCSE English Language consists of the following 3 components:**

### **Paper 1: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing**

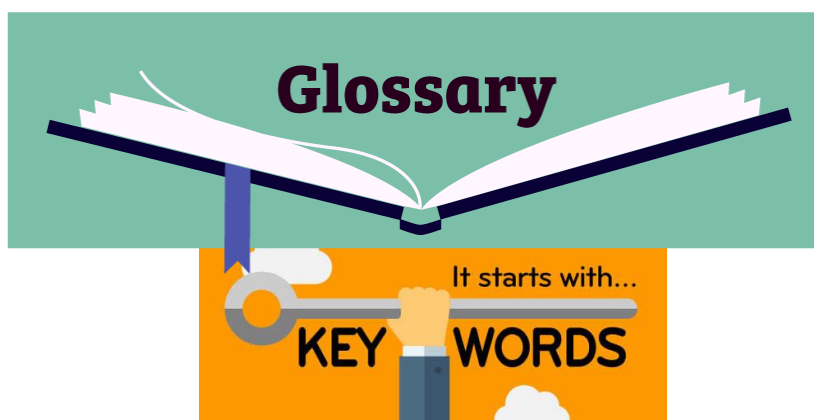
- ❖ Written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- ❖ Total of 80 marks available (*worth 50% of GCSE*)

### **Paper 2: Writers' Viewpoints and Perspectives**

- ❖ Written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
- ❖ Total of 80 marks available (*worth 50% of GCSE*)

### **Non-examination Assessment: Spoken Language**

- ❖ 3-5 minute verbal presentation
- ❖ PASS / MERIT / DISTINCTION (*0% weighting*)



***A glossary of key words you need to embed into your answers in order to achieve the higher marks in your exam!***

<b>Connotation</b>	An association or attachment to a word or phrase. <i>For example; the colour red could suggest love or danger depending on the context.</i>
<b>Foreshadowing</b>	A warning or insight into future events.
<b>Genre</b>	The type of literature ie; drama, romance, thriller, tragedy, fantasy <i>(This is often stated in the synopsis or on the front page of the source document so make sure you read the full document!)</i>
<b>Imagery</b>	The use of words to create an image for the reader.
<b>Pathetic Fallacy</b>	When the weather matches the mood of the text. <i>For example; a storm brewing when there's conflict in the story.</i>
<b>Protagonist</b>	The main character or speaker in the text.
<b>Symbolism</b>	Symbols can sometimes give us an insight into the themes of the text. <i>For example; snakes are often symbols of temptation as in the story of Adam and Eve, a birth could represent a new beginning and death could represent an ending.</i>
<b>Tone</b>	The overall mood of the text ie; happy, sad, funny, factual.
<b>Theme</b>	The central ideas the writer has explored throughout the text.

Emotive Language

Alliteration

Simile

Onomatopoeia

Metaphor

Repetition

Rhetorical Question

Personification

<b>Definition:</b>	<b>What Language Feature am I?</b>
Words or sentences used to bring about an emotional reaction from the reader.	
A question asked directly to the reader that doesn't require an answer.	
A word or phrase repeated to create effect or impact for the reader.	
Attributing human emotions to something that isn't human to create an effect for the reader.	
A descriptive technique that compares one thing to another usually using 'as' or 'like'.	
Words that sound like what they mean.	
A descriptive technique that names a person, place or thing as something else.	
When two or more words, in the same sentence, start with the same letter to create an effect for the reader.	

One-word sentence

Complex Sentence

Simple Sentence

Compound Sentence

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## Definition:

## What sentence form am I?

This type of sentence is made up of a single clause.

It is often used to make a clear or important point. It can also be used to summarise a key point and add impact.

These **two** types of sentences are often descriptive, they add detail and may reveal a character's thoughts.

This type of sentence is often used after a long sentence and creates a dramatic effect for example tension.

It might suggest fear or fast paced action/thoughts.

Imperative Sentence

Declarative Sentence

Exclamative Sentence

Interrogative Sentence

## Definition:

What sentence type am I?

Makes a statement or tells you something.

Asks a question.

Shows strong feeling or excitement!

Requests or commands something.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Connectives	Adverb	Pronoun

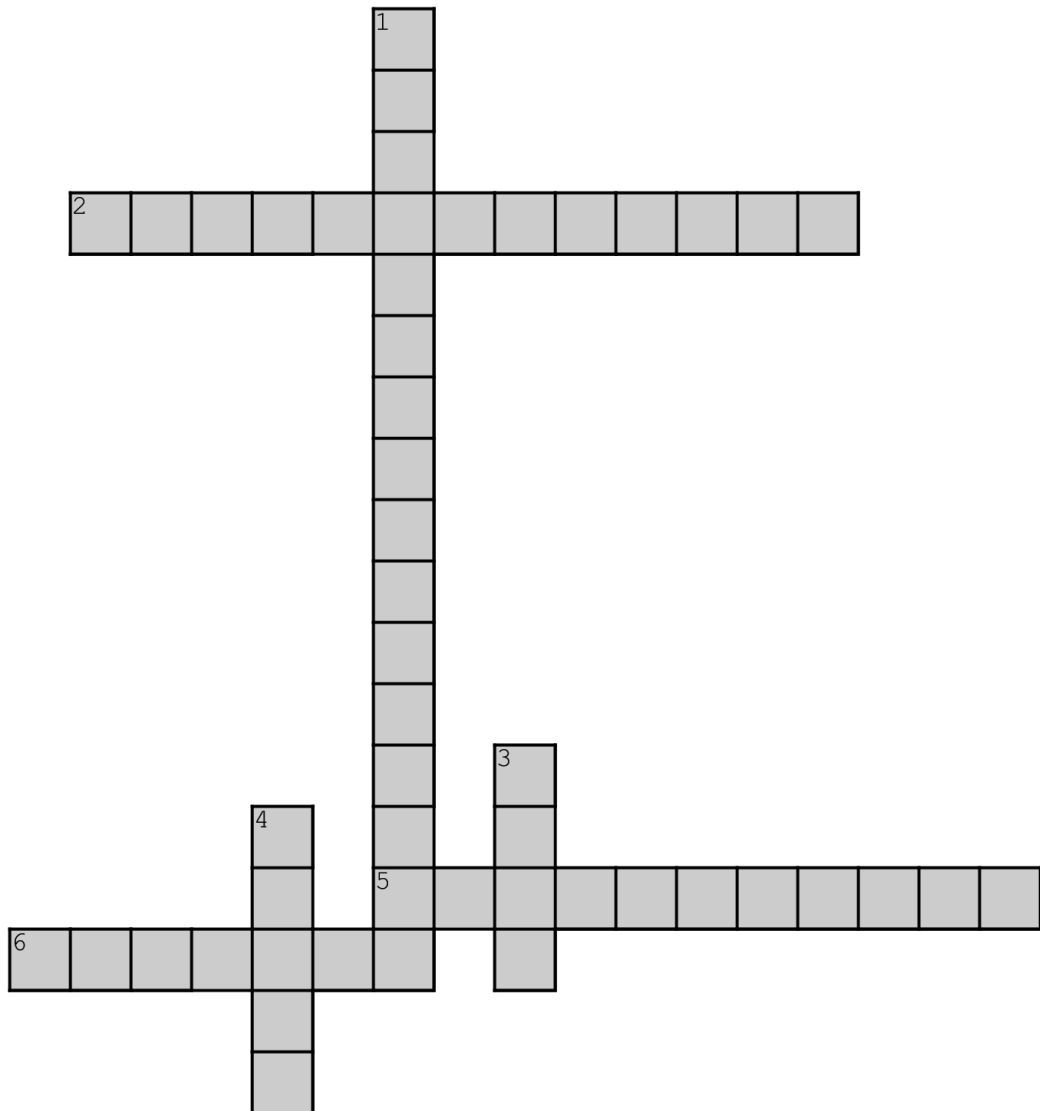
## Definition:

## What word type am I?

<i>Describing word like 'stripy', 'soft' or 'warm'.</i>	
<i>Short words used instead of names like 'it', 'she', 'he', 'you', 'we', 'us' or 'them'.</i>	
<i>Describes the way something happens like 'gently', 'always' or 'today'.</i>	
<i>Names a person, place or thing like 'picture', 'Dave' or 'Manchester'.</i>	
<i>Words that connect phrases together into longer sentences like 'and', 'so' or 'because'.</i>	
<i>Doing word like to 'stir' something or 'smile'.</i>	

# Key Subject Terminology

Complete the crossword below



Foreshadowing

Imagery

Pathetic Fallacy

Tone

Theme

Connotation

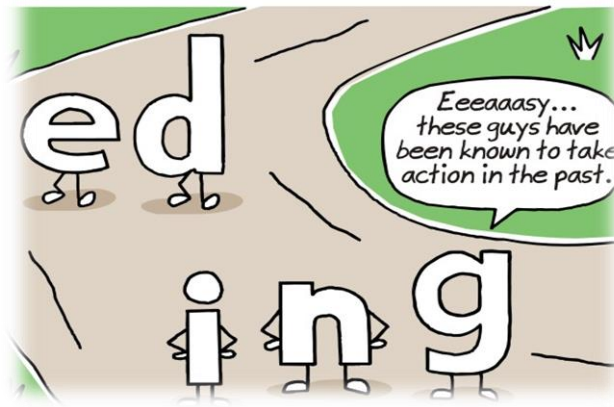
## Across

2. A warning or insight into future events
5. An association attached to a word or phrase
6. Use of words to create a picture for the reader

## Down

1. When the weather sets the mood of the text
3. The overall mood of the text
4. The main idea(s) the writer explores throughout the text

a tense situation



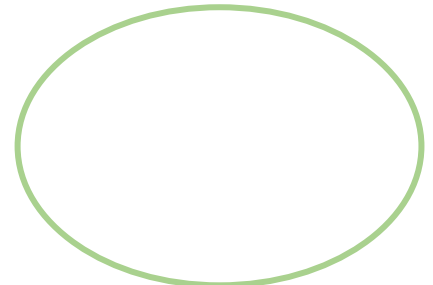
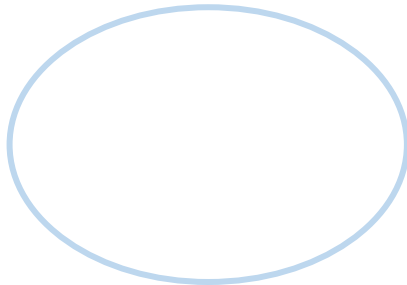
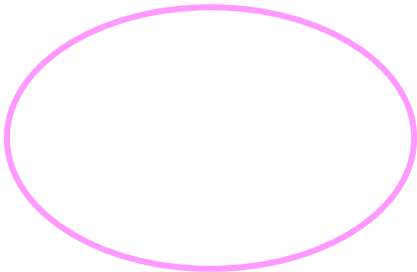
If a text is in '*chronological order*', what does that mean?

Write an example of the pronouns that could be used for each of the following:

First Person

Second Person

Third Person



**Past Me**

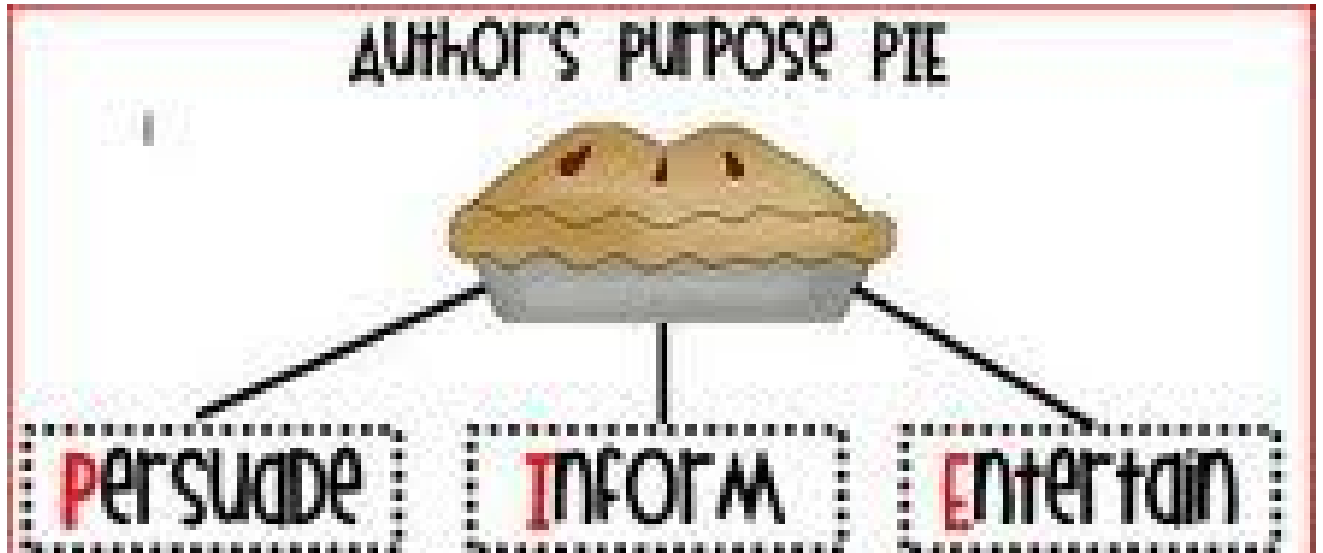
**Present Me**

**Future Me**





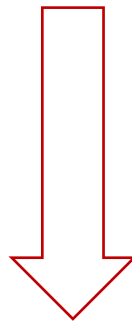
In **paper two** it is useful to consider the main purpose of both source documents.



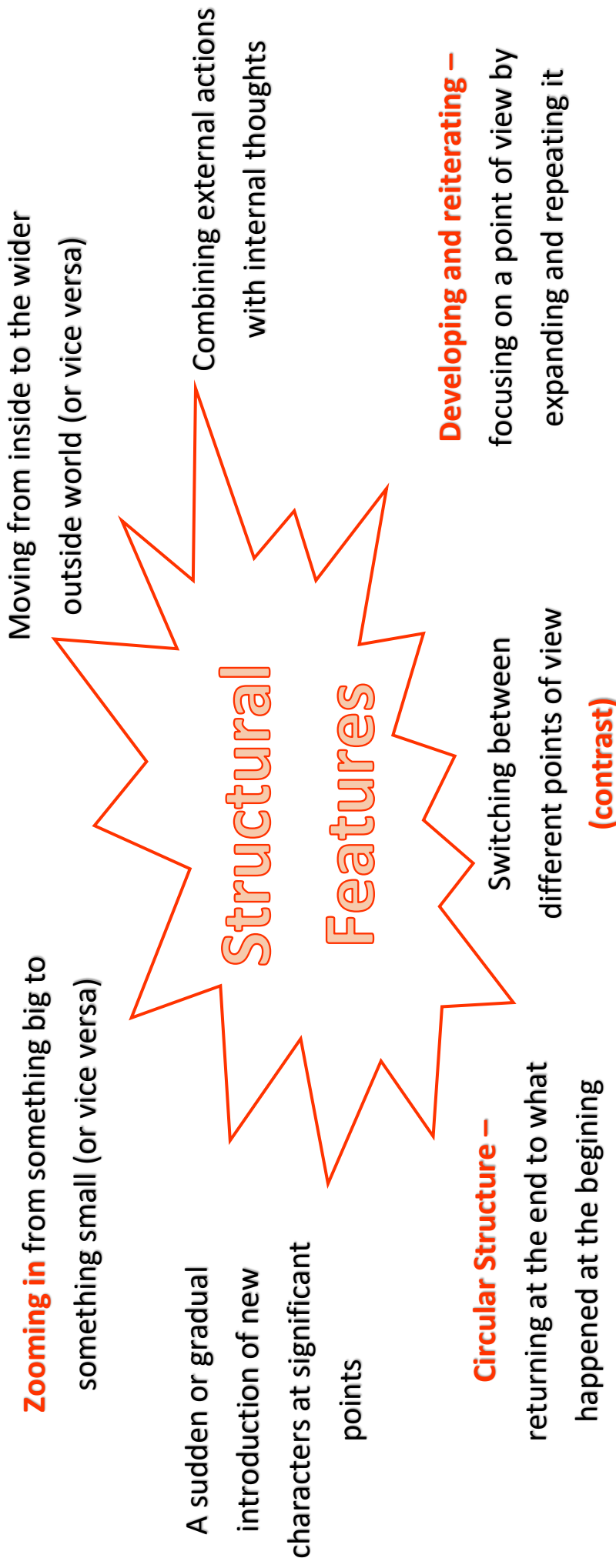
What types of text might be *persuasive*?



What types of text might be *entertaining*?



What types of text might be *informative*?



**1. Pick a specific point in the text:**

Suggested words examiners look for that indicates a focus on structure are ‘at the start’, ‘in the middle’, ‘at this point’, ‘later’, ‘at the end’.

**2. Pick a structural feature that is of interest at that particular point in the text.**

Name the structural feature and quote example.

**3. Remember, just identifying structural features isn’t enough. You need to comment on the effect the structural feature has on the text.**

**4. Finally, comment on what it makes the reader realise** at that particular point in the text, and then in relation to the text as a whole.