

Year 11 Unit 1: Language Paper 2

Assessment: Language Paper 2



Why this? This unit of work builds upon all of the non-fiction texts we have studied across KS3 and further develops and refines your writing skills.

Why now? We start Year 11 by picking up and extending the 'Writing to Argue' skills that we developed through our speech writing, at the end of Year 10.

ACCURACY	↑	highly	Reading Analysis Skills:	PROGRESS		
			1. Develop a response to text	simple	clear	analytical
		2. Use analytical paragraphs	basic	developed	extended	
		mostly	3. Select quotations	simple	effective	precise
			4. Use key terminology	some	range	extensive
			5. Analyse effects/meanings	consideration	examination	exploration
		occasionally	6. Make inferences	basic	developed	extended
			7. Make links/comparisons	relevant	developed	exploration
			8. Understand writers' views and the context of texts	awareness	understanding	exploration

ACCURACY	↑	highly	Writing Skills:	PROGRESS		
			1. Devise ideas	relevant	interesting	compelling
		2. Choose vocabulary	simple	varied	advanced	
		mostly	3. Choose sentence forms	basic	effective	crafted
			4. Choose punctuation	simple	varied	advanced
			5. Use paragraphs	deliberate	effective	crafted
		occasionally	6. Choose language methods	deliberate	effective	crafted
			7. Choose structure methods	deliberate	effective	crafted
			8. Match writing to audience, form and purpose	awareness	effective	convincing

LANGUAGE (AO2)	STRUCTURE (AO2)	VOCABULARY
- noun - adjective - verb - adverb - preposition - pronoun - emotive language - imperative - alliteration - sibilance - onomatopoeia - simile - metaphor - personification - imagery - pathetic fallacy	- time, place and setting - narrative perspective (1st, 2nd, 3rd) - dialogue (speech) - zooming in/zooming out - cyclical structure - time references - chronological order - flashback - foreshadowing/clues - contrast - mirroring - cliff-hanger - withheld information - questions - changes in mood, tone, pace, atmosphere - topic shifts	extensive, ambitious vocabulary: atrocious, catastrophic, embrace, fundamental, justifiable, logistical, mitigate, mockery, outrageous, ridiculous, stark, unacceptable, undeniable
		SENTENCES - a full range of sentence starters and structures: simple, compound, complex - ed ing ly - triplet sentence starters
		PARAGRAPHS - fluently linked paragraphs with seamlessly integrated discourse markers (linking words) - change in topic/idea = a change in paragraph - cyclical structure: beginning linked to the end - powerful/engaging opening and ending

More KEY TERMINOLOGY and definitions:

• alliteration	words close together beginning with the same letter
• allusion	a brief reference within a text to a person, place, event
• ambiguity	when something is vague, unclear or has a double meaning
• antithesis	a contrast
• assonance	repetition of vowel sounds
• bathos	anti-climax
• cliché	frequently repeated phrase or word
• colloquial language	slang/informal language
• cyclical structure	structure completes a cycle (ending links to the beginning)
• denouement	final resolution in a text, the unravelling of the plot
• determiner	modifies, describes or introduces a noun: the, a, this, those, one
• emotive language	emotional language used to stir any emotion
• euphemism	word or phrase that is less blunt (pass away, 'the deed')
• exclamatory sentence	a sentence that expresses a strong emotion - ends with !
• hyperbole	exaggeration
• idiom	an expression
• imagery	images created through words/description
• imperative verb	a command - telling you what to do
• intertextuality	ideas taken from one text + incorporated into a new text
• irony	language that normally signifies the opposite
• juxtaposition	placing something next to/near to
• litotes	understatement (opposite to hyperbole)
• metaphor	when something 'is' something else
• modal verb	a verb that expresses possibility: shall, will, would, could, might
• monosyllabic	words with one syllable
• narrative: first person	I (singular) we (plural)
second person	you
third person	he/she/they
• onomatopoeia	words which sound like the noise that they describe
• oxymoron	contradiction, contrast (act natural)
• pathetic fallacy	using the weather to reflect the tone or mood
• paradox	a situation/person containing two opposites
• personification	something non-living is described as if it were human
• phonological	the sound of a text
• polysyllabic	words with many syllables
• portmanteau word	blended words which combine meaning (brunch, motel)
• preposition	a word a relation to another word: on, after, over, into, for
• pronouns	words used to place names - we, they, us, our
• proverb	widely used sayings
• pun	a play on words
• repetition	when a word/phrase/idea is repeated
• rhetorical question	a question asked for effect rather than the answer
• rhyme	similar sound between words
• rule of three	three words together for dramatic effect
• sibilance	the repetition of a hissing sound 'sssss'
• simile	when something is 'like' or 'as' something else
• spelt phonetically	spelt the way it sounds
• superlative	the highest degree (tallest, hardest, strongest, oldest)

