Paper 2 (Non-Fiction) Q1-5 revision cards

This term we are looking at non-fiction writing (writing based on real life). This is part of your English Language GCSE called <u>'writers' viewpoints</u> and <u>perspectives'.</u>

You will need to understand and explain different people's **points of view**. You will also need to explain your own point of view.

In the exam, you will need to read 2 pieces of writing. You then answer 5 questions based on these.



### Non Fiction Paper – Overview and Timings

- Two sources: one old (1800s) and one new (1900s or 2000s) 10/15 minutes reading time
- Q1: true or false comprehension (4 marks, 4/5 mins)
  Q2: summarise similarity / difference (8 marks, 10/12 mins)
  Q3: use of language (12 marks, 14/16 mins)
- Q4: comparison of viewpoints (16 marks, 18/24 mins)
- Q5: your own non-fiction writing (40 marks, 45/56 mins)

*Times in pink include 25% extra time* 

Question 2 will ask you to **summarise** (explain) how the two sources are **similar or different**.

The question will get you to focus on a **precise connection** between the two sources.

This means you should keep your answer for Q2 short and focused.



One similarity/difference is ...

In source A it shows that ... For example, 'QUOTE' I can **infer** from this that ... This **also** makes me think that ...

This is similar/different in source B because ... For example, 'QUOTE' I can **infer** from this that ... This **also** makes me think that ...

Overall in Source A they are more ... but in Source B they are more ... Question 3 will tell you to write about just a small part of one of the sources.

You need to explain how the writer uses **language**. This means zooming in on **words** and **language techniques**.

You should try and explain a **range of quotations** from this part of the source.



The writer presents _	as	
and		
The writer uses	"	" to make us think that
be	cause	
The writer uses		" to make us think that
be	cause	
The writer uses		" to make us think that
be	cause	

10 A 4

# <u>Non Fiction – Q4 (compare viewpoints)</u>

Question 4 will ask you to compare the viewpoints in both sources.

This means you need to find **WHAT** the viewpoints are and **WHERE** you can see these in the sources.

You also need to explain **HOW** the writers use **language** (words and techniques) to put their viewpoints across.

Better answers will use more than one quotation from each source to explain a change in viewpoint within each source.

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In source A ... thinks that ...
For example "..."
The use of the word / technique "..." shows ...
Later the viewpoint changes to ...
For example "..."
The use of the word / technique "..." shows ...
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This is different in source B because ... thinks that ... For example "…" The use of the word / technique "…" shows… Later the viewpoint changes to … For example "…" The use of the word / technique "…" shows …

One reason for their different views is ...... But the viewpoint in source ... comes across more strongly because ...

## Non Fiction – Q5

Question 5 asks you to **explain your own point of view**. It will be about a similar topic to the sources from Q1-4.

You might be asked to write **an article**, a letter or a speech.

This question is worth **40 marks** (the same as Q1-4 all put together). You will get marks for **planning ideas** into clear **paragraphs**, then writing carefully and **accurately**.

Remember to use ethos, logos, and pathos.



Introduction: It is clear that...

#### How do I know about this? Ethos

I am a ..., a .... and a ...... - three things that make me qualified to tell you about .....

I have learned about ..... by .....

As a .... , a .... , I know that .....

Just like you, I am anxious about ...... and I am determined to .....

#### What are the reasons and facts? Logos

But don't just take my word for it. Experts like ... agree. The evidence shows that .....

The more ...... , the more .....

You might think ....., but a reason that you'd be wrong is that .....

.... leads to ..... leads to ..... leads to .....

#### Why does it matter? Pathos

This is important because it makes people feel .....

Take the example of ..... is a ..... who .....

I am shocked: shocked that ......, shocked that ....., shocked that ......

If ......? If ......? If .....? If .....? If .....?

**Conclusion**: So next time you ..., be sure to ....