

# Y9 NON-FICTION – Writers’ viewpoints and perspectives AQA LANGUAGE READING PAPER 2

	Exam Question Requirements		Question Example
	<p>Choose 4 statements from a list about ONE source. Only select 4 and read the instructions for crossing out wrong answers carefully.</p> <p>Skill in Question: Close reading &amp; selection of information</p>	<p>Read again the first part of Source A from lines 1 to 10.</p> <p>Choose <b>four</b> statements below which are <b>true</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shade the <b>circles</b> in the boxes of the ones that you think are <b>true</b>.</li> <li>• Choose a maximum of <b>four</b> statements.</li> <li>• If you make an error cross out the <b>whole box</b>.</li> <li>• If you change your mind and require a statement that has been crossed out then draw a circle around the box.</li> </ul> <p><b>A</b> The inspector travels to the school by train. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>B</b> Sister Brendan reacts quickly to the arrival of the inspector. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>C</b> The people who live in the centre of Crompton are mostly <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>[4 marks]</p>	
Q 2	<p>Write a summary of information in BOTH sources.</p> <p>Skill in question: selecting information (quotations), synthesis (bringing information from two sources together), inference (being able to relate the evidence to the question asked), explanation (explaining how the information is linked)</p>	<p>You need to refer to Source A and Source B for this question.</p> <p>The children at the primary school and the ragged school behave very differently.</p> <p>Use details from both sources to write a summary of the differences between the behaviour of the children at the two schools. [8 marks]</p>	
Q 3	<p>Explore the use of language in specific lines in the text and relating to a particular element of the text in one source only.</p> <p>Skill in question: selecting information (quotations), analysis (being able to infer information about how language is used, why it is used in this way and what the writers’ intentions were), applying terminology (being able to explain how the writer has used language applying subject specific vocabulary to the quotations you select)</p>	<p>You now need to refer only to Source A from lines 11 to 27.</p> <p>How does the writer use language to describe Sister Brendan? [12 marks]</p>	
Q 4	<p>Compare the attitudes conveyed by the writers’ in the whole text in BOTH sources.</p> <p>Skill in question: Selecting information (quotations), analysis (exploring how and why the writer has presented their point of view in this way), comparison (exploring how the information in both sources are similar or different), applying terminology (being able to explain how the writer has used language and structure applying subject specific vocabulary to the quotations you select)</p>	<p>For this question, you need to refer to the whole of Source A, together with the whole of Source B.</p> <p>Compare how the writers convey their different attitudes to the two schools. In your answer, you could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• compare their different attitudes</li> <li>• compare the methods the writers use to convey their different attitudes</li> <li>• support your response with references to both texts. [16 marks]</li> </ul>	

1. Comparison Connectives for Q4		3. Writing styles	Ways that writers use tone to convey what they are saying:
Similarly	In contrast /Contrastingly		
In the same way	On the other hand	<b>Ironic</b>	sardonic, sarcastic,
Also	However	<b>Humorous</b>	comical, witty, wry, playful
2. Tentative Phrases		<b>Advisory</b>	assisting, recommending, consultative
Could	Maybe	<b>Instructional</b>	educational, guiding, didactic
Might	Possibly	<b>Formal</b>	Reserved, detached, conventional, scholarly
May	Perhaps	<b>Informal</b>	Colloquial, casual, idiomatic

### 5. Top Tips

- Q1 – Read carefully the information & using a pencil tick the ones you think are accurate, then when you are sure highlight them as directed.  
Only Select 4 pieces of information.
- Q2 – Don't be fooled by the word summary. You are being asked to bring together information from both texts and show your understanding of the information you select by exploring how it links or differs.  
Try to use short snappy precise quotes.  
Offer 4 pieces of evidence as a minimum – 2 from BOTH sources
- Q3 – This is the same as any other language analysis task and you can think about the PAFT (purpose, audience, format and tone) of the piece to help you identify different techniques used by the writer.  
Offer 3 – 4 pieces of evidence and analyse it in detail with the effect considered
- Q4 – This is a comparison, which is the same as the Anthology comparison in Literature. Try to compare ideas in source A with ideas in source B and show how they link, whether it is comparing or contrasting.  
Leave enough time for this high mark question  
Use comparison connectives to show you understand how they are similar or different  
Offer 4 pieces of evidence from BOTH sources as a minimum

4. Language & Structure Terminology	Definition
<b>Simile</b>	comparison between two things using like or as
<b>Metaphor</b>	a comparison as if a thing is something else
<b>Personification</b>	giving human qualities to inanimate objects, animals, nature
<b>Juxtaposition</b>	placing contrasting ideas close together in a text
<b>Anecdote</b>	A short story using examples from one's own experience to support ideas
<b>Facts / Statistics</b>	Information – words/numbers that can be proven
<b>Tone</b>	the way a piece of text sounds e.g. sarcastic etc. The mood or atmosphere in the writing.
<b>Hyperbole</b>	use of exaggerated terms for emphasis
<b>Opinion</b>	information that you can't prove
<b>Repetition</b>	When words and phrases are used more than once in the text for effect
<b>Emotive Language</b>	language which creates an emotion in the reader
<b>Flattery</b>	Complimenting the reader in some way
<b>Humour</b>	Using phrases / making points for comedic effect
<b>Rhetorical Question</b>	Asking a question as a way of asserting a point. The question does not need an answer.
<b>Directives</b>	Using 'you', 'we' or 'us' to directly address and involve the reader.
<b>Idiomatic Language</b>	Well known common phrases found in language