

Year 11

English Language Paper 2 Revision Activities



Name: _____

English teacher: _____

User guide and glossary

This revision booklet allows you to complete GCSE English Language Paper 2 in small bite-size sections. **Complete one task each day** (you can do more if you want) and make sure that you complete the whole booklet.

Parents can help by encouraging you to complete the tasks, as well as helping with the reading of each text.

Technique	Definition	Example
Adjective	Describes a noun, gives more information about it	Beautiful, stunning, disgraceful, angry
Adverb	Describes a verb, gives more information about it.	Angrily, happily, joyfully.
Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words close to each other.	Brilliant birds Slithering snake Sweet birds sang
Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else	Love is the antithesis of selfishness
Assonance	When two or more words close to one another repeat the same vowel sound but start with different consonant sounds.	We <u>l</u> ight <u>f</u> ire on the mountain. I feel depressed and <u>r</u> est <u>l</u> ess.
Cliché	A phrase or opinion that is overused and betrays a lack of original thought.	Time heals all wounds Frightened to death
Colloquialism	The use of informal words, phrases or even slang in a piece of writing.	Wanna Gonna Go nuts
Connotation	The feelings or associations with words/phrases which helps to find the hidden meaning.	The word 'discipline' has unhappy connotations of punishment and repression
Facts	Something proven to be true	Murder is illegal
Foregrounding	To make something the most prominent or important feature.	
Figurative language	Figurative language is using figures of speech to be more effective, persuasive or impactful	Metaphors, similes
Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements not meant to be taken literally	I have a million things to do today
Idiom	A group of words established by usage as having a meaning not explicit in those of the individual words	Over the moon See the light
Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.	
Imperative	Imperative verbs are verbs which create a sentence that gives an order	Stop Bring

	– bossy verbs	Stand (as in ‘stand up.’)
Irony	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect. 2. A state of affairs or an event that seems deliberately contrary to what one expects and is often wryly amusing as a result. 	“Don’t go overboard with gratitude” – to someone who hasn’t said thank you. You laugh at a person who slipped stepping on a banana peel and the next thing you know, you’ve slipped too.
Juxtaposition	The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect.	It was the best of times, it was the worst of times.
Simile	A figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, using ‘like’ or ‘as.’	As bright as a button As fierce as a lion Like the wild sea
Metaphor	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable – where you say something is something else.	He is winter. The house was a pocket of tension.
Monosyllabic words	Where a word consists of one syllable	Yes No
Noun: Proper Common	Names people or places Names things	Fay, Tim, London, Australia Chair, sky, basket, lion
Onomatopoeia	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named	Bang Crash Sizzle
Opinion	An individual’s point of view	Winter is the most magical season
Parallelism	The use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same; or similar in their construction, sound, meaning	Like father, like son. Easy come, easy go.
Personification	The attribution of human characteristics to something non-human.	“The clock face stared at me menacingly.”
Rhetorical question	Used to make a point rather than elicit an answer	Is there anything more miserable than a wet day in November?
Sarcasm	“The use of irony to mock or convey contempt.”	“That’s okay, you have the last cake. I’m sure you needed it more than me.”
Statistics	Numerical data	28% of students stated...

Tricolon	List of three things	The pain, suffering and anguish
Verb	Describes an action	Walks, sashays, bounces

Tasks to complete in order	Tick
Revise the methods in the glossary. Use the look, cover method. You need to know these for the reading and the writing section of the paper.	
Read through the two non-fiction texts at the end of this booklet. As you read, annotate briefly what each paragraph is about. Do question 1.	
Read question 2 and highlight/ underline the key words in the question. Complete the table using <i>brief</i> notes. Write your answer to question 2.	
Read question 3 and highlight/ underline the key words in the question. Circle the paragraphs which you will focus on. Annotate the paragraph: underline the effective language and write the method (if you can) Write your answer to question 3.	
Scan through the texts to remind yourself of the content and to identify the viewpoint of each of the writers. Read question 4 and highlight/ underline the key words in the question. Using brief notes, annotate each Source with your ideas about the viewpoint and the method that is being used to convey that viewpoint. As you look for the viewpoints, make sure that you choose one from the beginning, middle and end of the text.	
Write your answer to question 4.	
Read question 5 and make sure that you are aware of TYPE (speech, article, letter etc) of writing, the AUDIENCE (young people, head-teacher, member of parliament etc) for your writing and the PURPOSE (persuade, explain, discuss etc) of your writing. Complete the plan for your writing.	
Write your response to question 5.	
Check all of your responses the SPAG errors and to make sure that they are the best that they can be.	

SECTION A

Question 1

Q1: Choose four statements that are true (AO1)

Read the source.
Shade the boxes of the true statements.
Choose a *maximum* of four statements.

You will need to use inference.
Read the statements carefully – some will try to trick you.
If you make an error cross out the whole box.
If you change your mind, draw a circle round the box.

4 marks = 6 minutes

Reminder!

Read again the first **three** paragraphs of **Source A**.



Choose **four** statements below which are TRUE.

- A Sophie Hancock has volunteered to be homeless for the night.
- B She only stayed out until 4.30 in the morning.
- C The writer is enjoying her experiences.
- D Rain is the least of her worries.
- E She is sleeping in a church.
- F She realises how unpleasant it is to be homeless.
- G Homeless people are vulnerable.
- H 'Simon on the Streets' is a national charity organisation.

[4 marks]

SECTION B

Question 5

Question	Process	Success Criteria	Some useful phrases	Timings
<p>Q5: Viewpoint Writing Write an article giving you viewpoint on...</p>	<p>Work out the TAP of the question:</p> <p>Viewpoint/ perspective writing Type of writing: (letter, speech, article etc) Audience for your writing: (local community, school friends, broadsheet newspaper readers etc) Purpose of your writing: (persuade, argue, explain)</p> <p>Remember to use appropriate devices:</p> <p>Alliteration Facts Opinion Rhetorical questions/ repetition Emotive language Superlatives Threes</p> <p>Personal pronouns Exaggeration Rhetorical questions Statistics Undermine the other Anecdote Direct address Emotive language Repetition</p>  	<p>Content and Organisation Make sure that your writing is clear and appropriate. Use good vocabulary. Organise your writing into paragraphs. Link your paragraphs together i.e. link the ending back to the beginning, use time (chronological or flashback) Use a range of short and long paragraphs.</p> <p>Be original to make it interesting.</p> <p>SPAG Use a range of punctuation (, ; : ' ... -) Use a range of sentences for effect (simple, compound and complex) Use the same tense throughout</p> <p>Check your work when you have finished correcting any errors.</p>	<p>Grades 1-4 Whilst snow is beautiful, I believe that it also causes disruption, mayhem and chaos. Don't you agree?</p> <p>Grades 5-9 - Be more subtle with your viewpoint Whilst snow may be beautiful, the mayhem, disruption and chaos that it causes far outweighs any picture-postcard scenes of tranquillity and silence.</p>	<p>40 marks = 35 minutes</p> <p>Content and organisation = 24 marks</p> <p>SPAG = 16 marks</p>

“Being homeless is not a lifestyle choice. It is a problem that we cannot ignore and should no longer be an issue in modern Britain.”

Write a letter to your local MP in which you explain your point of view on this issue.

[24 marks for content and organisation]

[16 marks for accuracy]

[40 marks]

Plan your writing:

