

# Year 8 Revision Booklet

## Paper 2 – Writers' viewpoints and perspectives

This booklet is designed to help you to revise for your year 8 exam in December.

The exam will be based on the work that you have done in English so far.

In this booklet you will find an **example** of a Paper 2 examination. It is NOT the one that you will be completing in December but it is **set out in the same way and assesses the same skills**.

### *How to use the booklet*

First of all read the sources carefully. Look up any words that you don't understand.

Revise each question in the order that they appear on the paper.

Read the question and look at the helpful hints underneath.

Now have a go at answering the question.

Ask your class teacher to read over your ideas and give you feedback.

## Section A: Reading

You will have three questions in this section. They will be based on the two sources that you have just read,

### Question 1

Read again Source A from lines 1 – 12.

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

- Shade the boxes of the ones that you think are true.
  - Choose a maximum of four statements.
- a. The countryside where Becky lives is normally quiet.
- b. The puppies are 16 weeks old.
- c. The puppies run between Becky's legs and bite her wellingtons.
- d. Becky is a trainee teacher in a secondary school.
- e. The puppies live on a farm in Hampshire.
- f. Milly the much-loved mother of the puppies.
- g. The puppies were born in July.
- h. The puppies cause chaos on the farm.

4 marks

### *Helpful Hints*

**Skills:AO1 - Identify and interpret explicit information and ideas.**

This question is testing your ability to **read** a piece of text and **select** pieces of **information**. It is a fairly straightforward task; however, there are some important things to remember.

1) Some of the statements will refer to **explicit** information ( information which is fairly straightforward and obvious). Other statements will refer to **implicit** information and ideas (information and ideas that are suggested or hinted at). You will have to think carefully about these and try to work out the answer from the clues in the text.

2) Read each statement carefully. You may be nervous and more likely to mis-read a sentence so don't rush.

3) The question will ask you about specific lines. Only use the information from these lines.

## Question 2

You need to refer to **source A** and **source B** for this question.

Use details from **both** sources. Write a summary of the different ways **Milly's vet** and **Mr Walker's servant** look after the dogs.

Hint: look at how both men treat the dogs and their attitudes towards them.

8 marks

### *Helpful Hints*

**Skills: AO1 Select and synthesise evidence from different texts**

For this question you need to **summarise the differences** between how the two men treated the dogs and their attitudes towards them.

- Make your first **point**.
- Provide a quotation from Source A .  
*For example.....*
- Use a linking phrase to compare  
*Whereas*  
*Unlike*  
*However*  
*On the other hand*  
*This contrasts with*  
*In contrast to*
- Provide a quotation from Source B .  
*For example.....*
- Make an inference  
*This suggests that....*  
*This implies that.....*  
*This tells me that*

Try to compare the sources on **two different points**.

Remember, to gain the higher marks on this question you must go **past the obvious**; make **deep connections**. Synthesis means looking at the two sources and coming up with something new.

You **DO NOT** need to use subject terminology in your answer. You **DO NOT** need to analyse language or talk about the effect on the reader.

### Question 3

You now need to refer **only** to **source A**, lines 3 to 9.

How does the writer use language to show the behaviour of the puppies?

12 marks

Question 3 will ask you to look at **ONE** of the sources. It will only ask you to look at specific lines. Highlight these lines on your source.

This question is worth **12 marks**

It will always begin '*How does the writer use language to....*'

It assesses **A02** and is designed to test your understanding of how a writer uses language to **create a certain effect**.

You could look at the writer's choice of:

- Words and phrases
- Language features and techniques
- Sentence forms ( only if you are confident)

**For this question you must:**

**Select** examples of words, phrases, language features and techniques that **you think are important**. Try to focus in on **key words** - **don't copy out whole sentences**.

Try to include '**subject terminology**' if you can. Instead of writing 'the writer uses the **word**' try to say what that word is. For example:

The writer uses the **adjective** '.....'

The writer uses the **simile** '....'

In the opening line the writer uses a **rhetorical question**.....

Comment on **why** you think they are important. **What effect do they have? This is the important bit**. What impression was the writer trying to create? How does he want the reader to feel? Is he trying to influence the reader into believing something? Use the following sentence starters to help:

That suggests that...

This gives the impression that.....

This makes the reader feel.....

## Section B: Writing

- Write in full sentences.
- You are reminded of the need to plan your answer.
- You should leave enough time to check your work at the end.

*'People become too attached to their pets. Animals are here to be useful, not to be spoilt.'*

Write the text to appear on a website about the treatment of animals in which you explain your point of view on this statement.

(24 marks for content and organisation  
6 marks for technical accuracy) **[40 marks]**

### ***Helpful Hints***

- AO5: Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences. Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts
- AO6: Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation.

You must:

- 1) Be clear on your point of view
- 2) Make sure you know what you are writing and who your audience is.
- 3) Plan your answer.
- 4) Leave time to check your answer.

### Writing Checklist:

Plan your writing ( you can follow the six point plan: opening, develop your first point, develop a second point, the switch - where you look at the other side of the argument and then destroy it, the switch again, conclusion)

- Begin** with an engaging opening ( Picture this: ..., rhetorical question etc )
- Organise your work into paragraphs. Each new point should be a new paragraph
- Think about the order of your paragraphs. Start with your strongest point.
- Think about the vocabulary that you are using. Which verbs, adjectives and adverbs will help to engage and influence your reader?
- What language techniques will help to make your writing stronger? Think about rhetorical questions, alliteration, facts etc. See the list on the next page.
- Check your punctuation. Have you used commas, full stops and capital letters?

## Language Techniques

Technique	Definition	Example
Emotive Language	<b>Dramatic, shocking language. Makes the reader have an emotional reaction</b>	The attack was vicious and cruel with horrifying results.
Rhetorical question	<b>A question designed to make you think. It does not need an answer.</b>	Fancy going somewhere different this summer?
Statistics	<b>Facts and figures</b>	95% of customers questioned said that...
Personal pronoun	<b>Uses 'I', 'you', 'we' to create a relationship between the reader and writer.</b>	Your visit will help us to protect these animals
Superlative	<b>'st' words, showing the extreme end of something e.g. best, worst, smallest.</b>	The <b>biggest</b> and <b>most</b> exciting
Repetition	<b>Repeating a word several times to create a bigger impact.</b>	We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills;
Alliteration	<b>Using the same letter at the start of a series of words.</b>	Spanish sunsets sweep across the sea and sand.
Imperative	<b>An order or command.</b>	Donate now!
Rule of three	<b>To repeat an idea usually 3 times.</b>	London is a <b>vibrant, diverse</b> and <b>exciting</b> city.