

Writing

Paper 1 and Paper 2

Two different tasks

Paper 1: argue,
persuade, advise

- Connectives
- Persuasive techniques
- convincing

Paper 2: analyse,
review, comment

- Figurative techniques
- Balanced
- Intelligent

Persuasive Techniques

- Rule of three
- Statistics
- Quoting from experts
- Emotive language
- Powerful imagery
- Playing on reader's sympathy
- Playing on reader's guilt
- Rhetorical questions
- Strong adjectives
- Strong adverbs
- Starting with a hook
- Finishing with a punch
- Personal pronouns (we, us, our)

Figurative techniques and sounds

- Metaphor
(his hedgehog hair...)
- Simile
(His hair was like a hedgehog)
- Personification
(The sun smiled down on us...)
- Onomatopoeia
(crash, bang, whip)
- Assonance
(the blaze of sun on the lazy dale)
- Sibilance
(the snake slithered hissing through the leaves)
- Alliteration
(the fabulous four went forward)

Common assessment

For both writing tasks you will need to:

- Write in paragraphs
- Spell accurately
- Use punctuation properly
- Make sense
- Use capital letters correctly
- Write using formal, Standard English
- Use varied vocabulary
- Use different sentence structures
- Organise ideas logically in order
- Include a range of techniques

BIGGEST mistakes

- Starting straight away without planning
- Worrying about what you are writing rather than how you are writing
- Not being imaginative
- Not writing for the PURPOSE
- Not writing for the AUDIENCE
- Not writing in the correct FORMAT (letter, speech, essay, article)
- Not writing enough

COMMON SPELLING ERRORS

- Their
- They're
- There
- To
- Too
- Believe
- Where
- Were
- trys
- Interest
- Different
- Writing
- Happened
- Humour
- Persuade
- Sentence
- Families
- suggests

OTHER COMMON ERRORS

- Jump's
- Walk's
- See's
- paris
- could of
- would of
- should of
- would'nt of
- We was
- We ran inside and calls the police.
- not bothered
- well bad
- I ain't
- Etc
- and stuff
- taking the mick
- L8r

How do you structure?

- Paragraphs
- Clear topic sentences starting paragraphs
- Connectives
- Signalling (signposting)
- Book-ending (introductions and conclusions that share similarities)
- Recurring ideas, phrases or imagery
- Delay and keep the reader guessing
- PEE
- Use opposites
- Short sentences for effect at the end of paragraphs
- Starting a paragraph by referring to something in the last sentence of the previous paragraph
- Different lengths of sentence
- Different ways of starting sentences
- Different types of sentences
- Make up dialogue

Higher tier, 2007

In some countries of the world, the older a person is, the more respect is shown to him or her by others in the community, especially by the young; in other places this is not so..

Write an essay in which you analyse the extent to which you think the older generation is respected in your community and comment on how this might change in the future.