

Non – Fiction – Section A	
1. To persuade	Argue one point of view providing a new paragraph for each new point of your writing. Use connectives, topic sentences and examples as well as a range of rhetorical devices to convey the passion of the text.
2. To inform	Writing in the present tense in a clear authoritative tone. Use direct address 'you' to position the reader alongside clear, easy-to-follow sentences and technical language where necessary.
3. To argue	Consider an alternative viewpoint whilst arguing your specific viewpoint. Use of examples and a range of rhetorical devices written in the present tense.
4. To describe	Paragraphs of different lengths for effect. Appeal to the readers senses with figurative language and powerful adjectives, adverbs and verbs to create mood and atmosphere.
5. To explain	Clear topic sentences and time connectives to provide clarity. Confident tone established through the use of examples and technical language.
Question Structure – Section A	
6. Question 1	4 Marks – Implicit and Explicit information. Give two quotations about a statement and explain how phrases convey an idea or information
7. Question 2	6 Marks – You will be presented with a statement to identify a similarity both texts share. You can bullet point your answer. 3 points of similarity, quotations from both text for each point.
8. Question 3	12 Marks – How does a writer use language and structure for effect? – What's the TEA for Question Three? Ensure you have a balance of both language and structure devices. Use appropriate quotations and analyse the techniques considering the impact on the reader/audience.
9. Question 4	18 Marks – How far do you agree with a statement? Begin with a clear sentence that addresses the statement in the question. Use both texts to compare quotations and ideas that the writers use to build a line of argument. Consider an alternative viewpoint within your answer before stating the extent to which you agree with the statement.
Non-Fiction Language Devices	
10. Direct Address	Communicating a message directly to another using 'you'
11. Alliteration	Occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of a group of words
12. Facts	A statement that is true
13. Statistics	A fact delivered through the use of numbers.



14. Hyperbole	A deliberately exaggerated statement
15. Rhetorical Question	A question asked merely for rhetorical effect without requiring an answer.
16. Emotive Language	Language intended to create an emotional response
17. Repetition	Repeating words or phrases for effect to convey a message
18. Anecdote	A short personal story from someone's past.
19. Opinions	The beliefs or views of an individual or group of people
20. Triples	A rhetorical term that consists of three parallel clauses, phrases or words.
21. Imagery	Creating a picture or appealing to senses within writing.
<b>Non-Fiction Structure Devices</b>	
22. Beginning	The way in which a text hooks a reader into the purpose of the text. (Action Hook, Atmosphere Hook, Question Hook)
23. Order	The overall structure of the text and its order. (Linear/Chronological order – time order, Non-Linear Order – Flashbacks)
24. Narrative Perspective	The viewpoint of a text (First Person (I), Second Person (You), Third Person (He/She/It))
25. End	The way in which a writer ends their piece of Non-Fiction. Focus on the sentence type and length that is used and consider why that has been done.
26. Sentences	Sentence length (Long/Short, Complex/Compound) and Sentence Type (Declarative, Imperative, Interrogative, Exclamative)
<b>Analytical Vocabulary</b>	
27. Writer's Intent	<b>Writer's intent</b> – The symbol/ idea/ concept of _____ is further developed by/ upon first glance it would appear _____ ; however upon closer inspection...
28. Impact on reader	<b>Impact on reader</b> – Positions the reader/ the reader is encouraged to/ the reader is made to feel/ the reader engages with the issue through/this builds a connection with the reader/ you get the impression/ the reader may infer
29. Sophisticated Phrases	<b>Sophisticated phrases</b> – This suggests/ implies/ indicates/ demonstrates/ portrays/ presents/ highlights/ emphasises/ develops
30. Analysis	<b>Analysis</b> – The line/ adjectives/ noun/ verb/phrase/image