2nde December 2016 Compo Groupée Review

As you know, you will have two exams in English during the Compo Groupée week.

I. Language Exam: Reading Passages Exam: 2 hours

<u>1. Task One (20 marks)</u>: You will have a text to read and will then be asked to write a task based on this Text.

What to remember:

-review how to write Diary, Letter Writing (Formal and Informal), Newspaper Article and Repots, Formal Report, as well as all the writing tasks studied in 3ème.

Be sure to think about your Audience, the Register, the Purpose, and the Format of your task.

-include as many points from the text as possible in your response

-if the question gives you three bullet points to focus on, you should <u>give equal attention</u> to the three parts.

-often, the information from the 3rd bullet point requires that you read between the lines and infer information from the text. <u>The points you make in this third bullet point should be linked to other points from the text.</u>

-you will not get points for inventing information. Rather, you must try to transform the information in the text and make educated inferences.

-Aim to write 250-350 words

Suggested Working time: 40 mins

2. <u>Writer's Effects (10 marks)</u>. You will then be asked to look at how the writer uses language and creates effects in two paragraphs of text One.

What to remember:

-You do not need an introduction or a conclusion for your writer's effect

-you should write one paragraph for each of part a) and b)

-each part of the task should include 4 quotes

-each quote should not be longer than 4-5 words

-be sure you are focusing on the effects of the language used

Analytical phrases
This shows / creates / suggests / reveals / evokes ….   By using this image / verb / word … the writer …   This …. adds to the overall mood / creates a feeling of ….   This appeals to the sense of sight / hearing / touch / taste / smell which evokes …   The meaning of the word is ….   By choosing this word … rather than …, the writer places emphasis on / emphasizes …

-for top marks, try to find the overall effect created in the paragraph by the language used. You would write a separate overall effect for part a) and part b)

- Aim to write 200-300 words

Suggested working time: 35 minutes

(N.B. Think about the sheets given to you on how to analyse i.e. the 'onion' method. This will ensure that you go far enough in your analysis.)

3. <u>Summary writing (20 marks)</u>: You will then read a second text and be asked to focus on a certain aspect of that text.
In Part A), you'll need to summarize the aspect in 15 points, writing in note form.
 In Part B), you'll be asked to write those 15 points up into continuous writing of 200-250 words.
<u>What to remember</u>:
-you may use words from the text in the 15 Bullet Points for Part A) BUT show the examiner that you have understood them
-just write the points in Part A in note form
-Part B should be written in formal language, using complex sentences and ambitious vocabulary
-use only your OWN words in Part B and be sure to include all 15 points mentioned in Part A
-You do not need an introduction or a conclusion for Part B
-Write information that is from the text only. No opinion or personal thought on the subject is required.
Suggested working time: 40 minutes

II. Literature exam: 90 minutes

You will write two pieces of writing in this exam, one on Poetry and one on Prose.

<u>Part I: Poetry</u>: Answer ONE question from this section
You will have the choice between two questions on the Poetry from "Songs of Ourselves":
-a text analysis (question one poem, which will be printed out for you)
OR
-an Essay question (question on two poems.) All the poetry studied last year as well as the new poetry can be tested.

These include four studied this year: Song, For My Grandmother Knitting , Passion, Stabat Mater,

From last year: The Clod and The Pebble, For my Grandmother Knitting, Father Returning Home, lion heart, The Lost Woman, Coming Home.

• New students: one of the questions will be on just the poems studied this year.
You may **not** have your books for this exam.

<u>Part II: Drama:</u> Answer ONE question from this section

You will have the choice between two questions on *The Merchant of Venice*.

You may choose:
-a text analysis (question on an extract from the play, which will be printed out for you) OR
-an Essay question (question on the whole book, focusing on a theme, a character, the setting, a motif, etc.)
Don't forget you can bring your plays BUT there must not be anything written inside them.
When writing about a play, refer to audience. You should also think about staging and dramatic techniques (props, setting, monologues, soliloquies, foil characters, setting, parallel scenes etc)

What to remember:

-Write an Intro, 3 Body Paragraphs and a Conclusion for each task
- Your body paragraphs should follow the PQC structure
-Be sure you are talking about LANGUAGE and its effects
-Try to select quotes which contain imagery or particularly striking language
-Do not retell the story
- Memorize quotes and be ready to use them in your writing (remember there are no books allowed)
-Review your notes on how to write a good Intro and a good Conclusion

Suggested working time for each task: Planning: 10 mins
Writing: 30 mins
Proofreading: 5 minutes

Please use the UNSEEN worksheet that I gave you which shows you how to :

- Set out an argument
- Use quotations
- Comment and analyse
- Identify literary techniques

Here are some common literary terms that you should know:

Alliteration	The repetition of the same consonant sound, especially at the beginning of words
Allusion	A reference to another event, person, place or work of literature. The allusion is usually implied rather than explicit and provides another layer of meaning to what is being said

Ambiguity	Use of language where the meaning is unclear or has two or more possible meanings or interpretations. It could be created by a weakness in the writer's expression, but it is more likely it is a deliberate device used by the writer to create layers of meaning
Anthropomorphism	The endowment of human characteristics to something that is not human
Assonance	The repetition of similar vowel sounds
Atmosphere	The prevailing mood created by a piece of writing
Colloquial	Ordinary, everyday speech and language
Connotation	An implication or association attached to a word or phrase. It is suggested or felt rather than being explicit
Diction	The choice of words a writer uses. Another word for "vocabulary"
Empathy	A feeling on the part of the reader of sharing the particular experience being described by the character or writer
End stopping	A verse line with a pause or stop at the end of it
Enjambement	A line of verse that flows on into the next line without a pause
Figurative language	Language that is symbolic or metaphorical and not meant to be taken literally
Genre	A particular type of writing – eg prose, poetry, drama
Imagery	The use of words to create a picture or "image" in the mind of the reader. Images can relate to any of the senses, not just sight
Internal rhyme	Rhyming words within a line rather than at the end of lines
Irony	At its simplest level, it means saying one thing while meaning another. It occurs where a word or phrase has one surface meaning but another contradictory, possibly opposite meaning is implied. Irony is often confused with sarcasm. **Sarcasm** is spoken, relying on the tone of voice and is much more blunt than irony
Metaphor	A comparison of one thing to another to make the description more vivid.
Metre	The regular use of unstressed and stressed syllables in poetry
Narrative	A piece of writing that tells a story
Onomatopoeia	The use of words whose sounds copies the thing or process they describe

Pathos	The effect in literature which makes the reader feel sadness or pity
Personification	The attribution of human feelings, emotions, or sensations to an inanimate object. Personification is a type of metaphor where human qualities are given to things or abstract ideas
Plot	The sequence of events in a poem, play, novel or short story that make up the main storyline
Point of View	A story can be told by one of the characters or from another point of view. The point of view can change from one part of the story to another when events are viewed through the minds of two or more characters.
Protagonist	The main character or speaker in a poem, monologue, play or story
Pun	A play on words that have similar sounds but quite different meanings
Rhyme	Corresponding sounds in words, usually at the end of each line, but not always
Rhyme scheme	The pattern of rhymes in a poem
Rhythm	The 'movement' of the poem as created through the meter and the way that language is stressed within the poem
Satire	The highlighting or exposing of human failings or foolishness through ridiculing them. Satire can range from being gentle and light to extremely biting and bitter in tone
Sibilance	The repetition of 's', 'sh', 'z' sounds in order to create a certain effect. e.g. "**s**ea**s**on**s** of mi**s**t**s** and mellow fruitfulne**ss** / Clo**s**e bo**s**om friend of the maturing **s**un."
Simile	The comparison of one thing to another in order to make the description more vivid
Sonnet	A fourteen-line poem, usually with 10 syllables in each line. There are several ways in which the lines can be organised, but they often consist of an octave and a sestet
Stanza	The blocks of lines into which a poem is divided. [Sometimes these are, less precisely, referred to as verses, which can lead to confusion as poetry is sometimes called 'verse']
Structure	The way a poem or play or other piece of writing has been put together

Style	The individual way in which the writer has used language to express his or her ideas
Symbol	Like the use of images, symbols present things which represent something else. In very simple terms, a red rose can be used to symbolise love; distant thunder can symbolise approaching trouble. Symbols can be very subtle and multi-layered in their significance
Syntax	The way in which sentences are structured. Sentences can be structured in different ways to achieve different effects
Theme	The central idea or ideas that a writer explores through a text