

Task 1:

Comprehension Questions; Criterion A (10 Marks)

Command Terms:

Comment	Give a judgment based on a given statement or result of a Calculation. Tip: Your judgment should be about the effect on the audience . Do not comment like ‘ the author has expertly presented, effectively shown ’ etc.
Analyse	Break down to bring out the essential elements or Structure. Use PEEL structure.
Evaluate	Make an appraisal by weighing up the strengths and limitations .
Justify	Give valid reasons or evidence to support an answer or conclusion. Tip: Always in support, never against .
Discuss	Offer a considered and balanced review that includes a range of arguments, factors or hypotheses. Opinions or conclusions should be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence. Tip: Discuss needs you to look at both sides of the argument.

Compare and Contrast; Criteria A & B (10 + 10 Marks)

Things to consider before starting your essay:

- What is the question’s objective?
- Are the devices chosen by you support the question’s objective?

Structure

Introductory paragraph: HIIT Hook - A statement relevant to both the texts that ties them to the question’s objective. Example: Ambition and overambition have a thin line between them which holds power immense enough to bring forth dire consequences when crossed.
Introduction of both texts: Text 1 is an extract from the Greek story of Daedalus and Icarus, and Text 2 is a trailer for the movie ‘Victor Frankenstein’ produced by the production company ‘20th Century Fox’. The two texts are prime examples of the perils of overambition.
Thesis: This is the place you state which techniques/themes are being analyzed. State the purpose for both similarities and differences. This stems from the planning you have done like the table below:

Things to analyze

<p>Persuasive Appeals</p> <p><u>Ethos</u>: Establish credibility of self and of the issue - Explain why you deserve to talk about the topic that you are talking about and why the issue is important, give credible sources (name drop them) for your logical arguments.</p> <p><u>Pathos</u>: Appeal to audiences emotions - Use emotional manipulation, make the situation personal to your audience.</p> <p><u>Logos</u>: Logical arguments for your point - Add numbers, add logic, add reasoning.</p>	<p>Tone</p> <p>Tip: While analyzing tone, consider analyzing tone in both the texts</p> <p>https://rutgers.instruction.com/courses</p> <p>https://www.outranking.io/tone-of-writing-complete-guide/</p>	<p>Types of sentences</p> <p><u>Declarative</u> Simple statement used to provide information about something or state a fact</p> <p><u>Interrogative</u> Sentences that ask a question</p> <p><u>Imperative</u> Used to issue a command, instruction, request or offer advice</p> <p><u>Exclamatory</u> Sentence that contains strong exclamation or emphasis</p>						
<p>Word Level Analysis</p>	<p>Modality: The speaker's attitude towards the world. A speaker or writer can express certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity and ability by using modal words and expressions.</p> <p>-High Modality Examples: Must, Shall, Will, Will not, Never, Have to, Need, Absolutely, Certain, Definite,</p>	<p>Words that connote</p> <p>Are there words with positive or negative connotations?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="998 1291 1419 1438"> <tr> <td>Positive</td><td>Neutral</td><td>Negative</td></tr> <tr> <td>Confident</td><td>Proud</td><td>Arrogant</td></tr> </table>	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Confident	Proud	Arrogant
Positive	Neutral	Negative						
Confident	Proud	Arrogant						

Planning:

<p><u>Similarities:</u></p> <p>Declarative Sentences: Text 1- “we are leaving crete”, “you can’t catch me!”, “I can fly just as high as you”</p>
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Text 2- “we shall create a life out of death”, “its alive”, “we shall create a man, after our own image”, “...you are toying with wrathful forces”

Triad:

Text 1- **“The wax softened. The wax trickled. The wax dripped.”,**

Text 2- “...being electrocuted, chased by monsters, and hunted by the police”

Irony:

Text 1-. **“And all that was left of proud Icarus was a litter of waxy feathers floating on the sea.”**

Text 2- “Igor, you and I are at the very heart of a scientific enterprise that will change the world”,

T1=

Imperative sentences with repetition- **“Now remember, don’t fly too high!”**, **“down and down and down”(contrast with up and up higher and higher)**

T2=

Interrogative sentences-

“are you not afraid to challenge the natural order-?” (back with prosodic and paralinguistic features)

High modality- “we shall create a life out of death” ((back it up with prosodic and paralinguistic features) the overall dark colors- elements of lightning, colors, cinematic techniques- dramatic music= builds atmosphere of “foreboding” indicating that what the 2 scientists are upto is not natural- overambition will land them into trouble.

List of literary devices + Basic purpose of each device

The effect for each device mentioned is general, different effects may apply when devices are used in different contexts. These are general effects that mostly apply everywhere.

- **Allusion:** References to other works of literature - Creates context and reliability while also in some contexts establishing the speaker's knowledge and giving them credibility.
- **Metaphor:** When two objects are compared - Helps in understanding importance
- **Simile:** Same as a metaphor but the word “like” or “as” is used - Same effect as a metaphor
- **Analogy:** Argues that two things hold equal weight
- **Personification:** Giving human attributes to a non-human object - This fosters empathy in readers
- **Hyperbole:** Exaggerated Description - Gives the full extent of the situation (Can be also used as a manipulation tactic)
- **Juxtaposition:** Placement of contrasting ideas next to each other - Creates a thought provoking effect
- **Anaphora:** Repeating the same phrase at the beginning of each line - Makes the words memorable and emphasizes the author's message
- **Epistrophe:** Repeating the same phrase or word at the end of each sentence - Same effect as anaphora

- **Diction:** Choice of words
- **Vignette:** A passage that is primarily descriptive - Helps to immerse the reader into the scene and its emotions
- **Jargon:** Words specific to a certain profession or field - Establishes ethos and knowledge of the speaker
- **Asyndeton:** Saying one thing after the another without using conjunctions - quick sentences and creates an extensive impact on the reader
- **Polysyndeton:** Using conjunctions after everything you say - Create long winded sentences and has the same effect as asyndeton.
- **Anthropomorphism:** When a non-human object is described as behaving in a humanlike way - Creates relatable and vivid objects for the reader to understand
- **Hypophora:** Asking a question and then immediately answering it - Stimulates the curiosity of the reader
- **Triad:** A group of three thing - Concentrated idea of the text is shown + Audience retention
- **Euphemism:** Mild or indirect word substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt - Makes things appear more pleasant (Could be a means of manipulation)
- **Dysphemism:** Derogatory or unpleasant term used instead of a pleasant or neutral one - Opposite effect as euphemism, making things seem extreme
- **Rhetorical Questions:** A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer.
- **Imagery:** Descriptive language - Draw the reader into a sensory experience
 - 5 types of Imagery:
 - Auditory (hear)
 - Visual (see)
 - Olfactory (smell)
 - Gustatory (taste)
 - Tactile (touch)

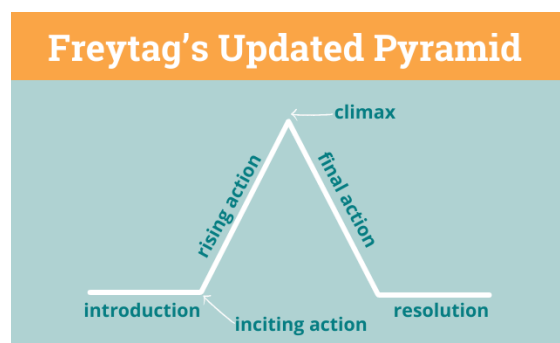
Task 2:

Lit Texts, Criteria C & D (10 + 10 Marks)

- **Story elements and structure**
(Narrative writing and genres)
- **Internal monologue**
- **Personal narrative**
- **Memoir**
- **Soliloquy**
- **Diary entry**
- **Dialogue**
- **Script/screenplay**

Narrative writing

- Freytag's pyramid
- Interpret the question



- Imagery/ Descriptive writing
- Adjectives that define society/ surroundings
- Interplay of narration + dialogue
- Vocabulary/ Lit devices

Exposition: The exposition is the introduction to a story, including the primary characters' names, setting, mood, and time.

Important: If you write 'It was a magical forest' then add what was magical about it. Explore the relation between the characters.

Inciting Incident: An event that changes the status quo. It moves the story forward

Rising Action: The rising action of the story is all of the events that lead to the eventual climax, including character development and events that create suspense. The conflict should be clear in this part of the story. Conflict is the primary problem that drives the plot of the story, often the main goal for the protagonist to achieve or overcome.

Climax: The climax is the most exciting point of the story and is a turning point for the plot or goals of the main character.

Falling Action: The falling action is everything that happens as a result of the climax, including the wrapping up of plot points, questions being answered, and character development.

Resolution: The resolution is not always happy, but it does complete the story. It can leave a reader with questions, answers, frustration, or satisfaction.

Important: Understanding of where the exposition ends and rising action begins; where the rising action ends and climax begins etc need to be clear.

Genres:

Myth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creator Figure - Water - Golden Age - A trickster - Talking Animals (Satyr, Faun) - Sibling Rivals (Olympians) - Fall from grace (King Midas) - Great Destruction (Greek's Titan War) - Female Earth (Gaea) - Creation from body parts (Ouranos' blood gave birth to many different species) - Numbers (3,7,12) (12 olympians, 3 ppl per quest) - Good vs Evil - Tries to explain a natural phenomenon through a story like how thunder happens when god Zeus is angry - No modern element
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Fairy Tale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usually starts with ‘Once upon a time’ - Royalty (has king and queen or prince and princess) - Damsel in distress (Cinderella) - Talking animals - Magic - Usually ends with ‘they lived happily ever after’ - Good vs evil - Enchanted setting - Groups of 3 or 7 (3 little pigs, 7 dwarves) - Clearly defined problem, climax and resolution - Happy ending - Usually has a moral - - No modern element
Fantasy (Very similar to Fairy Tale btw)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large scale setting (not a tiny hut at the edge of forest) A continent, Large kingdom (name the kingdom) - War or expedition or quest - Characters have power - Characters are well-defined (round) - Good vs evil - Imaginary Creatures (sprites, fairies) - Animals take on human traits (like donkey from shrek) - Sometimes time travel - Fantasy land - Conflict may be solved through kindness - Good always prevails over evil - - No modern element
Sci fi	Time travel Teleportation Mind control, telepathy, and telekinesis Aliens, extraterrestrial lifeforms, and mutants Space travel and exploration Interplanetary warfare Parallel universes Fictional worlds Alternative histories Speculative technology Superintelligent computers and robots

Superhero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Origin Story - Secret Identity - Superpowers and costume - Sidekick/ Supervillan - Moral Code (Desire to protect the innocent) <p>Common trope: Society threatened by evil, normal institutions fail. A superhero emerges to renounce temptations and carry out the redemptive task, aided by fate. His victory restores the society to its previous conditions. Superhero then recedes.</p>
Magical Realism	<p>Set in the normal world Unusual happenings are normalised 'Magic' here is not the wand-waving, spells kind of magic. It is surreal, dream-like magic where the real and fictional life blends.</p> <p>Example: When I was very small there was an electrician who came to the house. I became very curious because he carried a belt with which he used to suspend himself from the electrical posts. My grandmother used to say that every time this man came around, he would leave the house full of butterflies.</p>
Dystopian	<p>Propaganda is used to control the citizens of society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information, independent thought, and freedom are restricted. - A figurehead or concept is worshipped by the citizens of the society. - Citizens are perceived to be under constant surveillance. - Citizens have a fear of the outside world. - The natural world is banished and distrusted. - Citizens conform to uniform expectations. Individuality and dissent are bad. - The society is an illusion of a perfect utopian world. - Mass media is used for propaganda - Neologism; Words adopt a new meaning: Released

Internal monologue

- In your mind/ thoughts
- Present tense is used
- In that moment
- Must give the reader the context in the beginning (first few lines)
- Dilemma/conflict
- Resolution of conflict in the end

Soliloquy

- Used in plays
- Something the author only wants the audience to know and not the characters
- Must have a dilemma worth the audience's time
- 1st person
- Present Tense
- Can have actions in between

- Use descriptive writing
- Add appropriate stage directions
- Use vivid imagery and other literary devices

Diary entry

The purpose is to reveal a character's inner thoughts and emotions or show the changes they go through in response to what is happening in their life. Diaries can be written for reflection, to keep a record of important events, to vent frustrations or to make secret plans for the future.

- 1st person
- Reflects the personality of the writer
- Insight into a particular time or event in the writer's life
- Dated
- Greeting (dear diary)
- Sign off
- A good diary entry shows continuity

Dialogue

- Conversation between two or more characters
- "Quotation marks" are necessary
- Be careful with the tense
- Start off with the point of discussion unless the small talk is crucial to setting the mood of the conversation
- Dialogue is used to give important information about the plot to the reader

Screenplay

Memoir	Personal Narrative
Is about a phase	Is about a day or two
Does not focus on a single incident	Focuses on one event
Identify the purpose of writing the memoir	Identify the purpose of writing the personal narrative
Set the context of what the phase is characterized by (For example a long period of war or years spent in the army, a period of ill-health, or school years. A phase has an identifiable beginning and end)	Instead of recounting a series of actions one after the other, detail the chief event (For example: if you got lost in the woods, do not spend 250 words just getting to the woods. Do it in 50 words)

Weave in thoughts and feelings across the memoir and color as directed. Dwell upon the conflict/challenge.	Weave in thoughts and feelings across the personal narrative and color as directed. Dwell upon the conflict/challenge.
Use appropriate literary devices (similes, alliteration, jargon, imagery etc.) Challenge: You have now learnt aphorism and paradox. Try using one.	Use appropriate literary devices (similes, alliteration, jargon, imagery etc.) Challenge: You have now learnt aphorism and paradox. Try using one.
Tie up your reflection with the purpose of the memoir.	Tie up your reflection in conclusion with the purpose of the personal narrative.

Task 3:

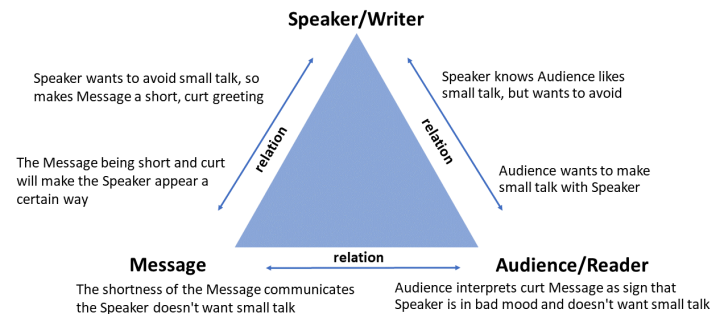
Non-Lit Texts; Criteria B,C & D (10+10+10 Marks)

- **Letter**
 - **Apology**
 - **Complaint**
 - **Suggestion**
 - **Appeal**
 - **Petition**
 - **Recommendation**
- **Blog**
 - Travelogue
- **Article**
- **Newspaper/ gossip column**
- **Speech**
 - Product review
 - Manifesto
 - Resume
 - Instruction manual
 - Social media post
 - Advertisement
 - Podcast
 - Interview
- **Speech**

Rhetorical triangle

- Speaker
- Audience
- Purpose

The Rhetorical Triangle in Action



All Letter Types

Formal Letter Format
Name of the Sender
Address
Date
To
Name of the Recipient
Designation
Company Name
Address
Salutation (Dear Sir./Madam)
Subject:
Body of the Letter
[Write 2 -3 paragraphs including the reason behind the letter. Make sure to keep the letter concise without dragging too much]
Thank you for your consideration. Waiting for your response.
Yours Sincerely,
Name
Signature

- Follow formal letter format for all

Apology:

Regretfully, disappointed in myself, ensure that this never happens again, truly apologize, please accept my sincere apologies

Complaint:

To whomever this concerns, I was extremely disappointed in, Wish to complain about, I hope this matter can be resolved, Demand a refund

Better and More extensive list: [A\) Formal email of complaint](#)

Suggestion:

Suggest that, important to note, would be helpful, thank you for your consideration

Appeal:

Common Words and phrases: I write to appeal, thank you for considering my appeal, Im asking that you reconsider your decision

- Structure
 - First state the facts on what happened
 - Then state what you want to happen
- What to do
 - Be formal
 - State facts
 - Admit your mistakes
 - Use a load of logos

- Establish ethos in the beginning
- Include Global context (worth like 8 points)
- Be polite
- What not to do
 - Be assertive
 - Use too much pathos
- Some lines you can start with (use based on prompt)
 - I am writing to you today because ...
 - I am making this appeal because ...
 - I am writing to you regarding ...
 - I am writing to request ...
 - You can also start with a salutation (but remember to add one of the four above afterwards)
 - I hope you're doing well
 - I hope this catches you in good health
- Some lines you can say when your art telling what you want to happen
 - In light of these facts, I request/hope ...
 - Because of _____, I would like to request ...
 - Due to this situation, I hope ...
- Can end with
 - Thank you for taking the time to read this. Please reach out to me for any concerns.
 - Thank you for taking the time to consider my request. Please contact me by email or phone if you have any questions.
 - I greatly appreciate you taking the time to read this. I am happy to meet with you any time to discuss this further

Petition:

Ethos, Pathos and Logos is extremely important

Write to authority as title, can address citizens in actual petition itself

Call to action is extremely important

Content:

- Issue
- Suggestion
- Action

Structure:

- Title
- This petition is addressed to _____

Intro: Issue

- Hook
- State the issue
- Establish credibility (ethos)

Body: Suggestion

- Expand the points (logos, pathos, and **GC**)

Conclusion: Action

- Call to action (If we reach 500,000 signatures, we can make this possible, but I need your support. Every signature counts!)

Recommendation:

Focus on both advantages and disadvantages - provide a balanced view

Gossip Column:

Write a catchy, sensational headline

- Use language to create ambiguity
- Use weasel words
- Hide agency / attribute agency to a 3rd party
- Sensationalize the events

What Are Weasel Words?

Weasel words" are a colloquial term for words or phrases used to avoid being forthright. Weasel words are used when the speaker wants to make it seem like they've given a clear answer to a question or made a direct statement, when actually they've said something inconclusive or vague.

Speech:

(DO NOT FORGET TO USE ALL 3 APPEALS, ETHOS [credibility], PATHOS [emotion], and LOGOS [logic])

- Things You may use
 - Repetition
 - Anecdotes
 - Quotes
 - Inclusive Language
 - Evocative Language
 - Rhetorical Question
- **Intro**
 - Start w/ hook
 - Should be engaging and attention grabbing
 - If you cannot come up with one in the beginning, leave it for the end and come back to it
 - **Introduce yourself**
 - **Introduce Topic**
 - Why is the topic important
 - Why should the audience care
 - **Clarify Purpose**
 - What do you want to achieve
 - What do you want the audience to do

- Goal
- **Body**
 - Minimum 3 arguments (preferably)
 - **Arguments should include**
 - Sub-argument (optional)
 - **Evidence**
 - **Appeals** (at least 1-2 per argument but focus on only one)
 - **Evidence may include**
 - Statistics
 - Expert Quote
 - Real Life examples like news reports
 - You can make these up
- **Conclusion**
 - **Don't say 'in conclusion'**
 - May use humor depending on topic
 - Restate message
 - **Last sentence has to be a call to action (worth 2 marks)**

Article	Blog
<p>Speaker - subject, matter, expert Audience - Purpose - Share information on a specific topic</p> <p>Formal register Objective + Does not carry personal opinions Facts and figures Tone is informative No personal pronouns Do not address the reader Tone is informative</p>	<p>Ethos Informal, casual register All about your personal experiences, Opinions</p> <p>+</p> <p>Facts and Figures Tone is conversational + Informative Personal pronouns are used Inclusive language Rhetorical questions Call to action</p> <p>Introduction - Subheadings - Body text Call to action - conclusion</p> <p>Travelogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - document your travels, share your experiences with others, and potentially inspire or inform fellow travelers

Article

- Feature(past, present, future)
- News(one event)
- Magazine (conversational tone, chatty, direct quote, niche audience)

Scriptwriting (Video/Audio)

[]--> Scene description

()--> camera/background/ intonation (for audio)

Character: → Dialogue

[Scene description, Context talk about evolution transformation, and change, characters are Young adult and Historian]