LITHERLAND HIGH SCHOOL
Kindness • Integrity • Tenacity

LIVO CATCH-UP 10

GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE – EDUQAS

You have missed some learning. Don't worry – this will give you the essential knowledge you need to join back in.

PAPER 1 40% – Explorations in creative reading and writing

PAPER 2 60% – Writers' viewpoints and perspectives

1 EXAM OVERVIEW

PAPER 1 – 40%
Explorations in creative reading and writing

- 1 hour 45 minutes
- 80 marks

Section A: Reading (40 marks)
- One fiction text
- 4 questions (AO1–AO4)

Section B: Creative Writing (40 marks)
- One writing task
- Choose one of two options:
  - The Party
  - The Tinder Story

PAPER 2 – 60%
Writers' viewpoints and perspectives

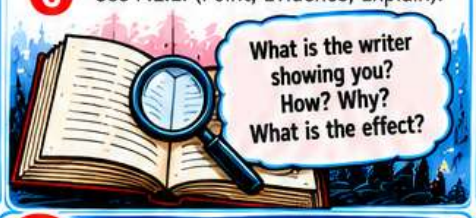
- 1 hour 45 minutes
- 80 marks

Section A: Reading (40 marks)
- Two non-fiction texts (from different time periods)
- 4 questions (AO1–AO4)
- Compare how writers use language, structure and ideas.

Section B: Writing (40 marks)
- One non-fiction writing task (letter, speech, article, review or text for a website)

2 PAPER 1 – READING FICTION

1. Read the whole extract carefully.
2. Identify the writer's ideas and how they are presented.
3. Comment on language, structure and form.
4. Use subject terminology.
5. Link methods to effects on the reader.
6. Use P.E.E. (Point, Evidence, Explain).



3 PAPER 1 – CREATIVE WRITING
CHOOSE ONE OPTION

THE PARTY



You could write about:
- the party atmosphere
- relationships between characters
- a significant event
- descriptions of people and setting
- a change in mood or atmosphere
- using a range of narrative techniques

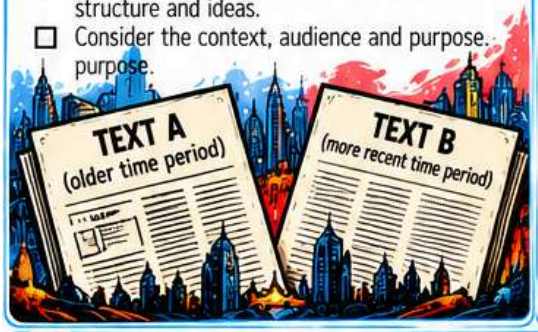
THE TINDER STORY



You could write about:
- online dating and modern life
- first impressions
- relationships and conflict
- tension and uncertainty
- descriptions of setting and character
- a twist or turning point
- using a range of narrative techniques

4 PAPER 2 – NON-FICTION READING
TWO TEXTS, TWO PERSPECTIVES

- ☐ You will read two non-fiction texts (from different time periods).
- ☐ Answer 4 questions.
- ☐ Compare how the writers use language, structure and ideas.
- ☐ Consider the context, audience and purpose.



5 PAPER 2 – NON-FICTION WRITING
CHOOSE ONE TASK:

LETTER (formal or informal)	**SPEECH** (persuade or argue a viewpoint)
ARTICLE (for a newspaper or magazine)	**REVIEW** (e.g. a book, film, TV show or event)

Key things to include:
- ☐ Clear purpose and audience.
- ☐ Focused and engaging content.
- ☐ Use persuasive or informative techniques.
- ☐ Ambitious vocabulary and varied sentence structures.
- ☐ A strong structure (introduction, development, conclusion).

6 HOW TO COMPARE TWO TEXTS (PAPER 2)

SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCES
• Both writers...	• However, ...
• Both show...	• In contrast, ...
• Similarly, ...	• On the other hand, ...
• In both texts...	• Whereas, ...
• Both use...	• Text A..., but Text B...
• Both present...	• Text A presents..., while Text B...

Always consider:

Audience	Purpose	Context	Form
Who is the writer targeting?	Why have they written it?	When and where was it written?	What type of text is it and why?

7 KEY LANGUAGE TECHNIQUES

Metaphor	a comparison without using 'like' or 'as'
Simile	a comparison using 'like' or 'as'
Personification	giving human qualities to something non-human
Alliteration	repetition of an initial sound
Hyperbole	deliberate exaggeration
Onomatopoeia	a word that sounds like its meaning
Semantic field	a group of related words
Imagery	descriptive language that creates a picture
Tone	the writer's attitude towards the subject
Rhetorical question	a question not expecting an answer
Rule of three	three ideas for emphasis
Contrast	placing two ideas side by side

8 STRUCTURE TECHNIQUES

Paragraphing	new ideas or shifts in focus
Sequencing	the order of events or ideas
Flashback	a look back to an earlier time
Foreshadowing	a hint about what will happen
Shift in focus	change in viewpoint, character or setting
Cliff-hanger	ending a section with tension
Structural mirrors	the way a text is organised often reflects the writer's ideas
Cyclical structure	ending links back to the beginning
Juxtaposition	contrasting ideas or images for effect

9 P.E.E. – HOW TO WRITE A GREAT ANALYSIS

P Point	Make a clear point about the writer's method or idea.
E Evidence	Use a short quotation from the text.
E Explain	Explain how the language, structure or form creates meaning and its effect on the reader.

Example (P.E.E.):
Point: Dickens presents Scrooge as isolated.
Evidence: "Solitary as an oyster."
Explain: The simile shows Scrooge's emotional isolation, suggesting he is closed off from society and human connection.

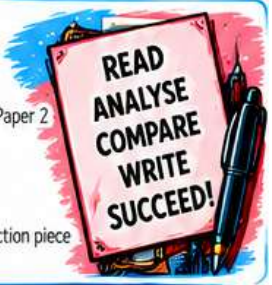
10 YOUR CATCH-UP 10

Answer these without looking back.

1. What percentage of the GCSE is Paper 1? What is it called?
2. What percentage of the GCSE is Paper 2? What is it called?
3. Name the two creative writing options for Paper 1.
4. Name the four non-fiction writing forms for Paper 2.
5. What does P.E.E. stand for?
6. Give three language techniques and a definition for one.
7. Give three structure techniques and a definition for one.
8. What do you need to consider when comparing two non-fiction texts?
9. How long is each paper and how many marks is it worth?
10. What is the main difference between the focus of Paper 1 and Paper 2?

FINAL CHECK

I now know:
- ☐ the structure and timing of both papers
- ☐ the key differences between Paper 1 and Paper 2
- ☐ how to answer each question type
- ☐ key language and structure techniques
- ☐ how to compare two non-fiction texts
- ☐ how to use P.E.E. in my analysis
- ☐ how to plan and write a creative or non-fiction piece
- ☐ and I feel ready to rejoin the lesson!



NOW I'M READY TO REJOIN THE LESSON!