



**THE SNAITH
SCHOOL**

**English Language
& Literature
Revision**

Steps to Success: English Language



GCSE English Language specification at a glance

Paper 1: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing	Paper 2: Writers' Viewpoints and Perspectives
<p>What's assessed</p> <p>Section A: Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one literature fiction text <p>Section B: Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • descriptive or narrative writing 	<p>What's assessed</p> <p>Section A: Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one non-fiction text and one literary non-fiction text <p>Section B: Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • writing to present a viewpoint
<p>Assessed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes • 80 marks • 50% of GCSE 	<p>Assessed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes • 80 marks • 50% of GCSE
<p>Questions</p> <p>Reading (40 marks) (25%)– one single text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 short form question (1 x 4 marks) • 2 longer form questions (2 x 8 marks) • 1 extended question (1 x 20 marks) <p>Writing (40 marks) (25%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 extended writing question (24 marks for content, 16 marks for technical accuracy) 	<p>Questions</p> <p>Reading (40 marks) (25%) – two linked texts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 short form question (1 x 4 marks) • 2 longer form questions (1 x 8, 1 x 12 marks) • 1 extended question (1 x 16 marks) <p>Writing (40 marks) (25%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 extended writing question (24 marks for content, 16 marks for technical accuracy)

Mock exam 2024

Paper 2 only

Paper 2: Writers' viewpoints and perspectives

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Read 2 non-fiction texts

Write a non-fiction text (speech, letter, article)

Reading Section 1 hour

Writing Section 45 mins

TOP TIPS

Spend 10-15 minutes reading both texts and all 5 questions

Timing: A mark a minute (approx.)

Move on to next question if you over-run

Remember:

Q 3 – 12 marks


Q 4 – 16 marks

2

Source A

Source A is taken from *Morning Glass*, the autobiography of professional surfer Mike Doyle. In this extract, he describes his introduction to the world of surfing at the beach near his home in California in the 1950s.

1 The first time I ever saw somebody riding a surfboard was at the Manhattan Pier in 1953. As much time as I'd spent at the beach, you'd think I would have at least seen one surfer before then. But there were only a few dozen surfers in all of California at that time and, like surfers today, they were out at dawn surfing the morning glass. By the time the crowds arrived, they were gone.



10 But this one morning I took the first bus to the beach, walked out onto the Manhattan Pier, looked down and saw these bronzed gods, all in incredibly good shape, happier and healthier than anybody I'd ever seen. They sat astride their boards, laughing with each other, at the first swell they set long boards around, dropped to their stomachs, and began paddling towards the wave, coming to my feet, and angling the board down that long wall of water. It was almost as if I already knew that feeling in my bones. From that day on, I surfing was for me.

20 There were several surfers out that day. Greg Noll was just a kid then, about six or seven, but he was hot. On one wave he turned around backward on his board, and he bit for the people watching from the pier. I was just dazzled.

Once I'd discovered there was such a thing as surfing, I began plotting my char used to stand out in the surf and wait until one of the surfers lost his board. They were eleven feet long, twenty-four inches wide and weighed fifty or sixty pounds they washed in broadside, they would hit me in the legs and knock me over. I'd back up, scramble the board around, hop on, and paddle it ten feet before the surfer snatched it back – 'Thanks, kid' – and paddled away.

25 Most surfers at that time were riding either hollow paddle-boards (a wooden frame with a plywood shell), or solid redwood slabs, some of them twelve feet long. The redwood and much better balsa wood boards were just starting to appear.

30 One day in 1954, when I was thirteen, I was down at Manhattan Pier watching a huge old-fashioned paddle-board – what we used to call a kook box. It was mahogany, about fourteen feet long, maybe sixty-five pounds and had no fin. It was kind of paddle-board lifeguards used for rescues; they worked fine for that purpose. When the guy came out of the water, board behind him, I asked if I could borrow it for a while. He looked at me like I was crazy. But when he sat down on the beach, I pestered him until he finally shrugged and handed me the board.

Source B

In 1875, the British explorer Isabella Bird travelled to Hawaii, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Source B is an extract from a letter she wrote to her sister back in England, describing a visit to the Hawaiian town of Hilo. At that time in Britain surfing, or 'surf-bathing', was a completely unknown sport.

1 Our host came in to say that a grand display of the national sport of surf-bathing was going on, and a large party of us went down to the beach for two hours to enjoy it. It is really a most exciting pastime, and in a rough sea requires immense nerve. The surf-board is a tough plank of wood shaped like a coffin lid, about two feet broad, and from six to nine feet long, well-oiled and cared for. They are usually made of wood from the native breadfruit tree, and then blessed in a simple ritual.

5 The surf was very heavy and favourable, and legions of local people were swimming and splashing in the sea, though not more than forty had their Papa-he-nalu, or 'wave sliding boards,' with them. The men, each carrying their own hand-carved boards under their arms, waded out from some rocks on which the sea was breaking, and, pushing their boards before them, swam out to the first line of breakers, and, then diving down were seen no more till they re-appeared half a mile from shore.

10 What they seek is a very high breaker, on the top of which they leap from behind, lying face downwards on their boards. As the wave speeds on, and the bottom strikes the ground, the top breaks into a huge comb. The swimmers appeared posing themselves on its highest edge by dexterous movements of their hands and feet, keeping just at the top of the curl, but always apparently coming down hill with a slanting motion.

15 So they rode in majestically, always just ahead of the breaker, carried shorewards by its mighty impulse at the rate of forty miles an hour, as the more daring riders knelt and even stood on their surf-boards, waving their arms and uttering exultant cries. They were always apparently on the verge of engulfment by the fierce breaker whose towering white crest was ever above and just behind them, but just as one expected to see them dashed to pieces, they either waded quietly ashore, or sliding off their boards, dived under the surf, and were next seen far out at sea, as a number of heads bobbing about like corks in smooth water, preparing for fresh exploits.

20 The great art seems to be to mount the breaker precisely at the right time, and to keep exactly on its curl just before it breaks. Two or three athletes, who stood erect on their boards as they swept exultingly shorewards, were received with ringing cheers by the crowd. Many of the less expert failed to throw themselves on the crest, and slid back into smooth water, or were caught in the breakers which were fully ten feet high, and after being rolled over and over, disappeared amidst roars of laughter, and shouts from the shore.

25 At first I held my breath in terror, thinking they were smothered or dashed to pieces, and then in a few seconds I saw the dark heads of the objects of my anxiety bobbing about behind the breakers waiting for another chance. The shore was thronged with spectators, and the presence of the elite of Hilo stimulated the swimmers to wonderful exploits. I enjoyed the afternoon thoroughly.

30 Is it always afternoon here, I wonder? The sea was so blue, the sunlight so soft, the air so

0 1

Read again the first part of **Source A** from **lines 1 to 13**.

Choose **four** statements below which are **true**.

- Shade the **circles** in the boxes of the ones that you think are **true**.
- Choose a maximum of **four** statements.
- If you make an error cross out the **whole box**.
- If you change your mind and require a statement that has been crossed out then draw a circle around the box.

[4 marks]

- A** The first time Mike Doyle saw anyone surfing was in 1953.
- B** Mike Doyle spent very little time at the beach as a child.
- C** In the 1950s there were very few surfers in California.
- D** Most surfers like to surf in the early morning.
- E** Surfers often stayed later in the day to entertain the crowds.
- F** Mike Doyle took the train to the beach.
- G** The first time he saw them, Mike Doyle was unimpressed by the surfers.
- H** The surfers looked fit and suntanned.

0 2

You need to refer to **Source A** and **Source B** for this question.

Both sources describe the types of board used for surfing.

Use details from **both** sources to write a summary of what you understand about the different boards used by the surfers.

SUPPORTING AT HOME

Articles from
newspaper/magazines/internet...

You should write 2 comparative (SQI) paragraphs.

You now need to refer only to Source B from lines 18 to 25.

SUPPORTING AT HOME

Flashcards for language
techniques.

Synonyms for frequently used
words.

0

4

For this question, you need to refer to the **whole of Source A**, together with the **whole of Source B**.

Compare how the writers convey their different perspectives on surfing.

SUPPORTING AT HOME

Flashcards for language
techniques.

Synonyms for emotions.

This question is a combination of Q2 and Q3. Feel free to repeat ideas!
This is the writers' PERSPECTIVES!!! You need to refer to their thoughts and feelings.

SUPPORTING AT HOME

Read articles, speeches, letters
etc.

Practice debating (for/against)
statements.

Example Q5s

- ‘Key workers such as nurses, train drivers and teachers are the true heroes in our society.’

Write a letter arguing for or against this idea. [40 marks]

- ‘Schools should teach all students to cook cheap, nutritious meals for themselves before they leave.’

Write an article for a newspaper arguing for this idea. [40 marks]

- ‘Social media is poisoning the minds of the next generation.’

Write a speech arguing for or against this idea. [40 marks]

AQA English Language Playlists



AQA English Language Paper 1

Mr Bruff - Playlist

[View full playlist](#)

AQA English Language Paper 2

Mr Bruff - Playlist

[View full playlist](#)

Full Marks Exam Answers:
English Language

Mr Bruff - Playlist

[View full playlist](#)



Mr Bruff – English Language/English Literature



Analysing fiction



Bitesize English

Other helpful revision resources:

- 1) Look online for past papers. You can read the examiners' reports too to see what pupils excelled/struggled with.
- 2) Your teachers will put practice papers on Teams.
- 3) Practice Q5 prompts.
- 4) Ask your teachers for model examples.

English Literature



Mock exam 2024

Paper 1.5 – 1hr 45 mins – this is a made-up paper!

An Inspector Calls

19th Century Literature – The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

English Literature Paper

There will be several texts and questions included in your paper.

You only answer on the texts we have studied!

Every year students answer on the wrong texts.

These are texts they have not studied!

The 19th-century novel		Question	Page
Robert Louis Stevenson	<i>The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde</i>	7	10
Charles Dickens	<i>A Christmas Carol</i>	8	11
Charles Dickens	<i>Great Expectations</i>	9	12
Charlotte Brontë	<i>Jane Eyre</i>	10	13
Mary Shelley	<i>Frankenstein</i>	11	14
Jane Austen	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	12	15
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle	<i>The Sign of Four</i>	13	16

Modern prose or drama		Questions
JB Priestley	<i>An Inspector Calls</i>	1–2
Willy Russell	<i>Blood Brothers</i>	3–4
Alan Bennett	<i>The History Boys</i>	5–6
Dennis Kelly	<i>DNA</i>	7–8
Simon Stephens	<i>The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time</i>	9–10
Shelagh Delaney	<i>A Taste of Honey</i>	11–12
William Golding	<i>Lord of the Flies</i>	13–14
AQA Anthology	<i>Telling Tales</i>	15–16
George Orwell	<i>Animal Farm</i>	17–18
Kazuo Ishiguro	<i>Never Let Me Go</i>	19–20
Meera Syal	<i>Anita and Me</i>	21–22
Stephen Kelman	<i>Pigeon English</i>	23–24

Literature – What do I need to know?

Plot – what happens? In what order? What are the key events?

Characters – Who are they? What relationships do they have? 5 key words/phrases to explore their personality? 5 key quotes that reveal their character traits

Themes – What are they ideas/messages that the writer is trying to discuss?
Quotes?

Mark	AO	Typical features	How to arrive at a mark
Level 6 <i>Convincing, critical analysis and exploration</i> 26–30 marks	AO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical, exploratory, conceptualised response to task and whole text • Judicious use of precise references to support interpretation(s) 	<p>At the top of the level, a candidate's response is likely to be a critical, exploratory, well-structured argument. It takes a conceptualised approach to the full task supported by a range of judicious references. There will be a fine-grained and insightful analysis of language and form and structure supported by judicious use of subject terminology. Convincing exploration of one or more ideas/perspectives/contextual factors/interpretations.</p> <p>At the bottom of the level, a candidate will have Level 5 and be starting to demonstrate elements of exploratory thought and/or analysis of writer's methods and /or contexts.</p>
	AO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of writer's methods with subject terminology used judiciously • Exploration of effects of writer's methods to create meanings 	
	AO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration of ideas/perspectives/contextual factors shown by specific, detailed links between context/text/task 	

SUCCESS CRITERIA

- Stick to task and extract/whole text
- Use quotes (as many as possible, but 6 minimum)
- Analyse techniques and explore effects – multiple and detailed
 - Look at writer's intention
 - Use subject terminology
 - Link to context

30 marks:

AO1=12

AO2=12

AO3=6

Or 34 marks:

AO4 =4

Either

0 1

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 6 (Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon) of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Utterson thinks about his friendship with Dr Jekyll and how it has changed.

Time ran on; thousands of pounds were offered in reward, for the death of Sir Danvers was resented as a public injury; but Mr. Hyde had disappeared out of the ken of the police as though he had never existed. Much of his past was unearthed, indeed, and all disreputable: tales came out of the man's cruelty, at
5 once so callous and violent, of his vile life, of his strange associates, of the hatred that seemed to have surrounded his career; but of his present whereabouts, not a whisper. From the time he had left the house in Soho on the morning of the murder, he was simply blotted out; and gradually, as time drew on, Mr. Utterson began to recover from the hotness of his alarm, and to grow
10 more at quiet with himself. The death of Sir Danvers was, to his way of thinking, more than paid for by the disappearance of Mr. Hyde. Now that that evil influence had been withdrawn, a new life began for Dr. Jekyll. He came out of his seclusion, renewed relations with his friends, became once more their familiar guest and entertainer; and whilst he had always been known for charities, he
15 was now no less distinguished for religion. He was busy, he was much in the open air, he did good; his face seemed to open and brighten, as if with an inward consciousness of service; and for more than two months the doctor was at peace.

On the 8th of January Utterson had dined at the doctor's with a small party;
20 Lanyon had been there; and the face of the host had looked from one to the other as in the old days when the trio were inseparable friends. On the 12th, and again on the 14th, the door was shut against the lawyer. "The doctor was confined to the house," Poole said, "and saw no one." On the 15th he tried again, and was again refused; and having now been used for the last two months
25 to see his friend almost daily, he found this return of solitude to weigh upon his spirits. The fifth night he had in Guest to dine with him; and the sixth he betook himself to Dr. Lanyon's.

0 1

Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll as a mysterious character.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll in this extract
- how Stevenson presents Dr Jekyll as a mysterious character in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

50 mins

- Read
- Highlight/annotate
- Write

Section A: Modern prose or drama

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

JB Priestley: *An Inspector Calls*

EITHER

0 1

How and why does Sheila change in *An Inspector Calls*?

Write about:

- how Sheila responds to her family and to the Inspector
- how Priestley presents Sheila by the ways he writes.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

50 mins

- Read
- Plan
- Write

OR

Question 2

0 2

How does Priestley explore responsibility in *An Inspector Calls*?

Write about:

- the ideas about responsibility in *An Inspector Calls*
- how Priestley presents these ideas by the ways he writes.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

How do you revise effectively?

What strategies can you use?

What help is available?

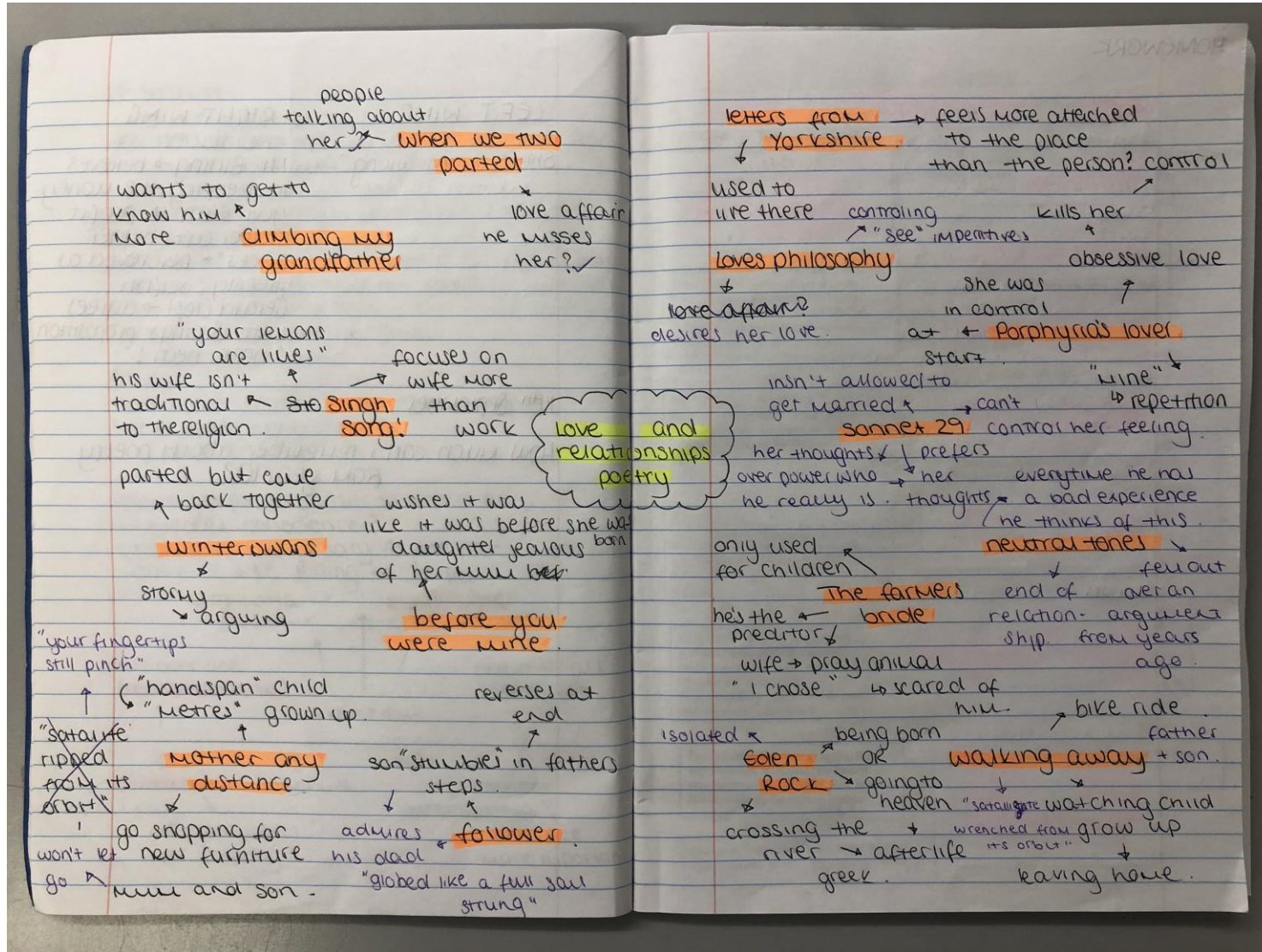
What resources can you use?

How often should you revise?

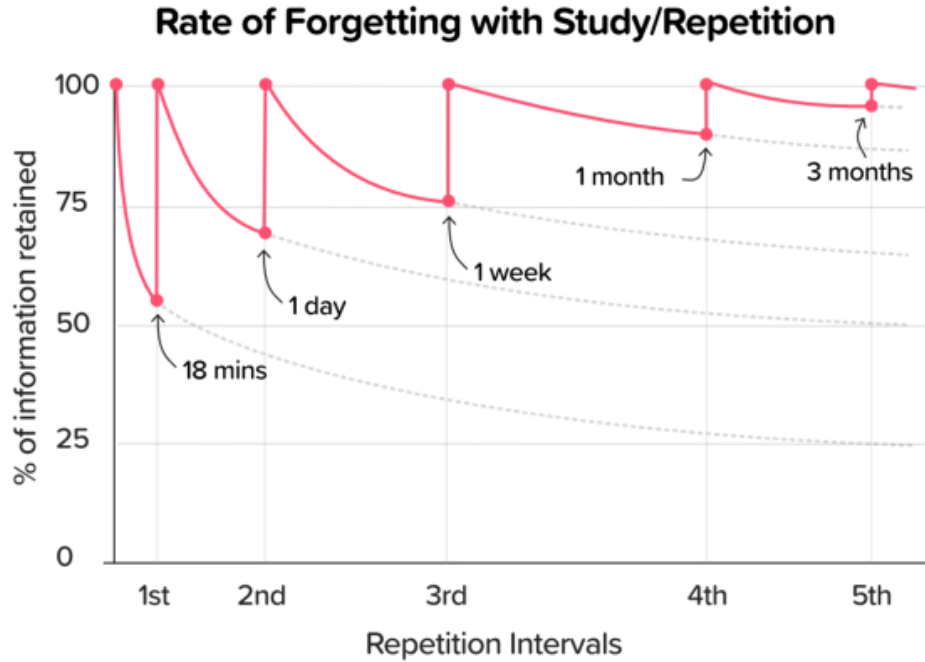
How long should you revise for?

When should you begin revising?

What makes effective revision? Exercise books



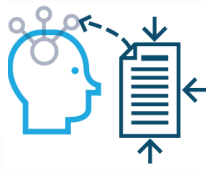
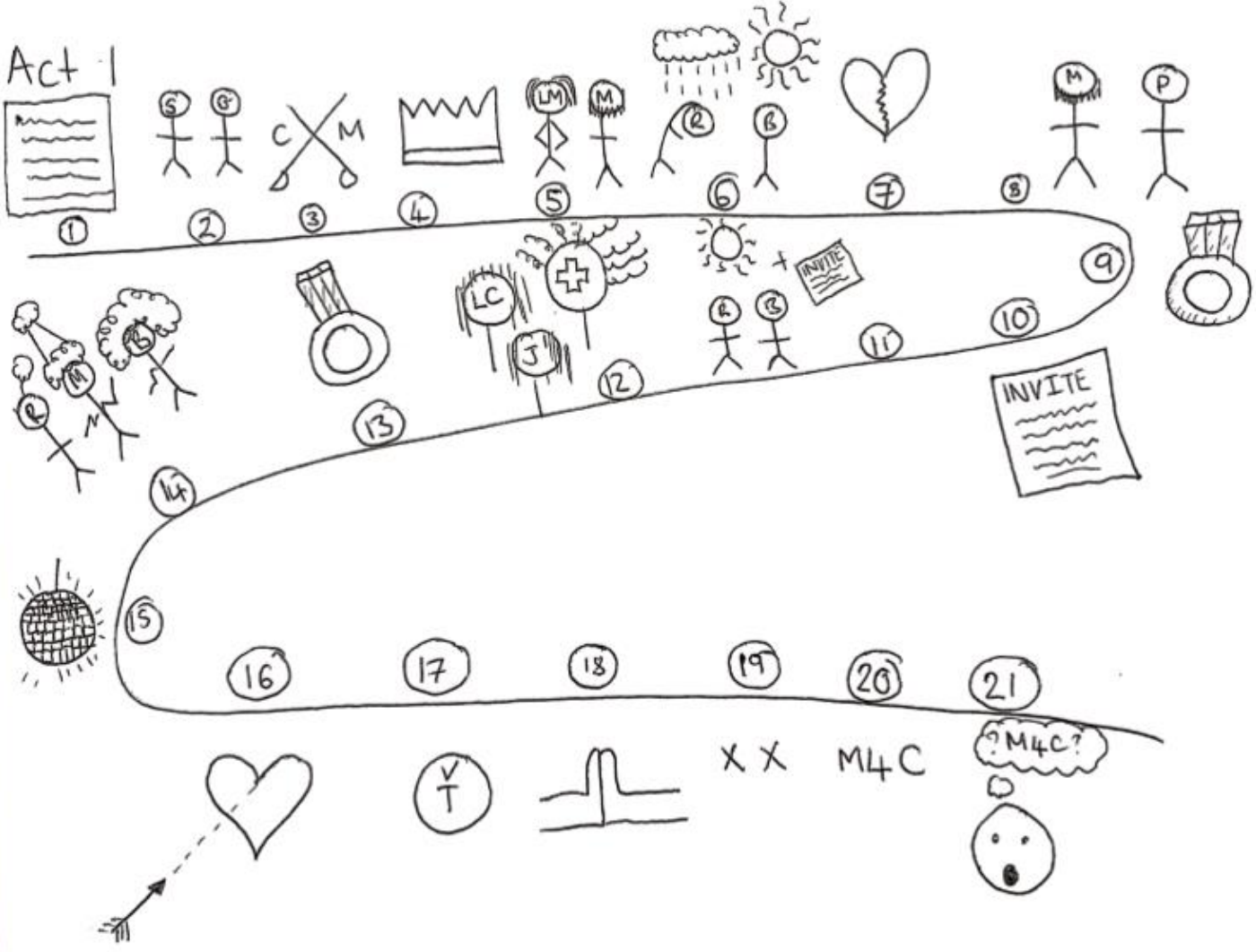
English Literature

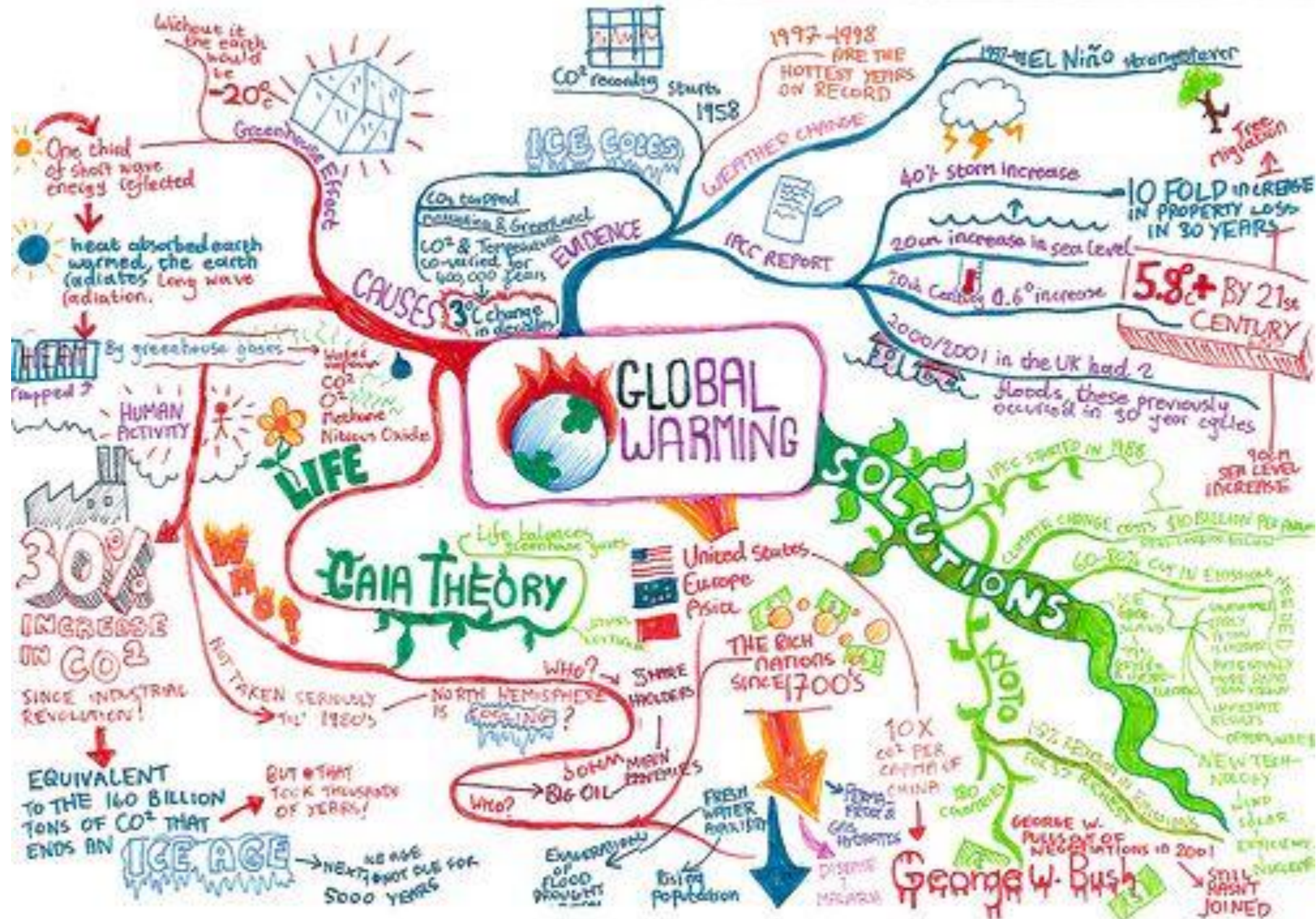


December Mocks

Topic	1	2	3
An Inspector Calls Theme of responsibility	Red	Green	Green
An Inspector Calls Theme of capitalism v socialism	Green	Green	Green
An Inspector Calls Character – Sheila	Orange	Orange	Green
An Inspector Calls <u>Character</u> - Mrs Birling	Red	Orange	Green
Jekyll and Hyde Theme of violence	Red	Orange	Green
Jekyll and Hyde Theme of secrecy and mystery	Red	Orange	Green
Jekyll and Hyde Character of Utterson	Red	Orange	Green
Jekyll and Hyde Character of Jekyll	Orange	Green	Green

Ready to Revise: How can I use **dual coding** to improve my recall and retention of information?





Son of Man

Disagree

... been misinter-

Son of David

Disagree

Messiah

Disagree

Son of God

Agree

Disagree

- states clearly what christianity teaches

- may be off-putting

Miracles of Jesus

paralysed hand

- Synagogue, man with shrivelled hand. The religious leaders watched him - they wanted to accuse him - He looked around at them and, deeply distressed at their stubborn hearts, said to the man, "stretch out your hand" and he was restored. They went out and tried to kill Jesus.

The Lep...
and told...
Jesus cou...
a town of...
stayed out...
places. Yet...
Still came to...
everyw...

☆

... evening after sunset, all who were sick or had demons in them were brought to Jesus. He healed all kinds of people.

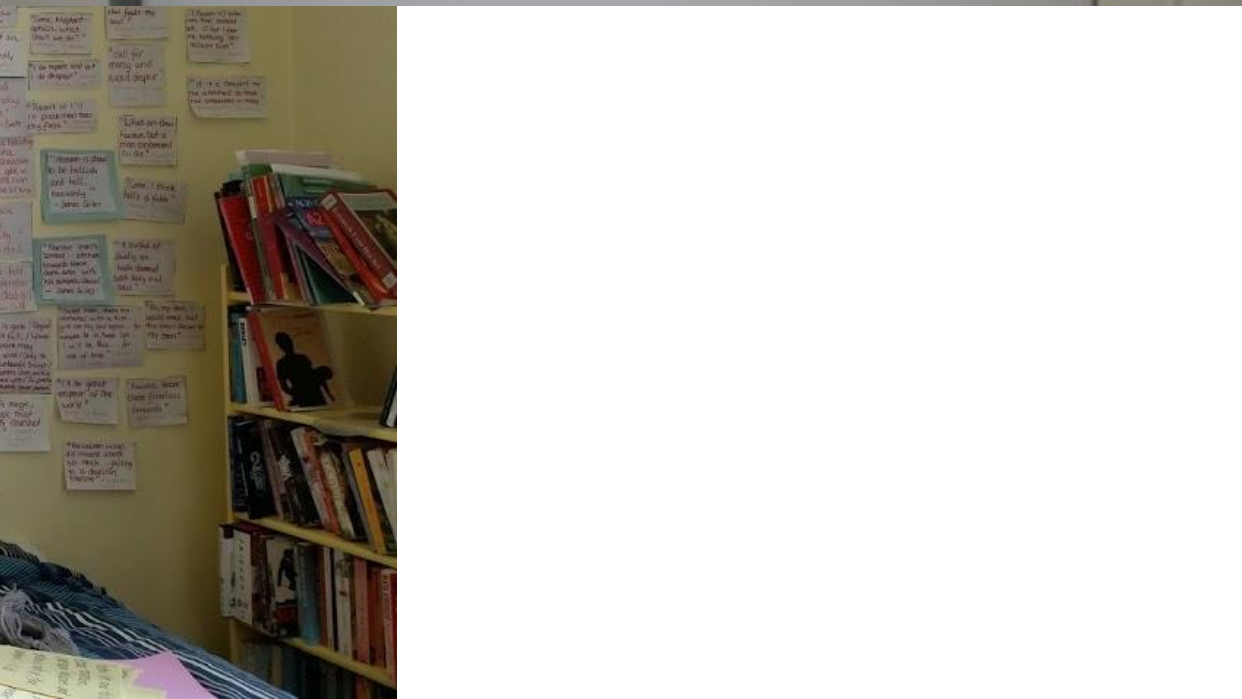
• They went to a quiet place to pray the next morning. "Everyone is looking for you!" Then Jesus said, "We must go to the nearby towns, so I can tell the good news to those people, this is why I have come."

... were surprised and said, "What is this? Its must be some kind of power teaching!" Even the spirit said, "him!"

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Don't forget about gcsepod!
All your subjects with bitesize videos, quizzes and
questions





What makes effective revision?



How do you revise effectively?

How often should you revise?

Little and often

Create a timetable

How long should you revise for?

20-30 mins per topic/subject area

When should you begin revising?

Now!