5/8/14.

English Language. (9093)
Syllabus.

Key Concepts.

* Characteristics of written and spoken texts.
* Structure: organisation and developing using different techniques.
* Content: Relationship between text and background
* Features of imaginative writing: narrative and/or descriptive; linguistic skills; aspects of structure; forms of expression
* Features of persuasive and argumentative: techniques used to convey points of view in different formats for different audiences.

Assessment Objectives

AO1: read with understanding and analyse texts in a variety of forms.

AO2: demonstrate a knowledge and understanding of English language and its use in a variety of contexts.

AO3: write clearly, accurately, creatively and effectively for different purposes/audiences, using different forms.

Description of papers.

Paper 1 - Passages (2 hrs 15 mins): AO1, AO2, AO3
* contains three question.
* ques 1 and either 2 or 3.
* each question is based on a passage.
* each question has 2 parts.
    (a) commentary on use of language (15 marks)
    (b) directed writing task.

Paper 2 - Writing (2hrs): AO2, AO3
* Section A : imaginative and section B: for an audience
* one ques from each section.
* Imaginative - narrative / descriptive writing
* Writing for an audience: discursive / argumentative.
* each piece must be about 600-900 words.

7/8/14   Reading for implied meaning.

Pun : playing with words.

Example: - You can tune a guitar but you can't
             tuna fish unless you play bass.
           - Atheism is a non-prophet organisation.
           - Where do you find giant snails ?
             On the end of giant's fingers.
           - A horse is a very-stable animal
           - A sign at a deer crossing: 'The buck
             stops here'

Homophonic puns: substituting one word for a
similar sounding word.
Homographic puns: using a word that has two
meanings.
Compound puns: using a string of words that sound
similar to a string of different words.

8/8/14.   Genres.

Adventure	Romance
Mystery	Horror
Crime.	Supernatural
Paranormal	Humor
Fantasy	Sci-fi
Spiritual	Thriller.

1 Travel writing — places/countries.
2 War/History — dates; what countries did;
3 Speech. — 'asked to speak'
4 Story — Crime.
5 Magazine — women's.
6. Auto-biography. — 'I was born...'; 'My father was...'

12/8/14 * Rythmic phrasing.
          - use parallelisms
          - pronounciation, homophones, onomatopia.

        * Verbal patterning
          - organising text
          - concept patterning: one para about one thing.
          - sequencing: chronological order

        * Imagery
          - any word that creates an image

        * Coined words - neologisms
          - selfie.

        * Humour writing
          - use sarcasm, contrast, irony.

25/8/14.   Style, Tone & Mood.
               - supports author's purpose.

  * Every author has a particular style.
  * Style is the characteristics that make a
    writer unique.
  * Change level of language, method of
    presentation & word choice.
  * word choice   ⎫
    types of sentences ⎬ reveals style.
    point of view   ⎬
    organisation of text. ⎭
  * Point of view
       - First person (1, me, my)
       - Second person. (you: instructions)
       - Third person. (limited: thru. 1 character) or (multiple)
       - Third person (omniscient).

              objective   subjective.
           • no emotions   • emotions written.
           • only sight

26/8/14.   Style : Formal vs. Informal.

Formal.	Informal.
Vocab: high-level business-like	low-level; Slang; dialoge.
Organisation very structured; of text : sub-topics	more ~manary~ narrative
Audience: 3rd omnicient (exp. business letters)	personal 1st or 3rd ltd.
Sentens simple compoud complex	simple / compound.

Organisation of text. — dep on purpose.

1) Cause - effect   7) Division into categories.
2) Problem - solution.   8) Ranking (most, least)
3) Chronological.
4) Compare / contrast.
5) Inductive (specific to general)
6) Deductive (general to specific)

Level of complexity.

- Sentence structures
- vocabulary
- writing devices: dialoge; figurative language;
  flashbacks; foreshadowing; irony.
- level of detail: description?
  too wordy?
  too flowery?
  convoluted?

Tone

- author's attitude towards the subject.
- language & details write chooses to describe.
- reflects the purpose
- Is the word choice: positive or negative.
- feel?
- Sarcastic or opinionated?
- persuade or influence?
- purpose?

27/8/14.   Mood vs. Tone.

Tone: writer's attitude.
Mood: reader's response to text.

Symbol – something that stands for something
          else.
  eg: black crow

18/9/14.

— not conjuctions, but are
used as conjuction.

Discourse Markers
— signposts

— can be adverbial,
adjectival com clauses,
finite clauses.

* Textual
  - Used in academic writing.
  - Number and ordering
    (First, Second ...)
    (First of all; In the first place; next; then;
    last of all;)
  - Adding something
    (What's more; above all; In addition to;)
  - Linking similar things.
    (Likewise; All the same;)
  - Contrasting
    (On the otherhand; however; on the contrary;)
  - Causes and results.
    (so, then, consequently; therefore; thus;
    as a result; in that case)
  - Generalisation.
    (In general; on the whole; by and large)
  - Exemplifying
    ~~By and~~ $ (For example, for instance;
    say)
  - Restating
    (In repeat; I mean; in other words)

- Rounding off.
   (In conclusion; to conclude; to sum up)

* Conversation management.
   (actually; now; you know, you see; like;
   well; okay; so)

* Preparatory.
introducing
sad news; unwelcome (I'm sorry to say; I'm afraid;)
introducing
strong POV (Honestly; frankly;)
   ~~Honestly~~

* Attitude.
   (Clearly; miraculously; thank God; luckily;
   as luck would have it; predictably;
   naturally; obviously; undoubtedly; alas;)