





Examination Revision.




LI- TO PREPARE FOR SUMMER EXAMINATION.

YEAR 8

1 hour and 30 minutes.

-  Analysing a magazine article with 10 questions.
-  Read magazine article carefully and highlight any relevant quotations going to be used.
-  Keep to line references.
-  Consider marks in brackets after questions. Remember the more marks allocated for a

question the greater the content.


-  **Use short quotations to support your comments. Do not copy large chunks from the text. Use short words or phrases within your sentences. Remember to put quotation marks around quotations. Write in full sentences - put the question in your answer. Use the PEE (point/evidence/explain) strategy.**
-  **Refer to the writer's use of language. Use literary terms list for guidance.**
-  **Comment on use of colour and headings and layout.**


 **Are any rhetorical questions or rhetorical devices used?**

 **Rhetorical devices**


Rhetorical devices are used to engage, influence and persuade the reader.


Below is a range of rhetorical devices:


 **Lists of three** - this adds weight and impact to your comment, making it an effective way to get your point across e.g. I'm big, slow and weak.

 **Rhetorical questions** - These are questions that are designed to involve and challenge the reader. E.g. who wouldn't

want to earn as much money as a film star?

 **Contrasts** - This is a good way of emphasising the significance of the point you are making. E.g. that's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.

 **Emotive language** - This can help you to put your point across in a powerful convincing manner. E.g. boxing is a cruel and barbaric sport.

 **Repetition** - This is a good way of emphasising your point. E.g. What is important is education, education, education!

 **Discuss sentence length** - short sentences create tension and excitement and longer

sentences give descriptive detail.



Discuss features of punctuation and what effect they create e.g. effective use of commas to create pauses to allow the reader time to appreciate content of passage.

Literary Terms.

- Metaphor Compares two things without using the words like or as. Metaphors state that something is something else e.g. the moon was a ghostly galleon.
- Simile Compares two things using the words like or as e.g. her hair was like the golden sun.
- Personification Giving non - human things human qualities e.g. the moon winked down at me.
- Imagery Words and phrases which create vivid word pictures in your imagination. (metaphor and simile)
- Onomatopoeia words which sound like the actions they describe e.g. bang, thud, crash, slurp and whisper.
- Alliteration The repetition of the same consonants in neighbouring words e.g. seven sizzling sausages.
- Dramatic opening and endings create interest and engage readers.