

What does **PEE** stand for?

1

PEE stands for **p**oint, **e**vidence, **e**xplain.

- Make a **point**.
- Give **evidence** (as a quotation or by paraphrasing).
- **Explain** the evidence.

1

What does **paraphrasing** mean?

2

Paraphrasing means referring to the text, but without using the exact words from the text.

2

What is the difference between **inference** and **deduction**?

3

The writer **infers** something in their writing. The reader **deduces** what the writer is saying.

3

If a text is in **chronological order**, what does this mean?

4

Chronological order means that the text discusses the events in the order in which they happened.

4

Why might **illustrations** be used in a text?

5

Illustrations provide visual information. They can help to explain ideas, make the text look more appealing and they can also be emotive.

5

What **literary feature** is used in this sentence?

The brave blackbird was basking in the bird bath.

6

The **literary feature** used is **alliteration**.

6

What is a **simile**?

7

A **simile** is a description that makes a comparison. It usually contains the word 'like' or 'as'. For example, 'His feet were as cold as ice'.

7

What is **onomatopoeia**?

8

Onomatopoeia is a descriptive technique. Onomatopoeic words sound like what they describe, for example, 'fizz', 'pop', 'growl'.

8

List the seven writing **purposes**.

9

The seven writing **purposes** are to persuade, entertain, describe, inform, instruct, advise and argue.

9

In an answer to a longer reading task, how many **quotations** should you try to use in each paragraph?

10

You should try to use two or three **quotations** in each paragraph when writing an answer to a longer reading task.

10

What does **form** refer to in a piece of writing?

11

Form refers to the layout and style of a piece of writing, for example, a leaflet, article, letter or email.

11

What are **connectives** used for in a piece of writing?

12

Connectives are used to link sentences, paragraphs and ideas.

12

What effect is achieved by using a **short sentence** in a piece of writing?

13

A **short sentence** is used to emphasise a point or to surprise the reader.

13

What type of **sentence** is this?

The cat ate its food and it drank some water.

14

This is a **compound sentence**; two simple sentences are joined with the conjunction 'and'.

14

Where should the **apostrophe** go in this sentence?

My mums bag got stolen when we were at the shops.

15

The **apostrophe** should go in *mum's*. It shows that the bag belongs to mum.

15

What type of **apostrophe** is used in the word 'shouldn't'?

16

The **apostrophe** in 'shouldn't' is an apostrophe of contraction; it shows that the letter 'o' has been left out.

16

Suggest two methods of **planning** your writing.

17

Methods of **planning** your writing include using lists, spider diagrams, tables and flowcharts.

17

What is a **rhetorical question**?

18

A **rhetorical question** is a question that doesn't require an answer. For example, 'Would you want to live like this?'.

18

List three different types of text that are written to **persuade**.

19

Texts that **persuade** include:

- adverts
- charity websites / leaflets
- holiday brochures
- some letters and articles about specific issues.

19

What do the letters stand for in the **FORESTRY mnemonic** for persuasive techniques?

20

The **mnemonic FORESTRY** stands for:

- F – facts
- O – opinions
- R – rhetorical questions
- E – emotive/empathetic language
- S – statistics
- T – triplets
- R – repetition
- Y – you (second person)

20

In what main way is **writing to argue** different from **writing to persuade**?

21

When **writing to argue**, you should present both sides of the issue/argument. When **writing to persuade**, you only need to present views about one side of the issue.

21

What is an **imperative**?

22

An **imperative** is a command or instruction. For example, 'Buy one now!'

22

What type of **verbs** should you use in **writing to advise**?

23

Modal verbs should be used in **writing to advise**. Modal verbs include 'should', 'must' and 'could'.

23

Which word in this sentence is the **verb**?

The silly young girl climbed onto the slippery roof.

24

The word 'climbed' is the **verb**. Verbs are 'doing' words.

24

What name is given to words that describe **nouns**?

25

Adjectives are used to describe **nouns**. Adjectives are describing words. For example, 'happy', 'old', 'blue', 'ugly'.

25

What **person** is this sentence written in?
He only went to the shop.

26

The sentence is written in the **third person**.
 The third person is 'he', 'she', 'it' (singular) or 'they' (plural).

26

Which **tenses** are used in this sentence?
The trees have lost their leaves because it is autumn.

27

This sentence uses the **past tense** ('have lost') and the **present tense** ('it is').

27

Which word in this sentence is an **adverb**?
The old man was hobbling slowly down the narrow lane.

28

The **adverb** in the sentence is 'slowly'. Adverbs describe verbs.

28

What **descriptive technique** is being used in this sentence?
As the light wind blew, the flowers danced and the leaves waved at us.

29

The **descriptive technique** used in this sentence is **personification**.

29

Describe **Rosalind's character** in *As You Like It*.

30

Rosalind is an independent, strong-willed and confident **character**.

30

What type of **Shakespearean play** is *As You Like It*?

31

As You Like It is a **comedy**.

31

List two **themes** presented in *As You Like It*.

32

Themes presented in *As You Like It* include:

- love
- injustice
- court and country
- disguise
- regret and restoration.

32

Describe **Romeo's character** in *Romeo and Juliet*.

33

Romeo is a romantic **character**, worshipping Juliet and in love with love itself. He has conflicting feelings and senses the misfortune ahead.

33

Over what **period of time** does *Romeo and Juliet* take place?

34

The whole play, *Romeo and Juliet*, takes place in less than a week.

34

List two **themes** presented in *Romeo and Juliet*.

35

Themes presented in *Romeo and Juliet* include:

- love
- conflict
- time.

35

Describe **Lady Macbeth's character** in *Macbeth*.

36

At the beginning of the play **Lady Macbeth** is a confident, manipulative and ambitious **character**. Towards the end of the play she starts to feel guilt and loses her mind.

36

List two **themes** presented in *Macbeth*.

37

Themes presented in *Macbeth* include:

- ambition and power
- evil and witchcraft
- manipulation
- madness and disruption of the natural order.

37

Which country is the **setting** for *Macbeth*?

38

Macbeth is set in Scotland.

38

How can actors use movement when **performing** in order to help convey meaning?

39

Actors can use facial expressions and hand gestures, they can move around the stage and interact with other characters, and they can use props.

39

What can actors do with their voices when **performing** in order to help convey meaning?

40

Actors can raise and lower the volume of their voice, alter the tone of their voice, speed up or slow down their pace and introduce dramatic pauses.

40