



Reading

Writing

•Understand and
•evaluate how writers
•use linguistic, structural
•and presentation devices.

Assessment Objectives
Read with insight,
make appropriate references
to texts (quote)
and sustain
interpretations to them.



Writing to argue, persuade
or advise.
Reading non-fiction and
media tests.

Reading
poetry
Writing to
inform, explain
or describe

Assessment Objectives
Use a range of sentence structures
effectively with accurate punctuation
and spelling.
Communicate clearly and
imaginatively for a specific audience
and purpose.

Distinguish between
fact and opinion,
evaluate how
information is
presented.

Follow an argument

Select material,
collate material
from different sources,
cross reference.

Two parts to the paper



Organise ideas into
sentences, paragraphs
and whole texts using a
variety of linguistic and
structural features.

ENGLISH GCSE
Paper 1 Non-Fiction and Media

Novel
poetry
English literature
One paper only

Five assignments

Like
The same as
Similar to
As comparable with
Corresponding
Resembling
In agreement with

English Paper 1
Context
English Paper 2
English literature
One paper only
English/English
Literature coursework
English speaking and
listening coursework

Three assignments

Unlike
In comparison to
Contrasting with
However
But
Conversely
On the other hand
Different from
More
Whereas
alternatively



Compare and contrast
Similarities
Differences

By Line: the name of the
reporter, often at the
beginning



Presentation
Devices

Strap line: introducing headline
just below the main headline

Masthead:
title block
including the
name of
newspaper

Caption: type text under a photo or
diagram explaining it

Splash: the
main story
on the front page

Banner headline:
spans the full width
of the page

Pugs:
the 'ears',
top left
and right
used for
the price
of paper
etc

Headline:
main
statement
describing
the main
story

Subheadings: used to separate text
into more manageable units, may
summarise the content or draw the
reader's attention

Cross-head:
subheadings that appear
in the body of the text

Logos: emblems used by
Newspapers or companies to identify
themselves

Kicker: a story
Presented to stand out
From the rest of
The page

Stand first:
first,
Introductory
paragraph.
Capitals or
bold print

Sidebar: when a main story has
an additional text box placed in
or beside it



Stress a point
Help structure an
argument
Make material more
manageable
Impose order

Paragraphs
Sub-headings
Bullet points or numbers
Order of points

Discourage markers (words or phrases which
Introduce your next point/explain what
You are going to write next)



Heading text box use of capitals, bold print, italics, slogans, use of photograph, picture or cartoon.