

Non-Fiction (LP2) - Knowledge Organiser

<p>1. Section A - READING 4 marks Question 1 - Identify the true statements.</p>	<p>16. Vocabulary: <u>Synthesise</u> - <i>verb</i> - to combine parts or elements of two texts.</p>
<p>2. Section A - READING 8 marks Question 2 - Compare similarities or differences from two sources, using relevant evidence to support.</p>	<p>17. Vocabulary: <u>Compare</u> - <i>verb</i> - to examine two texts in order to note similarities and differences.</p>
<p>3. Section A - READING 12 marks Question 3 - Analyse the language used by the writer.</p>	<p>18. Vocabulary: <u>Perspective</u> - <i>noun</i> - points of view.</p>
<p>4. Section A - READING 16 marks Question 4 - Compare writers' ideas and perspectives, from two sources, identifying and exploring writer's methods.</p>	<p>19. Vocabulary: <u>Coherence</u> - <i>noun</i> - to write so that it is understood and logical.</p>
<p>5. Section B - WRITING 40 marks Question 5 - Write a piece of non-fiction in response to a statement.</p>	<p>20. DAFORRESTA Direct address, Alliteration, Facts, Opinions, Rhetorical question, Repetition, Emotive language, Statistics, Triple (Rule of 3), Anecdote</p>
<p>6. Section B - WRITING 40 marks Letter - Includes the addresses of sender and recipient, a date, discourse markers to sequence paragraphs and an appropriate sign off (Yours sincerely/faithfully)</p>	<p>21. Vocabulary - Synonyms for shows: • Suggests • Emphasises • Conveys • Portrays • Illustrates • Presents • Represents • Implies • Evokes • Displays • Demonstrates • Indicates • Reveals • Highlights • Reflects</p>
<p>7. Section B - WRITING 40 marks Speech - Includes a clear address to an audience, rhetorical devices, discourse markers and a clear sign off e.g. 'Thank you for listening'.</p>	<p>22. Vocabulary - Conjunctions for similarities: • Likewise • In the same way • Also • Equally</p>
<p>8. Section B - WRITING 40 marks Article - Includes a clear and original title, a strapline, subheadings, an introductory (overview) paragraph and effectively sequenced paragraphs.</p>	<p>23. Vocabulary - Conjunctions for differences: • However • In contrast • On the other hand • Whereas</p>
<p>9. Section B - WRITING 40 marks Leaflet - Includes a clear and original title, organisational devices such as inventive subheadings or boxes, bullet points and effectively sequenced paragraphs.</p>	<p>24. Word Type: Noun - A word that names a person, place, thing or idea.</p>
<p>10. Section B - WRITING 40 marks Essay - Introductory paragraph, discourse markers to sequence paragraphs and a conclusion summarising main ideas/ points</p>	<p>25. Word Type: Adjective - A word that describes or gives more information about a noun.</p>
<p>11. Purpose: Persuade - Intending to convince the audience to accept a particular idea or opinion, and to inspire action.</p>	<p>26. Word Type: Verb - A word that expresses an action or state.</p>
<p>12. Purpose: Argue - Presenting a clear and well supported point of view, accompanied by facts and evidence.</p>	<p>27. Word Type: Adverb - A word that is used to modify a verb, adjective, adverb or the whole sentence.</p>
<p>13. Purpose: Inform - A clear, factual and relevant explanation to the audience.</p>	<p>28. Punctuation - semi colon (;) Used to join together to independent clauses or to introduce a list</p>
<p>14. Purpose: Advise - Combining aspects of writing to persuade, argue, and inform, by presenting key information in a supportive manner.</p>	<p>29. Punctuation - parenthesis (brackets) Used to add non-essential information</p>
<p>15. Vocabulary: <u>Interpret</u> - <i>verb</i> - to give or provide the meaning of words/phrases.</p>	<p>30. Punctuation - colon (:) Used to introduced a list</p>