

Paper 2 Language Techniques	Definition	Example
<b>Rhetorical question</b>	A question asked in order to prompt further thought or to make a point rather than to get an answer.	If not me, then who? If not now, then when?
<b>Allusion</b>	A reference to another literary, artistic, historical, or musical work.	We must act as our own 'Inspector' in Priestley's famous play, and demand honesty, integrity and truth from those around us.
<b>Satire</b>	The use of humour, irony or hyperbole to expose and criticise people's weaknesses or vices, particularly in the context of contemporary topics.	It looked like society might just be capable of holding itself together. Until a five-year-old boy drove through the playground in an open-top Audi sports car. I watched Audi boy's parents as they walked behind their careering horror of a son, carefully checking he wasn't crashing into strangers' ankles but apparently oblivious to the trail of howling victims left in their wake
<b>Simile</b>	A descriptive technique that compares one thing with another, usually using 'as' or 'like'.	He is as determinedly dishonest as a politician attempting to cover his latest immoral decision.
<b>Emotive language</b>	Words/ phrases deliberately used to evoke a powerful feeling from the reader i.e. sympathy, anger.	I find the notion that I am not worthy of voting for my country's next leader because of my age, both <u>demeaning</u> and <u>deeply insulting</u> .
<b>Statistic</b>	A fact that is supported by numerical data.	The Trussell Trust's foodbank network distributed 1,332,952 three day emergency food supplies to people in crisis, a 13% increase on the previous year. 484,026 of these went to children.
<b>Flattery</b>	Deliberately complimenting the reader.	The very fact that you are reading this article suggests that you are compassionate and understanding of the plight of your fellow man.
<b>Hyperbole</b>	Deliberately exaggerated language.	He was so obnoxious; I was hoping he would be arrested on the spot and given a very long prison sentence purely for not saying please or thank you.
<b>Humour</b>	Describing a surprising or unexpected reaction to an event/ person/ object to create amusement	My brother may look angelic but do not be fooled by his toddler aesthetic: he is a tiny-but very real-psycho path.
<b>Irony/ sarcasm</b>	When the literal meaning and the intended meaning are the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect.	There is nothing I enjoy more than being chastised by a group of people who have absolutely no idea what they are talking about.
<b>Eye-witness quotation/ expert quotation</b>	Direct speech from a person who witnessed an event/ direct speech from someone who has an in-depth understanding of the topic.	The British Nursing Association said the move was "hugely concerning" and a stark example of the "extreme workforce pressure" at NHS emergency services, which are facing rising demand while recruitment and retention of nurses gets harder.

**Bigger ideas to use in your discursive writing**

- Micro level- the study how people balance their roles and identities. 'On a micro level, it is important to consider the impact on the individual....' A personal point of view.
- Meso level- the study the experiences of groups and the interactions between them. A community perspective.
- Macro level- the study of interactions at the broadest level, such as interactions between nations or comparisons across nations. A societal perspective.
- Socioeconomic - this - is the social standing or class of an individual or group. It is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation.
- Paradigm- a typical pattern/ example of something.
- Emblem- a symbol that represents a bigger idea.
- Broken Windows Theory- the idea that deterring people from doing small things that are wrong ultimately prevents them from doing anything that would be considered more seriously wrong.
- Gender theory- the idea that the way in which society treats/ portrays men and women shapes our identity.
- Altruism- an act of selflessness.
- Crowd compliance theory- adopting the point of view of a crowd and losing any sense of individual responsibility.
- Malthus theory- the idea that humanity will outgrow earth's carrying capacity.
- The Bystander Effect- seeing someone being hurt/ something terrible happening and not intervening.
- The Butterfly Effect- when a seemingly small thing happening in one place/ to one person goes to on to have wider repercussions on a broader scale.
- Moral compass- internal sense of what is right and wrong.
- Self-fulfilling prophecy- people willing something into being.
- Schrodinger's cat- two opposing things happening simultaneously.

**Structuring your Work**

- Introduction- establish your persona and stance on the statement.
- Paragraph 1: on a personal level- how does this issue affect your persona on a day-to-day basis?
- Paragraph 2: on a community level- how does this issue affect the people around your persona?
- Paragraph 3: on a societal level- how does this issue link to how we ultimately want to behave a society? Use the bigger ideas to help with this.
- Final argument- why should your audience ultimately agree with your persona's point of view?

Non-Fiction Writing	Definition	Example in a sentence	
1. Perpetuate	To cause something to continue.	Sexist jokes only <u>perpetuate</u> gender inequality.	
2. Profusely	With a large amount of something.	Quinn was bleeding <u>profusely</u> .	
3. Inevitable	Something that is certain to happen/ unavoidable.	They had developed a grandiose plan to avoid their detention; failure was <u>inevitable</u> .	
4. Incongruous	Unusual or different from what is around or from what is generally happening.	The new computer looked <u>incongruous</u> in the dark book-filled library.	
5. Farcical	Very silly, unlikely, or unreasonable, often in a way that is humorous.	I find it hard to believe that there is nothing that can be done; your passive excuses are <u>farcical</u> .	
6. Unequivocal	Total, or expressed in a clear and certain way.	The prime minister, he said, had the party's <u>unequivocal</u> support.	
7. Status quo	The state of affairs that currently exist.	By defending the <u>status quo</u> , we limit our progress.	
8. Bigotry	The fact of having and expressing strong, unreasonable beliefs and disliking other people who have different beliefs or a different way of life.	<u>Bigotry</u> occurred in America in the 1930s, particularly in the southern states.	
9. Chastise	To criticise someone severely.	She was, quite rightly, <u>chastised</u> after making bigoted comments in front of her peers.	
10. Obnoxious	Very unpleasant or rude.	At best, he was tactless: at worst, he was <u>obnoxious</u> .	

11. Marginalised	A group within a society who are not given the same opportunities or power as others.	The marginalised groups in society should be better represented in the leadership of the country.	
12. Problematic	Something that is controversial or presents an issue.	The remarks made by the politician were <u>problematic</u> .	
13. Sobering	Making you feel serious or think about serious matters.	Surviving a near-death experience is <u>sobering</u> .	
14. Desensitised	To cause someone to experience something, usually an emotion or a pain, less strongly than before.	Having been surrounded by insensitive people for so long, he had become <u>desensitised</u> to tactless comments.	
15. Disproportionate	Too large or too small in comparison to something else, or not deserving its importance or influence.	The harsh punishment she received was <u>disproportionate</u> to the comment she made.	