## Year 11

# Notes for Paper 2 Section B

The following pages explain what you might be asked to do

These are the AQA guidelines

Below are the Assessment Objectives for Paper 2 Question 5

Writing with a viewpoint

- AO5: Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences. Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts
- AO6: Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation. (This requirement must constitute 20% of the marks for each specification as a whole.)

It is important to understand the identity and assessment strategy for Paper 2 as a whole. This provides students with two sources on a given topic or theme. Having read and responded to how different writers have presented view-points in Section A, students have an opportunity to set out their own personal view-point.

The writing task is therefore linked to the topic or theme of the reading sources. In this sense, the following aspects of the writing task will remain consistent:

- a statement at the start of the question setting out a clear audience, purpose and form
- an enabling, provocative/controversial statement that prompts students to write a response
  offering their own attitude/viewpoint.

What will be subject to change:

- the specified audience, purpose and form
- the exact wording of the question stem and choice of command words.

#### For example

"Homework has no value. Some students get it done for them; some don't do it at all. Students should be relaxing in their free time."

Write an article for a broadsheet newspaper in which you explain your point of view on this statement.

## The range of purposes that can be set

As a summary of where writing types will be covered, this chart develops the range we will cover within the identities of each paper.

Paper 1: Section B	Paper 2: Section B
Showing ability to write for purpose and	Showing ability to write for purpose and audience and,
audience and, within the provided form.	within the provided form.
Using language imaginatively and	Using language for impact
creatively	writing to explain
writing to describe	writing to instruct/advise
writing to narrate	writing to argue
	writing to persuade
FOCUS ON PAPGE	Allowing (where relevant) opportunities to:
ON PAPER	give and respond to information
/ 2	<ul> <li>select, organise and emphasise facts, ideas and key points</li> </ul>
	cite evidence and quotation
	include rhetorical devices.

#### Note

These writing types and purposes are taken directly from the Department for Education (DfE) document.

Whilst the writing types here have some continuity with legacy specification assessments, and similarity to so called "triplets", we can now apply them more flexibly. Because of the identity and ethos of Paper 2, the task will always be essentially discursive in nature – providing students with opportunities to communicate their personal view(s).

### More examples

Write to explain	Write to argue	Write to persuade	Write to instruct/advise
Explain what you think about	Argue the case for or against the statement that	Persuade the writer of the statement that	Advise the reader of the best way to

## The range of audiences that can be set

Given the need for this task to provide students with opportunity to meet the full requirements of AO6, the audiences will be formal in nature.

## The range of forms that can be set:

- letter
- article
- · text for a leaflet
- · text of a speech
- essay.

## The features of forms that we would typically expect students to replicate in exam conditions

Letter	
As a minimum, students <b>should</b> include:	<ul> <li>an indication that someone is sending the letter to someone</li> <li>paragraphs.</li> </ul>
More detailed/developed indicators of form could include:	<ul> <li>the use of addresses</li> <li>a date</li> <li>a formal mode of address if required e.g. Dear Sir/Madam or a named recipient</li> <li>effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs</li> <li>an appropriate mode of signing off: Yours sincerely/faithfully.</li> </ul>

Article	
As a minimum, students <b>should</b> include:	<ul><li>the use of a simple title</li><li>paragraphs.</li></ul>
More detailed/developed indicators of form could include:	<ul> <li>a clear/apt/original title</li> <li>a strapline</li> <li>subheadings</li> <li>an introductory (overview) paragraph</li> <li>effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs.</li> </ul>

Text for a leaflet	
As a minimum, students <b>should</b> include:	<ul><li>the use of a simple title</li><li>paragraphs or sections.</li></ul>
More detailed/developed indicators of form could include:	<ul> <li>a clear/apt/original title</li> <li>organisational devices such as inventive subheadings or boxes</li> <li>bullet points</li> <li>effectively/fluently sequenced paragraphs.</li> </ul>

Text of a speech	
As a minimum, students <b>should</b> include:	<ul> <li>a simple address to an audience</li> <li>sections</li> <li>a final address to an audience.</li> </ul>
More detailed/developed indicators of form could include:	<ul> <li>a clear address to an audience</li> <li>effective/fluently linked sections to indicate sequence</li> <li>rhetorical indicators that an audience is being addressed throughout</li> <li>a clear sign off e.g. 'Thank you for listening'.</li> </ul>

Essay	
As a minimum, students <b>should</b> include:	<ul><li>a simple introduction and conclusion</li><li>paragraphs.</li></ul>
More detailed/developed indicators of form could include:	<ul> <li>an effective introduction and convincing conclusion</li> <li>effectively/fluently linked paragraphs to sequence a range of ideas.</li> </ul>