<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Language Features</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Entertain    | humorous / light-hearted / ironic tone  
exaggeration (hyperbole)  
understatement (litotes)  
euphemism / circumlocution pun  
imagery – comical comparisons etc. |
| Persuade     | Emotive language  
repetition  
rhetorical question  
imagery used to persuade  
hyperbole/ litotes  
climax |
| Inform       | formal, serious tone  
high level vocabulary  
grammatically correct  
factual information  
neutral stance  
lack of anecdote / 1st person |
CLOSE READING

Understanding
Use your own words (explain) + “quote”
Read the question (how many marks?)

Quote
Comment on before quote
Comment on after
LINK p11.

CONTEXT
p9 Give meaning
Explain how the passage helped you understand

Language
p42 - 54

IMAGERY
(Comparisons)
p35-41

Word choice
- simile
- metaphor
- personification
- alliteration
- onomatopoeia

IMAGERY
(p35-41)

TONE
p47

- Light-hearted
- Humorous
- Approving
- Scathing
- Disapproval
- Sarcasm
- Slang
- Chatty
- Colloquialism
- Informal
- Formal
- Motive
- Serious

Sentence Structure

Punctuation
p21

Repetition
p24

Antithesis
(for contrast)
p25

Inversion
p23
draw attention to the word which is in the wrong place

Climax
+ Anti-climax
p24

With imagery questions, remember to give the suggestions, connotations or literal meaning of the words before going on to explain how the writer’s point is enhanced by the image.
Remember

• Use you own words!!
• Quotation alone = 0
• Context – give meaning, quote + explain
• Tone = +ve / -ve humorous / critical/ disgust/ approval
• Imagery – give literal meaning then explain effect
• Sentence structure – think punctuation, explain effect/ impact of structure