

## 21: Comparing Non-Fiction Texts

Read the following non-fiction extracts and complete the comparison table below:

*Source A – George Orwell – “Down and Out in Paris and London”*

*Published in 1933, this is an autobiographical extract on the theme of poverty.*

Paddy was my mate for about the next fortnight, and, as he was the first tramp I had known at all well, I want to give an account of him. I believe that he was a typical tramp and there are tens of thousands in England like him.

He was a tallish man, aged about thirty-five, with fair hair going grizzled and watery blue eyes. His features were good, but his cheeks had lankled and had that greyish, dirty in the grain look that comes of a bread and margarine diet. He was dressed, rather better than most tramps, in a tweed shooting-jacket and a pair of old evening trousers with the braid still on them. He was careful of his appearance altogether, and carried a razor and bootbrush that he would not sell though one would have known him for a tramp a hundred yards away. There was something in his drifting style of walk, and the way he had of hunching his shoulders forward, essentially abject.

He had been brought up in Ireland, served two years in the war, and then worked in a metal polish factory, where he had lost his job two years earlier. He was horribly ashamed of being a tramp, but he had picked up all a tramp's ways. He browsed the pavements unceasingly, never missing a cigarette end, or even an empty cigarette packet, as he used the tissue paper for rolling cigarettes. He had no stomach for crime, however. When we were in the outskirts of Romton, Paddy noticed a bottle of milk on a doorstep, evidently left there by mistake. He stopped, eyeing the bottle hungrily. 'Christ!' he said, 'dere's good food goin' to waste. Somebody could knock dat bottle off, eh? Knock it off easy.'

I saw that he was thinking of 'knocking it off' himself. He looked up and down the street; it was a quiet residential street and there was nobody in sight. Paddy's sickly, chap-fallen face yearned over the milk. Then he turned away, saying gloomily: 'Best leave it. It don't do a man no good to steal. T'ank God, I ain't never stolen nothin' yet.'

*Source B - Taken from the Daily Mail Online, February 10th, 2014*

A beggar that police believe isn't even homeless has boasted of raising £800 in just three days. The unidentified man was found to be carrying the substantial sum of money when officers arrested him in Nottingham city centre on an unrelated matter on February 4th, but they were forced to let him keep the cash when they could find no evidence to prove he had obtained it illegally.

Nottinghamshire Police now fears the man could be one of 10 'hardcore' beggars operating in the city, none of who are thought to be genuinely homeless or in need of help. Police officers originally arrested the unidentified man last week after he failed to turn up at Lincolnshire Court on an unrelated matter. Upon searching him they discovered a haul of £800 in notes and coins in his pockets. Police said that although

the man is well known as a prolific beggar, they were forced to hand the money back to him as he had been arrested for something else and it could not be proven that he had broken any law in obtaining it. The man was later released without charge.

A police spokeswoman told Mail Online: 'As far as we know the man isn't actually homeless. He is just sitting shivering and people feel sorry for him. If he doesn't actually ask for money, he hasn't broken the law.'

She added: 'People will just feel sorry for him and say 'here's a tenner mate'. That's what we believe to be happening. The money may have been taken away for safe-keeping after his arrest but it will definitely be handed back to him, if it hasn't been already,' she went on to say. Officers say the large sum of money suggests the man may be one of a group of all-British 'hardcore' beggars they fear are operating in the city.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Source A</b>	<b>Source B</b>
<b>GAP (Genre, Audience, Purpose)</b>		
<b>Narrative perspective (1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> person, etc.)</b>		
<b>Language features (e.g. description, dialogue)</b>		
<b>Tone (e.g. positive, negative)</b>		

## 22: Summarising a Non-Fiction Text

Read the following article published in *The Telegraph* in 2015:

### **Junk food kills bacteria that protect against obesity, heart disease and cancer, study finds.**

Eating junk food kills good stomach bacteria which protect against obesity, diabetes, cancer, heart disease and inflammatory bowel conditions studies have found. The human gut contains around 3,500 different microbial species, which together make up some three pounds in weight.

Scientists now believe a diet based on a limited range of highly processed foods, rather than those found in a balanced, healthy diet, can wipe out the number of good stomach microbes (stomach flora) by more than a third. The discovery could explain why some people put on weight while others don't, despite eating roughly similar amounts of fat, sugar, protein and carbohydrates.

The finding emerged from studies conducted by Tim Spector, professor of genetic epidemiology at King's College London. He enlisted the help of his 23-year-old genetics student son Tom, who agreed to spend 10 days on a fast-food-only diet of McDonald's hamburgers, chips, chicken nuggets and Coca Cola.

Tom said: "Before I started my father's fast food diet there were about 3,500 bacterial species in my gut, dominated by a type called firmicutes. Once on the diet I rapidly lost 1,300 species and my gut was dominated by a group called bacteroidetes. The implication is that the McDonalds diet killed 1,300 of my gut species."

However, Professor Spector's findings appear to support existing research which indicates the problem is far more complex than simply eating too much.

Stomach flora also play a key role in warding off potentially harmful microbes - they regulate the metabolism. They produce digestive enzymes, alongside vitamins A and K, which are needed to aid the absorption into the body of important minerals such as calcium and iron. Bacterial imbalances have been linked to increased chances of developing conditions such as colitis and inflammatory bowel disease.

Yet the precise make up of our microbial populations may vary from country to country, and there are even suggestions that obesity may be contagious. Tests conducted by the University of Colorado in the US found that transferring bacteria from an obese human to a mouse led to the animal gaining weight, and lean mice placed in cages with obese ones also became fat.

Professor Spector said: "Unfortunately, microbes get a bad press, but only a few





## 24: Identifying Persuasive Language Techniques

Match the language techniques to the correct definitions. If there are any that you are unsure about, look them up online.

Rhetorical question	Language intended to create an emotional response.
Anecdote	Using adjectives of the highest form to exaggerate or reinforce a point, e.g. biggest, most successful
Facts/statistics	Repetition of the same sound at the beginning of two or more words within the same sentences/paragraphs.
Expert opinion	When evidence and detail is given to support a point using realistic language.
Repetition	A use of obvious exaggeration for rhetorical effect.
Personal pronouns	Expression of a viewpoint or judgment based on one's own ideas.
Alliteration	A short account of a particular incident or event related to the topic matter.
Hyperbole	Using words such as 'we', 'us', 'me', 'you' and 'I' to directly appeal to the audience.
Emotive Language	Directing statements posed as questions to get the audience thinking; no answer is required.
Superlatives	Repeating certain words or phrases for impact.

b) Write your own example including the following techniques as a sentence in the table below:

<b>Rhetorical question</b>	
<b>Facts/statistics</b>	
<b>Expert opinion</b>	
<b>Anecdote</b>	
<b>Emotive language</b>	

## 25: Identifying Punctuation and Its Usage

Match the punctuation with its definition:

Punctuation Type	Usage
Full stop (.)	Used at the end of an exclamatory sentence.
Comma (,)	Used to separate clauses, adverbials, or items in a list.
Exclamation mark (!)	Used to separate related independent clauses or items in a complicated list.
Question mark (?)	Used at the end of a declarative or imperative sentence.
Hyphen (-)	Used to introduce explanations, speech or lists – formal.
Dash (–)	Used to separate extra information (also known as parenthesis).
Brackets ( )	Used at the end of an inquisitive sentence.
Apostrophe (')	Used to introduce explanations or further information – informal.
Semi-colon (;)	Used to highlight direct speech or quotations.
Colon (:)	Used to join words that have a combined meaning.
Inverted commas (“ ”)	Use to indicate omission, contraction or possession.

Write an example of each of the given punctuation marks in a sentence below:

Semi-colon (;)	
Colon (:)	
Parenthesis (brackets or pair of commas or dashes)	

## 26: Commenting on the Effect of Opening Lines

Read the extracts taken from the opening of various fictional sources. Using the table, comment on the effect of the sentence as an opening line.

Quote	Comment on effect
1. His children are falling from the sky.	
2. It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen.	
3. All children, except one, grow up.	
4. That was one of the hardest jobs I ever took on.	
5. It was the day my grandmother exploded.	

Which of the previous quotes do you believe is the most successful source opening and why?

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## 27: Identifying the Effects of Structural Features

Match the structural feature to its particular effect or purpose.

Sequencing	Use of direct speech by one or more characters; can bring the character to 'life'.
Dialogue	Telling a story in the time order in which it happens.
Narrative chronology	Developing a particular image over a series of sentences or paragraphs to build a stronger picture.
Narrative shifts	Used to indicate changes in time, place, topic or person. Can be an introduction or conclusion.
Repetition	Repeating words, phrases, images or ideas over parts of a text to connect them together.
Changing focus	The telling of a story from a point of view – 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> person. Can be a character or omniscient narrator.
Extended imagery	Changing from the narrative description of small, close-up details to larger ones – or the opposite.
Tone/mood	Changing attention to different things, e.g. description of setting, character thoughts, dialogue, etc.
Narrative voice/ perspective	Putting information about a character into a particular order, e.g. appearance, behaviour, etc.
Paragraphs	The attitude of a narrator to what they are talking about, e.g. positive, negative, mocking, humorous, etc.



## 28: Commenting on the Effects of Structural Features

Read the following extract taken from Ian McEwan's *Atonement*:

She was one of those children possessed by a desire to have the world just so. Whereas her big sister's room was a stew of unclosed books, unfolded clothes, unmade bed, unemptied ashtrays, Briony's was a shrine to her controlling demon: the model farm spread across a deep window ledge consisted of the usual animals, but all facing one way – towards their owner – as if about to break into song, and even the farmyard hens were neatly corralled. In fact, Briony's was the only tidy upstairs room in the house. Her straight-backed dolls in their many-roomed mansion appeared to be under strict instructions not to touch the walls; the various thumb-sized figures to be found standing about her dressing table – cowboys, deep-sea divers, humanoid mice – suggested by their even ranks and spacing a citizen's army awaiting orders.

Complete the table below, commenting on how each of the structural features help to build the overall impression of Briony:

<b>Structural Feature</b>	<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Effect</b>
Opening sentence	'She was one of those children possessed by a desire to have the world just so.'	
Simple sentence contrasted with complex sentences	'In fact, Briony's was the only tidy upstairs room in the house.'	
Extended imagery of control	'controlling demon' (metaphor) 'neatly corralled' 'under strict instructions' 'awaiting orders'	
Repetition of prefix 'un' contrasted with Briony's room	'unclosed', 'unfolded', 'unmade', 'unemptied'	

