

# **Paper One - Area of Study**

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# **What are our issues?**

- English?
- Area of Study?
- Writing?
- Analysing Texts?
- Time management?
- Structure?



# **What does the AOS paper look like?**

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- 3 sections
- 15 marks each
- 40 minutes writing time each

# Section 1:

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- 3-5 unseen texts
- You're responding to 4-5 comprehension-style questions
- You're being assessed on your ability to IDENTIFY and DISCUSS a variety of techniques (visual, poetic, language, structural)



## Section 2:

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- Creative Writing
- The AOS MUST be the underlying theme
- You might be asked to write in a variety of text types (we'll come back to them)
- You're being assessed on:
  - Your ability to use a variety of language techniques

# Section 3:

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- Extended Response
- You're being assessed on
  - Your knowledge and understanding
    - of the Area of Study CONCEPT
    - Of your prescribed text
    - Of any other related texts of your choosing



# Looking at the rubric...

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*An Area of Study is the exploration of a **concept** that affects our perceptions of ourselves and our world. Students **explore, analyse, question** and **articulate** the ways in which perceptions of this concept are **shaped in and through** a variety of texts. In the Area of Study, students explore and examine **relationships** between language and text, and **interrelationships among texts**. They examine closely the individual qualities of texts while considering the texts **relationships to the wider context of the Area of Study**. They synthesise ideas to clarify meaning and develop new meanings. They take into account whether aspects such as context, purpose and register, text structure, stylistic features, grammatical features and vocabulary are appropriate to the particular text.*

# **basically...**

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- know what a “journey” is
- Be able to find it in a bunch of texts
- Meaning is always created by techniques
- Find ways that all your texts fit together



# **Focus: Section 1 - How can I prepare?**

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- Familiarise yourself with the layout of the paper
- Make sure you clearly understand “The Journey”
- Study language, poetic and visual techniques
- Practice identifying and understanding these techniques in a range of texts
- Use past papers!

# **Section 1**

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Section 1 is all about WHAT and HOW:

- WHAT techniques are being used to communicate a concept of a journey
- HOW these techniques communicate the concept of a journey



# What kind of texts will I get?

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- Poetic Texts
- Visual Texts
- Narrative Texts
- Informative Texts
- Persuasive Texts
- Personal Texts
- Critical Texts

*Each of these texts have their own unique*

***TECHNIQUES.***

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*HOW = TECHNIQUES*

*HOW = TECHNIQUES*

*HOW = TECHNIQUES*

*etc.*



# Techniques recap:

# POETRY

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3 categories:

- aural
- structural
- imagery

# Techniques Recap:

# POETRY

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## AURAL:

- Onomatopoeia
- Rhythm
- Rhyme
- Tone
- Assonance
- Alliteration



# Techniques Recap:

# POETRY

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Structural:

- Repetition
- Paradox
- Hyperbole
- Juxtaposition
- Cyclical Structure
- Narrative Structure

# Techniques Recap:

# POETRY

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Imagery:

- Simile
- Metaphor
- Personification
- Symbolism



# **Great, but how do I answer the question?**

If you IDENTIFY a poetic technique, you must also elaborate on WHY the poet used this technique to shape and develop meaning. You are answering HOW (technique) MEANING IS CREATED - so you'll have to link the how to the MEANING - what ideas are communicated or represented?

# Techniques recap:

## VISUAL TEXTS:

### Define these:

- Vector lines
- Salience
- Foreground
- Background
- Focal Point
- perspective (frontal or oblique)
- Gaze (offer or demand)
- Quadrants
- Angles
- Frame
- Colour Modality
- Lighting



# **Great, but how do I answer the question?**

If you IDENTIFY a visual technique, you must also elaborate on WHY the poet used this technique to shape and develop meaning. You are answering HOW (technique) MEANING IS CREATED - so you'll have to link the how to the MEANING - what ideas are communicated or represented?

# Techniques recap:

## Narrative Texts

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Define the following:

- 1st, 2nd, 3rd person narrative
- Emotive language
- Sarcasm
- Colloquial language
- Descriptive language
- Imagery



# Techniques recap:

## Narrative Texts

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- Figurative language
- Repetition
- Dialogue Tone
- Mood
- Genre
- Cliches
- Structural elements

# **Great, but how do I answer the question?**

If you IDENTIFY a narrative technique, you must also elaborate on WHY the poet used this technique to shape and develop meaning. You are answering HOW (technique) MEANING IS CREATED - so you'll have to link the how to the MEANING - what ideas are communicated or represented?



# Techniques recap: Informative Texts

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- Often Newspaper/Magazine articles
- Three areas:
  - Language
  - Structure
  - Graphic

# Techniques recap: Informative Texts

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- Language:
  - Pun
  - Cliché
  - Rhetorical questions
  - Formal language
  - Figurative language
  - Emotive language
  - Quotes



# Techniques recap: Informative Texts

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- Structure:
  - Headline
  - Paragraphing
  - Sentence Structure

# **Techniques recap: Informative Texts**

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You must ask the following questions when examining a graphic used in a newspaper or magazine article:

- What is the picture of?
- How is this related to the content of my article?
- Is it influencing my view of the article?
- Does it support the article?



# **Great, but how do I answer the question?**

If you IDENTIFY an informative technique, you must also elaborate on WHY the poet used this technique to shape and develop meaning. You are answering HOW (technique) MEANING IS CREATED - so you'll have to link the how to the MEANING - what ideas are communicated or represented?

# **Techniques recap: Persuasive Texts**

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Focus on the following elements:

- Product/Action
- Heading
- Graphic/image
- Word choice
- Language techniques
- Appeal to emotions



# **Great, but how do I answer the question?**

If you IDENTIFY a persuasive text technique, you must also elaborate on WHY the poet used this technique to shape and develop meaning. You are answering HOW (technique) MEANING IS CREATED - so you'll have to link the how to the MEANING - what ideas are communicated or represented?

# **Techniques recap: Personal Texts**

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- 1st person narrative (often)
- Short length (often)
- Emotive language
- Figurative language
- Repetition
- Subjective view



# **Great, but how do I answer the question?**

If you IDENTIFY a personal text technique, you must also elaborate on WHY the poet used this technique to shape and develop meaning. You are answering HOW (technique) MEANING IS CREATED - so you'll have to link the how to the MEANING - what ideas are communicated or represented?

# Techniques recap:

## Critical Texts

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Critical texts are texts that evaluate or critically analyse another text. They can include:

- film reviews
- book reviews
- drama reviews



# **Techniques recap: Critical Texts**

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- Tone
- Language
- Humour/Sarcasm
- Objective/Subjective
- Reference material
- Journey motif

# **Great, but how do I answer the question?**

If you IDENTIFY a critical text technique, you must also elaborate on WHY the poet used this technique to shape and develop meaning. You are answering HOW (technique) MEANING IS CREATED - so you'll have to link the how to the MEANING - what ideas are communicated or represented?



# Going through the 2005 Paper...

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- TIPS:
  - The number of marks allocated to a question should dictate *how much you write* as well as *how many aspects* you need to mention and explain.
  - The questions are asking you for more depth and detail as you go on. Always look at WHAT you're being asked to do in your answer (Describe? Discuss? Explain? Compare? Contrast?)
  - The last question will always be your longest and most detailed answer - treat it as an extended response.

# **Exam Techniques:**

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- **USE YOUR READING TIME**
- **Underline or highlight key parts and terms of the question**
  - What you're doing (key terms)
  - How many texts to refer to



# The Key Terms again...

- Identify
- Analyse
- Explain
- Discuss
- Describe
- Compare/Contrast

# **Focus: Section 2**

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Remember, your focus here is the AREA OF STUDY and how well you grasp it. Keep that as the foundation of your writing in section 2.



## **Section 2**

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You may be asked to write in a specific text type, so it is important that you know techniques and conventions of:

- short stories
- reflections
- diary/journal entries
- travel log books

## **Section 2**

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- newspaper articles
- feature articles
- speeches
- letters



# **Creativity!**

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Display creativity, flair, originality, insight  
and detail as best you can!

# **Structure!**

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You need to structure your creative writing as much as you would your extended responses and essays! This means **PLANNING!**



# Short Story/Narrative Structure:

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- Orientation
- Complication
- Climax
- Resolution

You should include all these aspects, but they do not have to be in this order.

# **From Marking Notes '05**

*In the **better responses** candidates demonstrated an insightful understanding of the concept of the journey, often in a subtle manner. Structural complexity, cohesion, use of an authentic, sustained and engaging voice are defining attributes of the better responses. **Average responses** tended to be recounts of literal journeys with some explicit reflection of the concept of journey. Candidates composed responses drawn from their own experiences and concerns. **Weaker responses** tended to be recounts of journeys and displayed limited or no conceptual awareness. Some candidates merely described the stimulus image displaying poor understanding of the contextual framework.*



# **EVERYONE can do Creative Writing well!**

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Short stories come down to including three elements:

- descriptive writing
- the five senses
- emotive language

# **Exam Technique**

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Develop a character:

Try to develop a detailed character profile for both a male and female character.

Character profiles include information about:

- personality
- appearance



# Exam Technique

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- Speech
- Situation
- Age
- Journey

*Try to make your characters as different from YOU as possible.*

# Exam Technique

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## Plot Ideas:

- these are loose ideas that you could ADAPT to a question. Do NOT write a story that you will regurgitate. These ideas should be able to be adapted to text types
- They should be clearly linked to the concept of “journeys” and allow for character development and change.



# Exam Technique

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## Setting Ideas:

- try to develop a number of settings to use in your composition
- Write detailed descriptions in order to polish your language techniques

## Beginnings/Openings

- only if you really struggle with section 2!

# **Exam Technique**

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**BUT:**

**BE PREPARED TO GET RID OF THINGS  
YOU HAVE PREPARED!**

**Above all else, YOU MUST ANSWER THE  
QUESTION!**



# **Use your time...**

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Spent five minutes mapping out the story you're going to write.

- don't finish with "and then I woke up"
- don't finish with death

**KNOW WHERE YOU' RE GOING.**

# **Exam Technique**

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don't panic.



# Section 3

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- Extended Response.

Here is where you'll more deeply explore

- meaning conveyed, shaped, interpreted and reflected in and through texts
- ways texts are responded to and composed
- ways perspective may affect meaning and interpretation
- connections between and among texts
- how texts are influenced by other texts and contexts.

# **It's all about...**

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- A strong thesis (that isn't the question re-stated)
- Relationships
- Evidence
- Structure



# **A worked example...**

*“Any journey involves obstacles and successes.”*

*Discuss this statement, focusing on how composers of texts represent the concept of the journey.*

*In your answer refer to your prescribed text, and one text of your own choosing.*

# Final tips...

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- Don't speak in first person - it discredits your authority (unless it suits the text type)
- Have a clear understanding of what you think a journey is and what journeys achieve
- Know your prescribed text like the back of your hand
- Know the stimulus booklet texts - 2 of them very well
- Choose additional texts with common threads so you can add gravity to your argument
- Choose a variety of texts - all modes and mediums
- Remember it's all about LANGUAGE and the RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TEXTS!