

## S3 RUAЕ Unit - Weeks 3 & 4

### S3 Home Learning Materials

Week beginning 22nd March and 29th March 2020

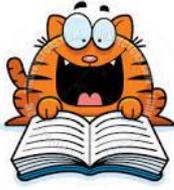
Please complete the tasks in the booklet over the course of the next 2 weeks.

You can answer on paper/computer/tablet.

Please upload your work to the assignments section on teams.

Over the next fortnight you will:

- Be developing our skills in reading for understanding, analysis and evaluation (RUAЕ).



## **Understanding Questions**



### **3. Linking Questions**

#### **What is linking?**

When writing, it is important that each paragraph flows and links to the next in some way. Writers either want to continue or add to their ideas, or they want to show a change in their argument.

#### **What does the question ask you to do?**

These questions ask you to identify how a sentence either links forward to ideas in the rest of the paragraph, or link back to ideas mentioned before.

#### **Why is it important?**

This shows that you understand the writer's argument and you can identify how ideas are related in a piece of writing.

#### **How do we do it?**

**Step 1:** Read the linking sentence again.

**Step 2:** Identify which part of the sentence links back to ideas previously mentioned OR links forward to ideas that are introduced in the rest of the paragraph.

**Step 3:** Quote a short phrase that links either back or forward.

**Step 4:** Quote or paraphrase the ideas that it links back to in the previous paragraph, or quote or paraphrase the ideas that it links forward to.

### **The formula for linking back:**

**"Quote from linking sentence"** links **back** to the previous paragraph which discusses **"quote or paraphrase ideas from previous paragraph."**

### **The formula for linking forward:**

**"Quote from linking sentence"** links **forward** to the rest of the paragraph which discusses **"quote or paraphrase ideas from rest of paragraph."**



### **Example:**

## **The Falklands penguins that would not explode**

**The minefields laid in the Falkland Islands were intended to kill or maim British soldiers, but over the last 35 years they have become de facto nature reserves for penguins. For better or worse, however, the time has now come for their home to be demined, reports Matthew Teller.**

1. I'm following a crunching gravel path leading up over a headland.
2. To one side stretches a sweeping curve of white sand, backed by tussocky dunes, the coarse grass mixed with a low-growing plant bearing tartly sweet red berries that the locals call diddle-dee.
3. **But it's the sound that startles.** Overlaying the booming ocean is a comical honking noise coming from thousands of Magellanic penguins. One, guarding its burrow beside the path, stretches its neck up at me, then lets out an ear-splitting, wing-wagging bray of displeasure.

### Question:

1. Read the first line of paragraph 3. How does the phrase 'But it's the sound that startles' act as a linking function at this point in the passage? (2 marks)

### Model Answer

Short quote from linking sentence.

**"Sound that startles"** links **forward** to the rest of the paragraph which discusses **the strange and loud noises that the penguins make while being around the reporter.**

Paraphrased rest of paragraph.

### Tasks

Read the passage below and answer each of the questions below using the linking formula. Some of the answers have been filled in so it is your job to fill in the blanks.

#### Passage 1



#### Libraries should only survive if to enlighten us

**A vital part of the public realm will be run down because no one in government can make a decent case otherwise.**

1. What are libraries for? It's not an easy question. The Department for Culture seems so confused it has just commissioned its 263rd review to establish "delivery models" and "core principles". The Arts Council has launched its own investigation, focusing on libraries' "economic contribution".
2. But while we wait for the long answers, a short one is forming. What are libraries for? The history books.
3. Campaigners this week declared a state of emergency. It is estimated that cuts to local authorities will force 100 libraries to close by the end of 2015, with another 200-300 becoming reliant on volunteers. The Bookseller warns that we will lose a level of service

that can never be restored. It is a familiar story of under-investment leading to decline, then decline cited as a reason for their inevitable demise. A vital part of the public realm will be run down because no one in government can make a decent case otherwise.

4. It's not that they're anti-libraries. No one's manifesto ever said: "Oh, and btw, you know libraries? WE HATE 'EM!" No investigation has revealed that, actually, Danny Alexander has £305.27 of unpaid library fines and this is a roundabout way of not paying them.

## **Questions**



1. Read paragraph 3. How does the sentence 'Campaigners this week declared a state of emergency' act as a linking sentence? **(2 marks)**

'State of emergency' links \_\_\_\_\_ to the **previous/rest of the** (delete as appropriate) paragraph which discusses

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2. Read paragraph 5. How does the sentence 'It's not that they're anti-libraries' act as a linking sentence? **(2 marks)**

' \_\_\_\_\_ ' links **forward** to the rest of the paragraph which discusses \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Passage 2**



### **The secret of sport comes in revealing the child within**

1. "Why do people love sport so much?" a woman I know burst out in exasperation recently. It is a question I have often asked myself in eight years of writing this column. Now – in my last sports column before I move on to write a general column – I can reveal the answer.

2. There is no mystery about why people play sport. It is fun. It releases endorphins that make you happy. It keeps you thin. It can even keep you alive. But why watch other people play sport – and worse, why argue afterwards about how they played? Why is the Super Bowl the most watched American television programme? Why was the recent, tedious World Cup final the most watched programme in history?
3. You could adduce many reasons. Arthur Hopcraft, in his 1968 classic, *The Football Man*, said that sporting genius was the one kind of genius the common man could comprehend. It takes a certain education to appreciate Joyce, but almost anyone can enjoy Lionel Messi. Supporting a team can also unite you with others. When the Red Sox win the World Series and half of Boston goes crazy, people are sharing something special and unusual with their neighbours and passers-by.
4. That's a rare pleasure. But to say that some follow sport because others do is a circular argument. Why, this woman was asking, do we follow it in the first place?



## Questions

3. Read paragraph 2. How does the sentence 'There is no mystery about why people play sport' act as a linking sentence? **(2 marks)**

**'Why people play sport'** links \_\_\_\_\_ to the **previous/rest of the** (delete as appropriate paragraph which discusses

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4. Read paragraph 4. How does the sentence 'That's a rare pleasure' act as a linking sentence? **(2 marks)**

' \_\_\_\_\_ ' links **back** to the **previous** paragraph which discusses \_\_\_\_\_

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**Score: \_\_\_\_\_/8**

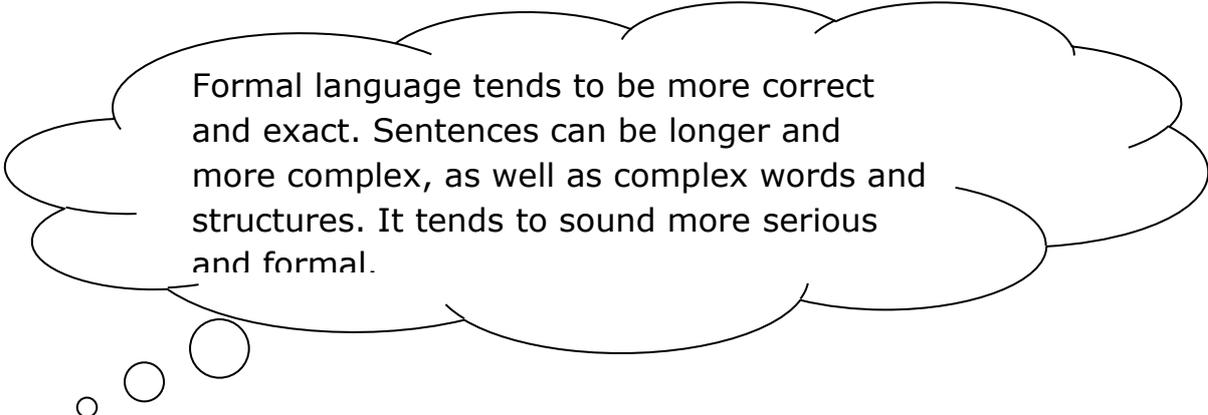
## Analysis Questions

### 4. Register: Formal and Informal Language

#### What is register?

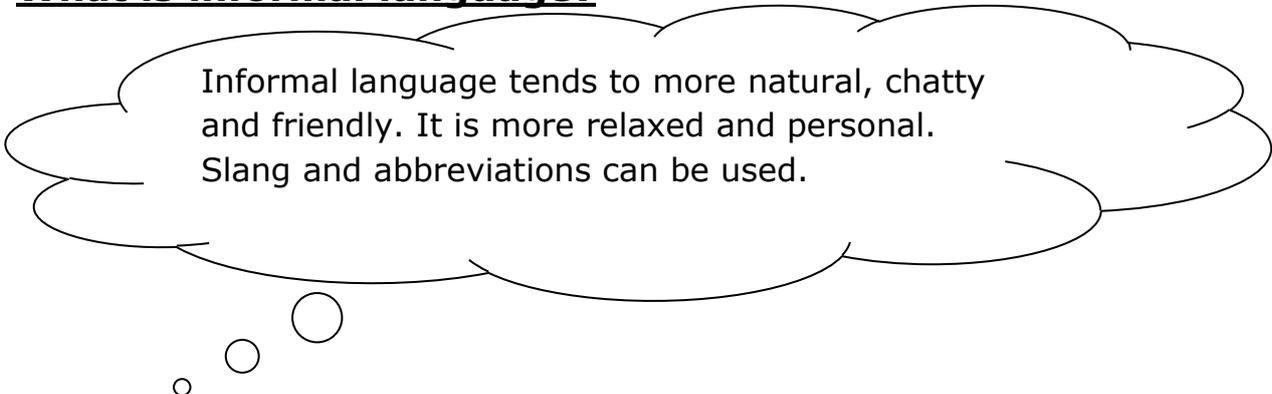
This refers to the degree of formality of language in a passage. Language can be formal or informal. In newspaper articles, writers often use a mixture of formal and informal language to engage their reader.

#### What is formal language?



Formal language tends to be more correct and exact. Sentences can be longer and more complex, as well as complex words and structures. It tends to sound more serious and formal.

#### What is informal language?



Informal language tends to be more natural, chatty and friendly. It is more relaxed and personal. Slang and abbreviations can be used.

#### How do I identify informal language?

##### Look out for:

Humour

Slang

Abbreviations

Exaggeration

Mocking tone

Writer's personal thoughts and feelings

## **Examples**

### **The Pain of Plain**

Despite the cutting-edge eccentricity of British street style, despite the British designers Alexander McQueen and John Galliano running notable Parisian fashion houses, despite, back at home, having Vivienne Westwood and the quieter pleasures of Nicole Farhi and Betty Jackson to choose from, many British women—unlike their French and Italian counterparts—dress like frumps. Of course, British men dress even more badly, but being men, they are not on the receiving end of endless finger-wagging from the fashion pages. The word frump is always applied to women; there does not seem to be a male equivalent.

### **Question**

1. Quote an example of informal language.

**Hint:** The language of the passage is mostly formal, using sophisticated language. Find an example that sticks out because it sounds more chatty and conversational.

Answer: 'receiving end of **endless finger-wagging** from the fashion pages.'

2. Explain why this is an example of informal language.

Answer: This example sounds more relaxed and natural, as well as using a more chatty way of saying that the people are being told off for the way that they dress.

**Please turn over for tasks**

## Tasks

Complete the identifying language questions first, then read the passage afterwards and answer the questions that follow.

### Questions (Part One)



Read the following situations below. Decide whether formal or informal language would be most appropriate to use and tick the correct box.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Formal?</u>	<u>Informal</u>
1. Writing a letter to the head teacher to ask for something.		
2. Texting your friend to ask if they want to go to the cinema.		
3. Emailing a teacher to ask for a reference for a job application.		
4. Introducing acts at a school talent show with teachers, parents and invited guests as the main audience.		
5. Creating an Instagram update with a photo from a holiday.		



### Passage 1

**Why don't unicorns exist? You asked Google – here's the answer**

***Every day millions of internet users ask Google life's most difficult questions, big and small. Our writers answer some of the commonest queries***

1. Imagine for a second that you're God. You've created the universe in six days (seven under EU working time guidance). You've created millions of creatures of unimaginable grace, oddness and beauty: the lion, the narwhal, and the duck - billed platypus. But your most complicated creation, humans, don't spend time marvelling at your work, your wonderful imaginative creatures. Oh no. They spend their time going online, bemoaning the fact that you didn't create one more daft little miracle: the unicorn.

2. On the surface, this is a Dumb Question. Why don't unicorns exist? Oh, I don't know, Spoiled Googling Human With A Literal Supercomputer In Your Pocket – why doesn't money grow on trees? Why do we have to peel bananas before eating them? Why don't I look like Liam Hemsworth even though I moisturise every day? Why haven't they invented a type of pork scratching that gives you rock-hard abs?
3. The obvious answer to these questions is the same one we've been given for everything, weathered by cynicism and disappointment: because life doesn't work that way. As the Rolling Stones said, "you can't always get what you want" – although given that they're a band that has pretty much got everything they want over a 150-year career and not what they need (compulsory retirement and loose fitting, comfortable trousers), that might not be the best example. You want a unicorn? Tough. Here's a horse with a cone on its head, that's the best we can do.
4. But when you dig a little deeper, the unicorn thing nags a bit more. For something that doesn't exist, there are an awful lot of them. They've existed in popular culture for thousands of years. The Indus Valley Civilisation apparently had them on seals (although there has been some debate as to whether that's actually a bull in profile<sup>1</sup> instead, which does make you worry that a future alien race will find our coins and debate whether we worshipped an old woman with one eye and half a face).



## **Questions (Part Two)**

1. Read paragraph 1. Explain how the quotation 'They spend their time going online, bemoaning the fact that you didn't create one more daft little miracle: the unicorn' is an example of informal language. **(1 mark)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li><li>_____</li><li>_____</li></ul>
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<sup>1</sup> This means seeing the bull's face side on instead of from the front.

2. Read paragraph 2.

(a) Quote two examples of informal language from this paragraph. **(2 marks)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Example 1 _____</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Example 2 _____</li></ul>

(b) Explain how each example is an example of informal language. **(2 marks)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Example 1 _____</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Example 2 _____</li></ul>

3. Read paragraph 3.

(a) Quote an example of informal language from this paragraph. **(1 mark)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li></ul>
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(b) Explain how this is an example of informal language. **(1 mark)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li></ul>
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4. Read paragraph 4.

(a) Quote an example of humour from this paragraph. **(1 mark)**

• \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Explain why this is humorous. **(1 mark)**

• \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Score: \_\_\_\_/9**



## Language Analysis

## Word Choice



### 5. Word Choice Questions

#### What is word choice?

Writers often use word choice to highlight their feelings on a topic or to create a particular emotion or feeling in the reader.

#### What does the question ask you to do?

These questions ask you to analyse the word choice used by the writer in order to show how they feel about something.

#### Why is it important?

This shows that you have an understanding of the effect of language, as well as highlighting the extent of your vocabulary.

#### Revision: Denotations and Connotations

Denotation is the literal meaning of a word.

Connotations are the associations and feelings that we have with a word.

#### Example:

Jog ←

Run ←

Sprint ←

All of these words have the same denotation.

The denotation is to move quickly as a means of exercise.

However, the above words have different connotations:

**Jog:** leisurely, calm, slow.

**Run:** steady, consistent.

**Sprint:** quick, frenzied and fast paced.

## **How do we answer a word choice question?**

**Step 1:** Re-read the question. What specifically are you looking for?

**Step 2:** Identify an example of word choice that relates to the question. Quote this.

**Step 3:** Analyse the connotations of words. What feelings do you associate with this word? Try to write down at least 3 different connotations.

**Step 4:** Link back to the question. How does this show the writer's attitude/feelings towards something?

### **Example:**

#### **Hey advertisers, leave our kids alone!**

Defenceless children are being pursued with precision and ruthlessness, and governments fail to protect them. In the United Kingdom advertisements for food high in fat, sugar or salt cannot be broadcast during children's television programmes. But they can be fired at children from UK websites. Nestlé, for example, has a "family" site in which children can "explore the fun" with Quicky the Nesquik bunny. There are prizes to win, jokes to share, games to play and TV adverts to watch. Cheestrings, making no pretence of reaching anyone other than young children, has a UK site called "101 fun things to do before you are 11". Among them is "get fit fast", illustrated with the fatty, salty Cheestrings mascot.

#### **Question**

1. How does the writer's use of word choice show how advertisers act? (2 marks)

### **Model Answer**

- 'Ruthlessness' has connotations of lacking compassion for others, being cruel and merciless.
- This shows that the advertisers act in an evil manner when advertising to children as they do not care about the impact that they have on them.

### **Tasks**

Read the passage below and answer the following questions using the word choice formula.

### **Protection and Destruction**

**Human attitudes to animals are complicated, contradictory and not always subject to rational explanation. The complexity of our reactions, especially to our nearest relatives the apes, was brought to the fore by a recent incident at Cincinnati Zoo in North America. One Saturday in June 2016, a 3-year-old child managed to get into the gorilla enclosure and into the domain of Harambe, a 17 year old male Western Lowland Gorilla.**

#### In the wild

1. Gorillas are often thought of as gentle giants. They are mainly vegetarian and in the wild live in stable groups with a dominant male gorilla whose role is to protect the group. He does this with a display intended to frighten the threat away, dragging large branches about and slamming them down, tearing up vegetation, beating his chest and running from side to side. It's a noisy show of power and strength - the mature silverbacks are very large and very strong, probably as strong as ten men. But the display is a bluff, designed to prevent aggression, not an invitation to a fight.

#### What happened?

2. When the child fell into the moated enclosure the two female gorillas were brought inside, but Harambe climbed down into the moat. The huge gorilla at first stood in front of the boy, between him and the screaming, panicking crowds of onlookers on the viewing platform above. Harambe's posture was tense, his movements abrupt. It seems likely that he was preparing to make a

display in the face of something unknown which could be a threat. He then dragged the toddler through the water of the moat, and placed the boy in front of him, extending his finger to examine the boy's clothing and seeming to position the child's arms before once again dragging him through the water to a corner of the enclosure further away from all clamour. What happened next caused controversy and an outpouring of hatred on social media - the zoo called in their emergency team who shot Harambe in order to rescue the child.



### **Questions**

1. Read the first line of paragraph 1. How does the writer's use of word choice show that gorillas are kind creatures? **(2 marks)**

Quote word: \_\_\_\_\_

This has connotations of \_\_\_\_\_

This shows that they are kind because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Read paragraph 1. How does the writer's use of word choice show the aggressive nature of gorillas when trying to protect their groups? **(4 marks) (You need 2 examples to fully answer this question)**

Quote word:

This has connotations of \_\_\_\_\_

This shows that they aggressive because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Quote word:

This has connotations of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

This shows that they aggressive because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Read paragraph 2. How does the writer's use of word choice highlight the reaction of the onlookers to what was happening? **(2 marks)**



Quote word:

This has connotations of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

This shows that they felt \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Read paragraph 2. How does the writer's use of word choice highlight how Harambe initially responded to the child being in the enclosure? **(4 marks) (You need 2 examples to fully answer this question)**

Quote word:

This has connotations of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

This shows that Harambe was \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Quote word:

This has connotations of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

This shows that Harambe was \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Score: \_\_\_\_\_/12**