

National 5 UAE Knowledge Organiser			
General Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out your answers clearly: one bullet point for each mark. In understanding ('own words') questions, each separate point is worth one mark. In analysis questions, an appropriate reference (quotation) is worth one mark, with an appropriate analytical comment also worth one mark. For example, in a four-mark word choice question, candidates will need to provide two quotations with two pieces of analysis. 		
Question Types	Answering Technique	Key Knowledge	
Own Words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not quote from the passage. Highlight the key ideas/words from the passage and then put these in your own words. Often it is best to capture the overall idea of a phrase, rather than attempting to 'translate' individual words into your own words. 	It's impossible to predict what vocabulary or subject matter will appear in a UAE paper, so the best advice is to read regularly the types of articles that are used. Try to use new vocabulary in everyday writing so that you remember it.	
Word Choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quote one word or a set phrase (1) <i>Connotations of...</i> (1) Then check that you have answered the question.	Connotations are the additional suggestions that are attached to a word, beyond the primary meaning. For example: 'committed' and 'obsessed' can both be applied to a hard-working person, but 'committed' has positive connotations of diligence, while 'obsessed' suggests an unhealthy preoccupation.	
Sentence Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State technique and quote for clarity (1) Explain how the general effect of the technique impacts on the specific meaning of the sentence (1) Then check that you have answered the question.	Common Techniques	General Effect
		List	Emphasises the number of things in the list.
		Repetition	Emphasises the repeated idea.
		Short sentences	Adds drama, tension or emphasises a key idea.
		Rhetorical questions	Engages the reader; can indicate frustration or confusion.
Imagery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Just as...</i> explain the meaning and relevant connotations of the 'imagined' part of the comparison (1) <i>So...</i> explain how the meaning and connotations transfer to the 'real' part of the comparison (1) 	Imagery is a comparison between two things: one that is 'really there', and the other that is 'imagined' by the writer. In the comparison, the relevant connotations of the 'imagined' idea transfer to the 'real' thing. For example: 'the man ate like a pig'. The relevant connotations that transfer to the man are messiness and greed.	
Tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State the tone as simply as possible (if required) (1) Use a word choice (2) OR a sentence structure (2) OR an imagery answer (2) to justify your response 	Tone is the appropriate 'voice' in which you would speak, if you were to read the passage aloud. Thus, it is almost always an emotion, such as 'angry' or 'nostalgic'. However, 'irony' is a particular tone that is created when the writer says the opposite of what they mean, often for humorous effect.	
Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quote the part of the linking sentence that reminds you of an idea from earlier in the passage (1) <i>Refers back to...</i> explain this idea in your own words (1) AND/OR Quote the part of the linking sentence that introduces you of an idea from later in the passage (1) <i>Introduces the following idea...</i> explain this idea in your own words (1) 	For more, visit: explainitagain.org/uae1	
Effective Openings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argue that a key idea being introduced by putting this idea in your own words (1) Argue that the writer's language effectively engages the reader by analysing the paragraph using the above strategies (1) 	Look for engaging sentence structure techniques, such as:	
		Common Techniques	General Effect
		Rhetorical questions	Makes the reader think.
Effective Conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argue that a key idea being summed up in the final paragraph by putting this idea in your own words (1) Argue that the writer's language effectively engages the reader by analysing the paragraph using the above strategies (1) 	Short or minor sentences	Dramatic effect; can emphasise a key idea.
		Single sentence paragraph	Dramatic effect; can emphasise a key idea.
		Use of 2 nd person 'you'	Directly addresses the reader to engage them.
		Colon	Creates dramatic pause before a key idea.
		Repetition	Emphasises a key idea.