**AO2 Secure Therapy**

The Base Therapy outlines a helpful process to follow to be successful with AO2:

* Feature
* Supporting Example
* Clear effect

To be secure with this skill, you need to be able to use some subject terminology such as:

* Word/phrase
* Noun
* Verb
* Adjective
* Adverb
* Metaphor

When you respond to the question, you need to be able to *sustain* it. In other words, show that you can repeat this cycle more than once per answer and across a range of texts. This will prove that you are indeed ‘SECURE’ in your application of this skill.

Read the extract below. We will use the parts in bold to develop an example of a sustained, more developed answer.

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| --- |
| There were white lines on the hospital floor that directed you to the casualty department, but before we got anywhere near it we were surrounded by nurses and porters who took Pat from my arms and laid him on a trolley. It was a trolley for an adult and **he looked tiny on it. Just so tiny.**  Tears came to my eyes for the first time, and I blinked them away. I couldn’t look at him. I couldn’t stop looking at him. Your child in hospital. **It’s the worst thing in the world.**  They wheeled him **deeper into the building, under the sick yellow strip lights of crowded, noisy corridors**, asking me questions about his birthday, his medical history, the cause of his head wound.  I tried to tell them about the bike on the diving board above the empty swimming pool, but I don’t know if it made much sense to them. It didn’t make much sense to me.  ‘We’ll take care of him,’ a nurse said, and the trolley banged through green swing doors.  I tried to follow them and caught a glimpse of men and women in green smocks with masks on their faces, the polished chrome of medical equipment, and a kind of padded slab where they laid him down, **that slab as thin and ominous as a diving board.**  Cyd gently took my arm.  ‘You have to let him go,’ she said, and led me to a bleak little waiting area where she bought us coffee in polystyrene cups from a vending machine. She filled mine with sugar without asking if that’s how I liked it.  ‘Are you okay?’ she said.  I shook my head. ‘I’m so stupid.’ ‘These things happen. Do you know what happened to me when I was about that age?’ She waited for my reply. I looked up at her wide-set brown eyes. ‘What?’  ‘I was watching some kids playing baseball and I went up and stood right behind the batter. Right behind him.’ She smiled at me. ‘And when he swung back to hit the ball, he almost took my head off. That bat was only made of some kind of plastic, but it knocked me out cold. I actually saw stars. Look.’ She pushed the black veil of hair off her forehead. Just above her eyebrow there was a thin white scar about as long as a thumbnail.  ‘I know you feel terrible now,’ she said. ‘But kids are tough, they get through these things.’ ‘It was so high,’ I said. ‘And he fell so hard. The blood – it was everywhere.’ But I was grateful for Cyd’s thin white scar. I appreciated the fact that she had been knocked unconscious as a child. It was good of her.  |

Here is a response to A02 language that is sustained for a series of points and includes some development of the effect. These are highlighted:

Overall, tension is created by combining the dangerousness of the condition and the desperation of the parent.

The writer makes use of the adjective ‘tiny’: “he looked tiny on it. Just so tiny.” This shows how vulnerable Pat looked on the adult trolley in the hospital as the word highlights that he is small as he is only a child. **This is more emotive for the reader as this little child must be really poorly**. The writer uses many statements. For example: “Your child in hospital. It’s the worst thing in the world.” This statement is presented as a fact about life in general not just within the text. It heightens the sense of trauma for the speaker in the passage **through the use of hyperbole** as it is stated as “the worst thing” that exists.

The comparative adjective “deeper” in the description “they wheeled him deeper into the building” creates a sense of them being taken further into the hospital, almost as if being swallowed by it. The personification of the “yellow strip lights” as “sick” adds to a sense of it being alive itself. **Alarmingly, being “sick” is not reassuring – it is as if it has taken on the personality of its patients.** Sound is added through the adjectives “crowded, noisy” to describe the corridors. This further creates tension because of the overwhelming numbers of people in the building; perhaps this means he will be less able to receive the help and care he needs.

Later, the simile “that slab as thin and ominous as a diving board” links the detail given about the accident. The word “ominous” creates the impression that something else bad might happen on this diving board – it suggests that the child could die. Indeed, the noun ‘diving board’ highlights the precariousness of his situation as there is no escape other than to drop from a diving board.

**Annotate around this model answer, explaining why the inference/analysis is effective. Use this as a reference for when you complete the Secure Test. Look for:**

* **An overall point**
* **Embedded quotations**
* **Clear, explained and developed response**

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