

Primary School - Beginner Level - Simple Procedure

Pancakes ← <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sift the flour into the bowl. 2. Break the eggs into the bowl. 3. Pour the milk. 4. Mix the ingredients with a spoon. 5. Cook the pancake. 6. Cut and squeeze lemon juice over the pancake. 7. Sprinkle some sugar on the pancake. 8. Serve and enjoy. 	Title
	Verbs at the beginning of the sentences.
	Numbers make it easy to follow step-by step.
	Capital letters and full stops.

High School Advanced Level - Comparative Analysis

At the core of both texts, belonging is an important theme that runs across <i>Slumdog Millionaire</i> and the poem 'Moving House' by Thazhe Raghuram. Central to both texts, the search for identity and belonging directs the actions, decisions, and emotions of the protagonists.	Topic Sentence Comparative metalanguage
<p>In the film, the brothers Jamal and Salim felt a sense of belonging when they were living in the slums. They had routines, friends, a mum, and now and then, a celebrity visitor. Danny Boyle depicts this at the beginning of the movie by showing them running around the slum, comfortable around the garbage piles, and tin homes, barefoot and laughing, while the police are chasing them. Boyle also uses a long shot to zoom out to illustrate the massive size of the slum world where Jamal and Salim live in harmony with their surroundings, feeling safe and happy. Boyle creates this longing for home when we see Salim and Jamal sitting on the top floor of an unfinished building and looking down at where they used to live. 'That used to be our slum,' Salim remarks, pointing down at the development below.</p> <p>Likewise, Raghuram talks about how our memories of our homes cannot be discarded even when we move multiple times. He says, 'They cling to your consciousness like persistent scars'. Raghuram explores this sense of belonging further when he writes about being 'the same soul in new incarnations.' He talks about how we restart and make 'a fresh web of memories' in our new setting and 'face the sun and the wind and the sky from a different angle and vision', creating images for the reader of a new outlook and life in a different home. Raghuram uses a simile to express how we have a routine of smells, sounds, and daily living that we carry with us like 'a snail-shell of remembrances.' He then lists these sounds and smells using metaphors such as 'the creaking gate that announced arrivals', and 'potpourri of conversation'.</p>	<p>Discussion of how the idea is presented in the first text. Evidence to support your discussion of this text. Filmic language. Metalanguage</p> <p>Discussion of how the idea is presented in the second text. Continuation using comparative metalanguage. Evidence to support your discussion of this text. Poetic devices.</p>

<p>For all three protagonists, Jamal, Salim, and Raghuram, home is where they feel a sense of comfort and belonging. When they leave or are forced to leave as in <i>Slumdog Millionaire</i>, they carry these memories with them for the rest of their lives. Boyle and Raghuram explore the sense of loss and adapting to new environments through filmic techniques of various camera angles, shots, music, sounds, imagery, similes, and metaphors. Raghuram expresses this as 'the same soul in different incarnations.' Both texts portray the vision that we are at our happiest when we feel a sense of belonging to our environment.</p> <p>However, what draws a line between the texts is the differing circumstances of the main characters. For instance, although he talks about moving, Raghuram discusses moving between rental homes and not being able to own one. However, he can recreate his sense of comfort and belonging wherever he moves by having 'subtle niches of reassurances; a dining room blended with wifely love and culinary skills, a kitchen with its heat and smells'. On the other hand, Jamal and Salim were forced to leave their home in order to stay alive and not be killed by anti-Muslim fanatics. They are unable to recreate their lives because their mum is killed and they are orphans who have to fight for survival in a cruel and dangerous world.</p>	<p>Comparative comments about how the texts are similar or different in how they present the ideas, themes, and issues.</p> <p>Note that these are also part of your comparative metalanguage.</p>
<p>In the final analysis, both the movie and the poem discuss the importance of a home and a sense of belonging. The boys lose their home and sense of belonging when religious fanatics kill their mother and burn down the slum. They spend their lives looking for this, Jamal with Latika, and Salim with the gangsters. Boyle touches on the issues of religious intolerance when Jamal says 'if it wasn't for Rama and Allah' meaning that they would not have lost their home if not for the different ideas of god clashing and resulting in their mother getting killed and consequently losing their home.</p> <p>Raghuram discusses the urgency in recreating one's sense of belonging in any home he moves into. Although the film demonstrates how losing one's sense of belonging can be traumatising and lead us to dangerous and unsavoury lifestyles, and the poem presents a much calmer version of moving from one house to another without having ownership, both texts convey to us that belonging is an important part of human natures. We carry our good memories with us for a long time despite the many trials and tribulations that life throws at us.</p>	<p>Concluding your paragraph.</p> <p>Comparative metalanguage Evidence</p>