

GCSE English Language Paper 1: Explorations in creative reading and writing

Order	Timings/marks	Writing frames and reminders
	15 minutes	Read the source and questions and annotate the text in detail looking at language and structure
Answer question 5	45 minutes 40 marks	Write in paragraphs – aim to write 5 paragraphs Make sure you plan Use impressive vocabulary all the way through and use a range of techniques like simile, metaphor, personification and alliteration Vary your sentence lengths Use accurate and varied punctuation
Answer question 1	5 minutes 4 marks	List four things: Only write about what is specifically named in the question. Write four sentences starting with the name of the thing and/person named in the question.
Answer question 2	10 minutes 8 marks	How does the writer use language – aim to write 3 paragraphs <i>The writer uses... [name method]... For example [use quotation]... This suggests/implies/creates an atmosphere of...reinforces a sense of...highlights...</i>
Answer question 3	10 minutes 8 marks	How is the text structured to interest you as a reader – aim to write 3 paragraphs Think about pace/climax/perspective/zooming in and zooming out/inside to outside <i>At the beginning the writer focuses my attention on... For example [use quotation]... This interests the reader because... Then, the writer shifts my attention to.... For example [use quotation]... This interests the reader because... Finally at the end the writer shifts my attention to.... For example [use quotation]... This interests the reader because...</i>
Answer question 4	20 minutes 20 marks	To what extent do you agree with the statement – aim to write 4 paragraphs Make sure you understand the statement. Find examples and methods in the text that create the same effect as suggested in the statement. <i>I agree when the statement says... This is because the writer uses [name method]... For example [use quotation]... This suggests/implies/creates an atmosphere of...reinforces a sense of...highlights...</i>

As well as full stops, capital letters, commas and apostrophes, learn how to use the following pieces of punctuation:	
colon	: A colon is usually used to introduce an important piece of text like an explanation or a definition.
semi-colon	; A semi-colon is usually used to link two full sentences for a specific reason, often to show they are connected.
ellipsis	... An ellipsis (three dots) indicates that part of the text has been intentionally been left out. It can be used to add tension in a text.
brackets	() Brackets are curved lines used to separate explanations or additional information within a sentence.
dash	– A dash is used to link two sentences or clauses together. It can also make the reader pause or add extra information.
hyphen	- A hyphen is used between parts of a compound word or name. It is also used to split a word by syllables to fit on a line of text.

Language toolkit. Identify and use these methods:

- Alliteration
- Sibilance
- Adjective
- Verb
- Noun
- Adverb
- Simile
- Metaphor
- Personification
- Onomatopoeia
- Imagery
- Pathetic fallacy
- Juxtaposition
- Foreshadowing

Structure toolkit. Identify and use these methods:

- How the extract begins (and why)
- How the extract ends (and why)
- Turning points / shifts in focus (and why)
- Narrative perspective
- Flashback
- Flash-forward
- Foreshadowing
- Zoom in/zoom out
- Internal thoughts
- Pace

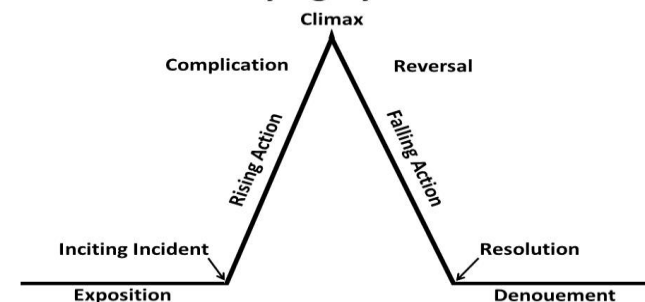
Fictional texts terminology:

- Narrator – first person/third person/limited narrator/biased narrator
- Protagonist
- Antagonist
- Setting
- Characterisation
- Dialogue
- Plot

Tip!

When analysing quotations, think about why the writer has selected certain words and their impact on you as a reader.

Freitag Pyramid



Question 5: paragraphing and structure

- Change paragraphs when you come to a change in time/person/topic/place
- To signify a change in mood or emotion
- Link your opening to your ending