

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

Order	Timings/marks	Writing frames and reminders
Answer question 1	5 minutes <b>4 marks</b>	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	15 minutes <b>8 marks</b>	How does the writer use language – <b>aim to write 3 paragraphs</b> <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	15 minutes <b>8 marks</b>	How is the text structured to interest you as a reader – <b>aim to write 3 paragraphs</b> Think about pace/climax/perspective/zooming in and zooming out/sentence length and types <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	25 minutes <b>20 marks</b>	To what extent do you agree with the statement – <b>aim to write 4 paragraphs</b> 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>
Answer question 5	<b>45 minutes</b> <b>40 marks</b>	<i>Write in paragraphs – aim to write 5 paragraphs</i> <i>Make sure you plan</i> <i>Use impressive vocabulary all the way through and use a range of techniques like simile, metaphor, personification and alliteration</i> <i>Vary your sentence lengths</i> <i>Use accurate and varied punctuation</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 question. Identify and use these methods:

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

### Structure question. Identify and use these methods:

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

### Fictional texts terminology:

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

### 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. Repeat a word or a phrase in your opening and closing paragraphs.

### Tip!

When analysing quotations, think about the connotations of certain words. What do the words make the reader think, feel, imagine or do?