

English Language paper one—Reading—40 marks—25% of GCSE

Reading (40 marks) (25%)— 1 short form question (1 x 4 marks) / 2 longer form questions (2 x 8 marks) / 1 extended question (1 x 20 marks)

Content The source for the reading questions will be a literature fiction text. It will be drawn from either the 20th or 21st century. Its genre will be prose fiction. It will include extracts from novels and short stories and focus on openings, endings, narrative perspectives and points of view, narrative or descriptive passages, character, atmospheric descriptions and other appropriate narrative and descriptive approaches.

Question 1: List 4 things you learn about... (4 marks)

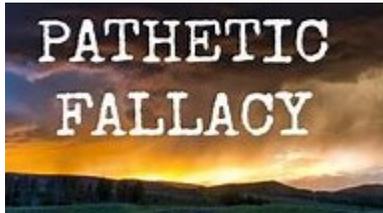
Copy exactly what you see in the text.



Couch potato



PATHETIC FALLACY



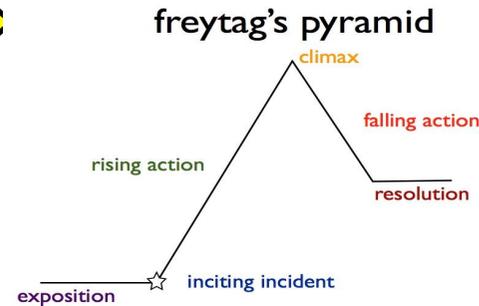
BRIGHT AS THE SUN



Question 2: How does the writer use language? (8 marks) **Look for interesting words/phrases / techniques— + quote + infer**



Question 3: Structure = the arrangement of events within a story.



Question 3: How is the text structured to interest you as a reader? (8 marks) **Beginning/ middle/end + quotes + infer**

Methods that writers use to create effects

Connotation—an idea of image which is suggested by a phrase or word

Metaphor—A comparison—suggesting something is something else
“A sea of gold”

Simile—A comparison using like or as —“A sea as precious as gold”

Pathetic Fallacy—When the environment reflects the emotions of a character

Rhetorical Devices—Questions used for effect , to make the reader think

Imagery—Words use to create an image in the reader’s mind.

Model Answer—Question 4

I agree with this, firstly because the writer shows that Alex’s emotions vary on the topic of his mother yet all show he is struggling to cope. “Alex was angry with his father, his sisters, life in general—even his mother for getting sick” shows that Alex’s first instinct is to be angry due to the adjective angry within the sentence. “even with his mother...” shows that he is struggling to cope as he is even blaming his own mother...

Question 4: To what extent do you agree with...? (20 marks)

You will be given a statement and asked **whether you agree/disagree.**

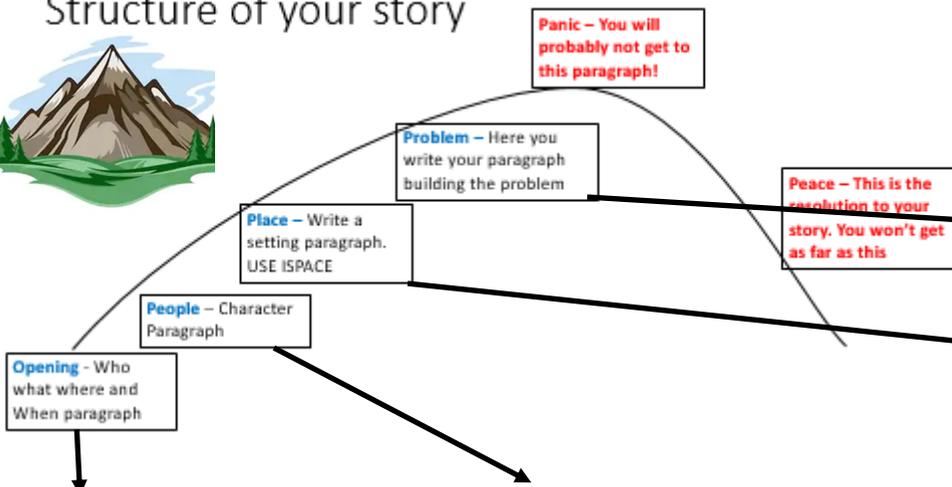
You need to refer to the methods used by the writer (imagery, verbs, adjectives)

There is no right or wrong answer.



English Language Paper One—Explorations in creative writing (Section B) - 40 marks

Structure of your story



Assessment Objectives—Writing A05:

- Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences.
- Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence

USE ISPACE to help structure your paragraphs and vary your sentence structure.

- I - ing word
- S - Simile
- P - preposition
- A - Adjectives/adverbs
- C - connective
- E - Ed word

Peering over his shoulder, he crouched low thinking someone might have seen him. He heard a rustle like the crunching of crisps not too far away. From behind the hedge, a small animal appeared; setting his mind at rest a little. A tall thin man with an unusual hat on his head emerged from the car and retrieved a battered looking holdall. Although he looked menacing, there was also something familiar about the way he walked. Shocked and amazed Martin suddenly realised who this person was!

It is important to SET THE SCENE in the opening paragraph. This means you need to include SENSORY detail, lots of adjectives and show not tell!



Make sure you know your character well before you go into your story writing

<p>Profile</p> <p>Age: Gender: Family: Job: Personal history:</p>		<p>Actions</p> <p>What he/she does: How he/she moves:</p>
<p>Description</p> <p>Physical details: Clothes:</p>		<p>Dialogue</p> <p>Sound/tone of voice: What they say/how they say it:</p>

A06: Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation—16 marks

A colon is used:

- To introduce a list
 - To join two opposite ideas together in a sentence (e.g. *I love school: I hate going to lessons*)
- Semi-Colon** is used to join two sentences that are closely links (we use instead of a connective) e.g. *The night was dark and eerie; I was*

Remember the BASICS

- Full stops**—at the end of sentences
- Capital letters**—at the start of sentences and for proper nouns (names of places and people)
- Question marks**—when a question is being asked
- Commas**— used for lists, subordinate clauses (additional information in sentences), - e.g. *After lunch, Sarah and I went to the shopping centre.*

Varying Sentence Structure

In the sentences below the **verbs** are in blue and the **adverbial clauses** are in pink. These sentences are called **fronted adverbials** because the adverbs have been moved to the front of the sentence.

- Before the sun came up, he ate his breakfast.
- All night long, she danced.
- As fast as he could, the rabbit hopped away.
- By the train station, we finally met.

Notice that a comma is always used to separate the fronted adverbial from the verb.

Ambitious vocabulary

- Vivacious**—lively and energetic / **Egotistical**—selfish / **Malevolent**—spiteful and mean / **Fraternise**—to mix with or socialise with / **Jocular**—funny and witty/good humoured

