

English Language Paper 1 Section B Q5 Narrative Task



Timings		Structure	
Planning	10 minutes to gather ideas and plot events, character formation. Start, middle and ending. Know where your story will end up. How will I make it convincing and compelling?	Paragraphs organise and structure your narrative. Start a new one when setting/time/mood changes. Paragraphs add impact to a line/word/event or create a thread running through your narrative. Paragraphs guide your reader and place them where you want them or build on an idea/ mood. Start paragraphs with adverbials, anaphora, connectives, use of time, cyclical - a cyclical narrative is one where the end echoes or returns to the beginning. focus shift - when the focus of a narrative changes e.g. from one character to another, from the present to the past, from the external to the internal. tonal shift - when the tone of a narrative changes e.g. from tension to comedy. Focus and tonal shifts can be abrupt / sudden or gradual /subtle . enigma and resolution - writers use enigma to conceal meaning - eg they describe something without revealing what it really is - then resolution to reveal the truth. <i>There was something preying on Lucy's mind, which she couldn't stop worrying about - something she wished she could just snap her fingers and forget about. It was what her father had said to her last night.</i> zoom in/out - moving from the big picture to fine details or vice versa. connections - how do different sections of the text connect to create meaning. <i>By shifting focus to describe the awkwardness of the party in paragraph four, the writer resolves the enigma of what the protagonist was worried about in the first two paragraphs.</i> Give the characters and the reader closure and demonstrates your ability to control your communication. Voice needs to be maintained. Planned, not a rush 'and then I woke up' or 'they lived happily ever after'. Needs to fit with narrative and plot.	
Writing	30 minutes		
Proof reading	5 minutes- this time is crucial		
Key Vocabulary			
	Vocabulary needs to fit voice and narrative. Ambitious but suitable.		
Character		Assessment Objectives	
How many?	2-3 Max. realistic and developed. Show me don't tell me.	AO5	Communication and organisation. The actual plot. Character and setting.
How to make them plausible?	Give them traits you can relate too. Consider creating a stock character to use in all your narratives. Make them 3D. be realistic about behaviours, relationships etc. Show me them.	AO6	Technical accuracy - Punctuation (Basics must be accurate: . , ' " " ! ? and capital letters. Use other punctuation sparingly : ; () ... -), Sentence Structure and Variety (vary sentence structure. Use a range of simple, compound, complex. Vary where your subordinate clauses fall in your sentences. Vary sentence starters. Avoid a, the and an.,) tense accuracy (past tends to work best, needs to be consistent throughout the narrative), Spelling Proof read for spelling, omissions in words and errors in punctuation. Ambitious Vocabulary ,
Setting		Looking back - Telling Tales	
How many?	1-2 settings. Ideally one, well developed setting. Somewhere you know well and can bring to life. Needs to be realistic. Somewhere the reader can relate to. Plot needs to be relatively simple- you only have 45 minutes- and in a short time frame. Make it believable.	Looking forward - Recreative Task A Level English LangLit	

How to make it plausible?	Stick with relatable experiences. Use a situation you have experience of directly or indirectly. Somewhere you have experience of which you can 'jazz up' and amplify a little. Use senses to make a setting come to life so the reader can imagine themselves there. Don't use film plots.		
English Language Paper 1 Section B Q5 Descriptive Task			
Timings		Paragraphs	
Planning	10 minutes.4 Annotate around the picture for ideas/vocabulary/senses/mood and atmosphere	Why use them?	To organise ideas across the description. To develop the description.
Writing	30 minutes	When to use them?	As you move around the picture. Change of mood or pace.
Proof reading	5 mins to proofread	How to link them?	Adverbials, anaphora, connectives, use of time, a thread running through your description.
Assessment Objectives		Looking back – Looking forward –	
AO5	Communication and organisation. The structure of the description. How you organise and develop and control it.		
AO6	Technical accuracy- punctuation, sentence structure, sentence variety, tense accuracy, ambitious vocabulary, spelling	Key Vocabulary	
Techniques to use			
Show me, don't tell me	Try to use figures if speech to describe. Avoid using ordinary nouns and instead use expanded noun phrases, metaphors etc- be more creative e.g. instead of Inside the market, you could say, inside the hustle and bustle of the heart of the town. This tells a reader so much more already.	scope -keep your focus as tight as possible: one location, one character, one moment. Small is beautiful. word choice -use ambitious words but try to sound natural. The best way to develop your writing style is to read as much as possible. 'omit needless words' -be ruthlessly efficient in cutting out words which don't add to meaning. Consider cutting out 'dead' words eg intensifiers like 'really', 'very' and vague words like 'good', 'big' etc. phrase building -expand your nouns into noun phrases using well-chosen adjectives and prepositional phrases. Use adverbial phrases to begin some sentences. lists -add flavour to your writing by using lists of adjectives, nouns, verbs or adverbs. <i>She felt betrayed, abandoned and deceived.</i> <i>The room was crammed with poseurs, fops and show offs.</i>	
Be like a camera	Start with a long shot of whole picture. Zoom in on one area of the image Track across the image and zoom in on another area. Zoom out to a medium shot Zoom back in to a big close up. This structure can be played around with in terms of order but provides you with a wide variety of possibilities.		
Structure	cyclical - a cyclical narrative is one where the end echoes or returns		

	to the beginning. focus shift - when the focus of a narrative changes e.g. from one character to another, from the present to the past, from the external to the internal. tonal shift - when the tone of a narrative changes e.g. from tension to comedy. Focus and tonal shifts can be abrupt / sudden or gradual /subtle. zoom in/out - moving from the big picture to fine details or vice versa.	<i>She begged, pleaded, screamed for help.</i> sentence variety -mix complex sentences with shorter sentences, single word sentences and sentence fragments. imagery-similes and metaphors need to feel fresh and original without seeming weird and incongruous. Use unexpected adjectives to give a new spin on metaphors. <i>He moved like an exhausted, ancient jaguar.</i> <i>We shambled through the city like glamorous zombies.</i> complexity -consider appearance/reality, inner/outer, past/future, 'although...' <i>Although the door seemed superficially sturdy and robust, beneath its painted surface it was riddled with damp and decay.</i>
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