

GCSE English Language Paper 1 - Fiction

Reading Text 1		Question 3			
Reading time	5 minutes	AO2		How to approach the question	
Question 1 and 2		Explain, comment on and analyse how writers use language and structure to achieve effects and influence readers, using relevant subject terminology to support their views.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the question 2. Re-read the text and box the line numbers 3. Within your boxed lines, look for key quotations that address the question 4. Look for language AND structural features 5. Produce at least 3 PETER paragraphs aiming to identify multiple techniques in each quote <p>YOU MUST talk about language and structure to get above level 2.</p>	
AO1	How to approach the question	Language Features	Structural features		
Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Box the line numbers 2. Find the quote which answers the question <p>DO NOT explain/comment on the quotation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjective • Noun • Verb • Adverb • Preposition • Pronoun • Simile • Metaphor • Alliteration • Imagery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple sentence • Complex sentence • Compound sentence • Exclamatory sentence • Interrogative sentence • Declarative sentence • Imperative sentence • Punctuation • Rhetorical Question • Repetition • Listing • Juxtaposition 		
Timing	Marks				
5 minutes	Q1-1 mark Q2- 2 marks				
		Timing	15 minutes	Marks	6 marks
Question 4					
AO4	How to approach the question	PETEE	SPITE	SPECS	
Evaluate texts critically and support this with appropriate textual references.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the question 2. Re-read the text and identify potential SPITE points that link to the question 3. Produce at least 4 PETEE paragraphs ensuring that you have SPECS in your point and final sentence of each paragraph 	<p>Point– here you should put forward an impression about what the writer has done.</p> <p>Evidence– now support this impression with evidence from the text.</p> <p>Technique- identify the word or phrase used by the writer to give you this impression.</p> <p>Explanation– discuss how the words give you this impression.</p> <p>Evaluate– explore if this is successful by linking back to the question.</p>	<p>Setting- Are any interesting, powerful or unusual settings or places mentioned? Why? Do they contribute to the meaning or ideas discussed in the question?</p> <p>People- Does the writer focus on anyone in particular? Do they contrast their own views with anyone else's? How are we expected to react to them?</p> <p>Ideas- How does the writer sound? What kind of mood/emotion do you think they are feeling? Use the question to help you.</p> <p>Tone- How does the writer sound? What kind of mood/emotion do you think they are feeling? Use the question to help you.</p> <p>Events- Does the writer use any significant events to justify his message? Are different events mentioned? Why? What is the point of mentioning these?</p>	<p>Successfully</p> <p>Powerfully</p> <p>Effectively</p> <p>Creatively</p> <p>Skillfully</p>	
Timing	Marks				
35 minutes	15 marks				

Question 5 or 6

AO5	AO6	How to approach the question	Timing	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and cohesion of texts 	Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Read both questions carefully Use the story you have prepared in advance and consider how you can adapt it to the question Plan out your story briefly Write your story aiming for 3 sides of A4 Proof- read your story 	5 minutes planning 40 minutes writing	AO5- 24 marks AO6- 16 marks
Top Tips for Stories			Slice of Life Structure	
1. Write about things that are realistic and that you have experienced yourself	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covid War in Ukraine A holiday you have been on Being at school Sitting exams 		Setting- Describe a place (one or two paragraphs). Characters- Introduce two characters (one or two paragraphs). Conflict/ Disagreement- Show some kind of disagreement or conflict between the two characters (three or four paragraphs). Resolution- Show the state of the conflict when the characters leave the setting – it may or may not be resolved one or two paragraphs). Setting- Describe the place again (one or two paragraphs).	
2. Create an engaging and effective opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A one word sentence. Eg. Devastated. A question. Eg. Why does this always happen to me? A triple. Eg. Serene, calm and tranquil: the beach stretched out before me. A declarative sentence. Eg. It was the worst day of my life. In media res (in the action). Eg. A shrill cry echoed in the mist. Dialogue. Eg. "I told you not to do that!" dad screamed. 			
3. Create an engaging and effective ending	DO NOT end with 'it was all a dream' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cliff hanger Cyclical structure Flash back Flash forward Moral message 	Motif	Examples: Animals, Colours, Directions, Landscapes, Light/darkness, objects, settings, seasons, space, weather, sounds	
4. Use dialogue correctly and create a balance between description and dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All dialogue must be contained in quotation marks Before the end of the quotation marks ensure you punctuate New speaker new line Include dialogue Only use dialogue if it drives the story forward 	Literary devices to include	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensory descriptions Similes, metaphors, personification, imagery Pathetic fallacy Onomatopoeia 	
5. Build tension or a sense of uncertainty	You could use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short sentences Repetition A moment where the tension drops Questions Sensory description 	Structural devices to use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreshadowing Cyclical structure Variety of sentence types Variety of sentence openers Variety of punctuation- particularly semi colons, colons, ellipsis 	