GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1 EXPLORATIONS IN CREATIVE READING AND WRITING



The Mark Scheme

Language

EXPLORATIONS IN C	REATIVE READING AND WRITING St Bede's	Bands	4 – DETAILED. PERCEPTIVE 3 - CLEAR, RELEVANT	Pronouns
	Roman Catholic High School	1-4	2 - SOME,ATTEMPTS 1 – SIMPLE, LIMITED	Direct speech
QUESTION ONE LIST 4 things in lines 4 marks = 5 mins Extract referred to but not re-printed AO1 - Locate	To answer: ☐ Select four ideas from the lines stated in the question – do not stray. ☐ Write each thing you were asked to find as a short sentence ☐ Write each thin in spaces A-D for 4 marks Top tips: This is not a trick question. It is easy. Be brief but accurate. Re-read the correct lines from the text.		Reads with understanding	Terms of address
		Q1	Identifies explicit information.	Noun phrase
		Q2/3	Analyses the effects of writer's choices Well-judged quotations	Subordinate/ main cause
				Narrative voice
QUESTION TWO How does the writer use LANGUAGE to? B marks = 10mins Extract re-printed on your answer page. Bullet points guide your answer AO2 – Language	To answer: ☐ Read and highlight key words in the question ☐ Pick your quotes first then consider devices ☐ Point (name writer)/Quote/Device/Effect ☐ DON'T DISCUSS STRUCTURE IN THIS RESPONSE Top tips: Link each language choice or method directly to the question focus. Zoom in on words within your chosen quotation and explain how they create meaning, and the effect they have on the reader. Think of squeezing or wringing the last drop of meaning from a passage. Track through the extract from start to finish.		Sophisticated subject terminology	Simple/compound
		Q4	Same as Q2/3 Evaluates (judges the effectiveness of) the text in a detailed way	/complex sentences
				Accent /Dialect
		Rasi	cs & Stretch Yourself	Utterances
		Dasi	_	Ellipsis
		Know	Noun/verb/adverb/adjective/ simile/metaphor/question/	1 st /3 rd person
QUESTION THREE How has the writer STRUCUTRED the text to? B marks = 10mins You will need to consider the WHOLE text. Bullet points guide your answer AO2 - Structure	To answer: Read and highlight key words in the question Use the bullet points first: considering the opening, and all shifts within the extract. DON'T DISCUSS LANGUAGE OR OTHER WORD-LEVEL METHODS IN THIS RESPONSE What is the impact of the opening? What purpose does it serve? Where are the shifts and why have they been used? E.g. shift in focus, perspective, time, place, tone or mood. Top Tips: Comment in the writer's techniques like a film maker's using phrases like: focusing, zooming, narrowing, widening, introducing, developing, changing focus, concluding, foreshadowing, contrasting. E.G. 'We start to see things through the father's eyes as if we are searching with him' or 'We go from a wide viewpoint to a close-up focus if we are getting inside the father's mind'	your basics	alliteration/ onomatopoeia/5 senses/listing/personification/ repetition	Hyperbole
				Imperatives
		Reach for the stars	Give one sentence overview for each question, identifying patters - use the word 'main' or 'key'/Embed quotations/ Look at the bigger picture - not just individual quotes/ Consider genre and form/narrative voice/be /use terms: implies/ illuminates/	Exclamations
				Structure
				Narrative perspective/voice
				Flashforward/ backward
		AO1 • Identify and interpret explicit and implicit		Non sequiturs
	To answer: Read and highlight key words in the question Agree with the statement. The text IS well written. Two stages: recognising how the writer tries to achieve effects and deciding how effectively this has been done. Use phrases like: This makes the reader identify with the character because/ the impact of this description is/ This works because we think/feel/ This phrases indicates / The contrast used makes the reader Top Tips: Leave enough time to cover the whole text. Consider HOW much you agree (a little or a lot). Look at specifics within the statement, not just the statement as a whole.) Could compare within a text.	inform	nation and ideas. and synthesise evidence from	Topic sentence
QUESTION FOUR Statement written. How far do you AGREE? 20 marks = 25 mins Bullet points guide your answer AO4 – Evaluate		different texts. AO2 Explain, comment on and analyse how writers use language and structure to		Discourse markers
				Ellipsis
		achieve	e effects and influence readers	Foreshadowing
		 Use relevant subject terminology to support views. 		Focus/Narrowing
		AO4 Evaluate texts critically and support this with appropriate textual references.		Contrast/ juxtaposition

WRITING PROSE

Example question and how to get top marks

You are going to enter a creative writing competition. Your entry will be judged by a panel of people of your own age. Either:

Write a description suggested by this picture:

Write the opening part of a story about a place that is severely affected by the weather.

24 marks for content and organization 16 marks for technical accuracy (Total 40 marks = 25% of GCSE)

Content	 □ Register is convincing and compelling for audience □ Assuredly matched to purpose □ Extensive and ambitious vocabulary with sustained crafting of linguistic devices
Organisation	□ Varied and inventive use of structural features □ Writing is compelling, incorporating a range of convincing and complex ideas □ Fluently linked paragraphs with seamlessly integrated discourse markers
Technical accuracy	 □ Wide range of punctuation is used with a high level of accuracy □ Uses a full range of appropriate sentence forms for effect □ Uses Standard English consistently and appropriately with secure control of complex grammatical structures □ High level of accuracy in spelling, including ambitious vocabulary □ Extensive and ambitious use of vocabulary

What to expect...

As a stimulus for students' writing, there will be a choice of scenario, written prompt or visual image that is related to the topic of the reading text in section A. The scenario sets out a context for writing with a designated audience, purpose and form that will differ to those specified on Paper 2.



Simile

	Assessment Objectives	The basics	Stretch yourself	
	Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for	Capital letters	Use the senses	
AO5 Content and Organisation	different forms, purposes and audiences.	Full stops	Use effective vocabulary – not just impressive vocabulary for the sake of it	
	Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and	Question marks		
	cohesion of texts.	Commas	Zooming in on details	
A06	Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect,	Apostrophes	Reveal slowly/quickly	
Technical Accuracy	with accurate spelling and punctuation. (This requirement must constitute 20% of the marks for	Consistent tense	Dialogue	
	each specification as a whole.)	Paragraphs	Onomatopoeia	
Basic Plot Structure Climax		Homophone spellings	Use an extended metaphor	
Basic Piot	Structure Climax The turning point.	Connectives	Avoid describing unrealistic situations Write a lot about a little Cyclical/non-linear structure Vary the pace through your sentences structures	
	Battle is won or lost. Resolution to the conflict occurs or is made possible. The aftermath or results.	Semi-colons		
R	tising action	Colons		
Co	nflicts, struggles, and Stothe goal or journey. Solved, loose threads tied up. Final brief conflict may take place.	Vary sentence starts/lengths		
Person with s person, soci supern	self, another ety, nature, The stakes	Vary paragraph lengths		
techno	hology. Life, love, health, happiness, freedom,	Topic sentences		
Exposition	opportunity, sanity, money, pride, friend/family, career. Problem, conflict (usually) resolved, enemy vanquished, oral pasched (or not)	WHEN VIHO	Language devices	

goal reached (or not).

The "new normal"

is now in place.

	- Extensive and ambitious use of vocabulary	daily life.	Sample willing org		Metaphor
	The Ever		Sentence Starters	How could I use this?	Wetaphor
	The Exam		Suddenly	Use an adverb	Personification
45 minutes – 1 task – A choice of 2 tasks (1 descriptive <u>or</u> 1 narrative but could be two narrative or two descriptive.)		I couldn't believe what	Tell me about what you could see, hear, smell, taste or touch	Onomatopoeia	
		The room was	Describe a setting	Alliteration	
Step one: Read & highlight key words in question			Every morning I	Tell me about a specific time	1
Step two: Study the stimulus (picture) then choose one of the two questions		BOOM! CRASH!	Open with sounds	Imagery	
Step three: Plan your paragraphs/ideas		The memories flooded back as I	Use a flashback	Symbolism	
		In the distance was	Create mystery by hinting at		
Step four: Write it Keep going back to your plan to ensure you haven't missed anything out. Step five: Check			what could be there	Oxymoron	
		Frustrated and fed up was	Tell me how a character feels	Juxtaposition	
			Why did	Use a question	* Co.
		Cold, lonely and frightened	Use a list of three emotions	Pathetic Fallacy	

Inciting incident. Kick-off.

The protagonist

faces "the enemy" (conflict) or

meets/learns of someone or

something desired.

Battle, quest, journey begins.

Character(s)

introduced. Setting,

goals, motivation,

stakes established.

Often status quo,