

CREATIVE PROSE WRITING KO

Vocabulary to create emotions	Definition	Writing to: Create an imaginative yet realistic story that has a clear beginning, middle and end.
Uplifting	Inspiring happiness or hope	
Joyful	Expressing great pleasure or joy	
Hopeful	Feeling or inspiring optimism for the future	
Despair	Complete loss of all hope	
Distress	Extreme anxiety, sorrow or pain	
Melancholy	A feeling of pensive sadness with no obvious cause	
Optimistic	Looking at the positive aspects of life	
Pessimistic	Looking at the negative aspects of life	
Pensive	Thoughtful mood	
Frustrated	Feeling of annoyance	
Inferior	Lower in rank status or quality	
Sentimental	feelings of tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia	
Powerful	Having great power or strength	
Insignificant	Too small or unworthy to be considered important	
Nostalgia	A longing for the past	
Apprehensive	Feelings of anxiety or fear	

SKILLS (AO5 & AO6)

Communication and Organisation (AO5)

- Plan content before writing = ideas + order for maximum impact
- An **effective opening** which grips the reader's attention/gets straight into the story/arouses curiosity
- A **complete** story – **well structured** – a clear **beginning, middle and end**
- Snappy dialogue** (don't over rely on this – use it sparingly)
- Description** and **imagery** to build up atmosphere – **show don't tell**
- Maybe a **plot twist** – give your reader something to think about at the end
- Maybe an **ending** which **links** with the **opening**
- Use paragraphs – TIPTOP rules and be able to apply them effectively
- Use time and sequencing discourse markers to link your ideas clearly

Vocabulary, Sentence Structures, Spelling and Punctuation (AO6)

- Tense consistency** is key – need to focus on this
- Pay close attention to basic spellings
- Vary your sentence structure for effect e.g. simple, compound and complex
- Vary your sentence openings e.g. ASPICE
- Check for homophones
- Use accurate basic punctuation: capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks, commas & apostrophes.
- More challenging punctuation: colons, semi-colons, parenthesis & hyphens.

EXAM REQUIREMENTS - English Language – Component 1, Section B – 45 minutes

You will be asked to use one of four titles as a springboard for a piece of creative prose writing. Examples

- Write about a time when ...
- Write a story which begins ...
- Write a story which ends ...
- The Affair / The Crisis ...

24 marks = content and organisation
16 marks = technical accuracy

Plan, Write, Check.

You will be expected to write between 300-400 words – 2-3 sides of writing .

Success Criteria for a well thought-out story:

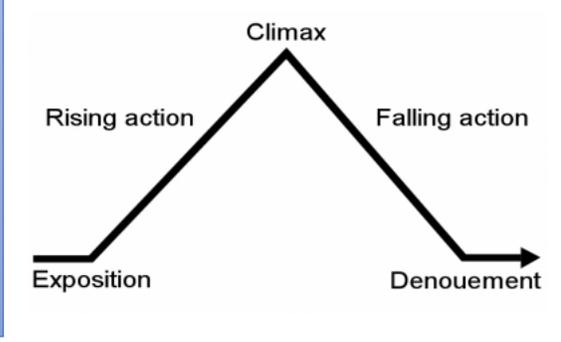
Nothing too far fetched
 Ambitious vocabulary- adjective and verbs
 Range of literary devices -
 Really detailed setting
 Accurate SPAG
 Tense and time control
 Introduce main character
 Vary sentence structures
 Endings should not be clichéd

Sentence Structures (Complex Sentences)

Remember , if your subordinate clause comes before your main clause, you **do** need a comma.

A Adverb	Start your sentence with an adverb. Lovingly and attentively, he stared into her beautiful green eyes.
S Simile	Start your sentence with a simile. Begin with the word 'as' or 'like'. As brave as a lion, he slayed the evil monster.
P Preposition	Start your sentence with a preposition. On the top of the hill, there stood an old castle.
I -ing word (Verb)	Start your sentence with an 'ing' word. Unlocking the door, she left the room.
C Connective (A subordinator)	Start your sentence with a connective. Although he was hurt, he continued on his quest!
E -ed word (Verb)	Start your sentence with an 'ed' word. Scared by the sound, he hid under his covers for shelter.
D Drop in clause (Embedded clause)	Add a drop in clause to your sentence. (who = person / which = place) Michelle, who was very clumsy, always fell over her own laces. Birmingham, which is located in the West Midlands, is the second biggest city in England.

Freytag's Narrative Structure



5 PART NARRATIVE STRUCTURE

5 PART NARRATIVE STRUCTURE	Definition
Exposition	Set the scene and introduce the characters
Rising Action Complication	The lives of the characters are complicated in some way
Climax	is what occurs directly after the climax
Falling Action Consequence	the most intense, exciting, or important point of something; the culmination
Resolution Denouement	the action of solving a problem or contentious matter

Golden Rules of Dialogue

Use sparingly to develop plot or character.

- All dialogue must be contained in speech marks.
- Before the end of the speech marks, you must punctuate (, ! ? .)
- Include dialogue tags – who said what and how.
- New speaker, new line

“Don't do that!” shrieked the man. “I will,” she replied, “if I want to!”

Use Prepositional Phrases to describe a Setting

- Use a **prepositional phrase** at the start of each sentence – it must begin with the preposition
- Use a comma after the **prepositional phrase**
- Use a main clause that begins with a subject after the **prepositional phrase**

E.g. Under the teacher's desk, the highlighters and glue sticks hoped they would be needed and put to good use.

Common Misspellings (AO6)			Paragraphing (AO5)	
Correct spelling	Spelling advice	Common misspelling		
beginning	Double 'n' before '-ing'	begining	Time	Start a new paragraph when you move to a new period of time.
definitely	-ite not -ate	definitely defiantly		
finally	Two 'l's	finaly	Place	Start a new paragraph when you move to a different place.
happened	Ends with '-ened'	hapend		
successful	Two 'c's, two 's's	succesful	Person	Start a new paragraph when you bring a new person into your writing, or when you change from one person to another (especially when writing conversations)
therefore	End with '-fore'	therefor		
which	Begins with wh-	wich		
tomorrow	One 'm', two 'r's	tomorrow, tomorrow	Topic	Start a new paragraph when you move on to a new topic or subject.
appearance	End with -ance	appearence		
weird	e before i	wierd		

Sentence Structure – Complex Sentence Variety (AO6)

A Adverb	You could start your sentence with an adverb. E.g. Lovingly and attentively, he stared into her beautiful green eyes.
S Simile	You could start your sentence with a simile. Begin with the word 'as' or 'like'. For example: As brave as a lion, he slayed the evil monster.
P Preposition	You could start your sentence with a preposition. For example: On the top of the hill, there stood an old castle.
I -ing word (verb)	You could start your sentence with an 'ing' word. For example: Unlocking the door, she left the room.
C Connective	You could start your sentence with a connective (a subordinator). For example: Although he was hurt, he continued on his quest!
E -ed word (verb)	You could start your sentence with an 'ed' word. For example: Scared by the sound, he hid under his covers for shelter.
D Drop in clause	You could add a drop in clause to your sentence. (who = person / which = place) For example: Michelle, who was very clumsy, always fell over her own laces. For example: Birmingham, which is located in the West Midlands, is the second biggest city in England.

Punctuation (AO6)

Exclamation marks !	An exclamation mark is used after interjections, humorous sentences or to show surprise and excitement. E.g. Oh! But he was a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone, Scrooge! (A Christmas Carol)
Question marks ?	Question marks are used in both formal and non-formal writing and in cases where direct and indirect questions are being asked. E.g. Whence is that knocking? (Macbeth)
Semi Colons ;	A semi-colon is used to join two sentences with a logical link or to separate items in a detailed list E.g. Logical link: Lennie's hands remained at his sides; he was too frightened to defend himself. (Of Mice and Men) E.g. Detailed list: Summer was our best season; it was sleeping on the back screened porch in cots, or trying to sleep in the treehouse; it was a thousand colours in a parched landscape; but most of all, summer was Dill. (To Kill a Mockingbird)
Colons :	A colon is used to introduce lists, quotations or summaries. It can also be used to indicate that the sentence that follows a colon will clarify what has been stated before it E.g. List: There are three 'core' skills: reading, writing and arithmetic. E.g. Clarify: Everything was screaming: the sea, the wind, my heart. (Life of Pi)
Speech marks " "	Speech marks are used to show direct speech or the reporting of direct speech. All speech must begin with a capital letter and must have a piece of punctuation inside the speech marks at the end. E.g. "I wonder how many miles I've fallen by this time?" she said aloud. (Alice's Adventures in Wonderland)
Parenthesis (Brackets)	Parenthesis are used to add extra information, asides or more detail and should be used sparingly in your writing. E.g. "I am serious", said Estella, not so much with a frown (for her brow was smooth) as with a darkening of her face. (Great Expectations)
Apostrophe '	Apostrophes are used to show possession or omission. They are NEVER used to make plurals. E.g. Omission: Don't = do not / Can't = cannot E.g. Possession: The teacher's bag (belongs to one teacher). The girls' gym (belongs to all of the girls)
Comma ,	Commas are used to separate lists, introductory words and clauses. E.g. Lists: Scrooge! A squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner! (A Christmas Carol) E.g. Introductory words: Often, after the rest of the family had retired for the night, I took the boat and passed many hours upon the water. (Frankenstein) E.g. Clauses: As wind filled the room, the air thundered with the monster's angry bellows. (A Monster Calls)
Dash -	Dashes are used in a similar way to brackets. They are often used in pairs to enclose extra information. They can also be used to emphasise or clarify and point, in a similar way to colons. E.g. Extra information: I can't help thinking about this girl – destroying herself so horribly – and I've been so happy tonight. (Sheila: An Inspector Calls) E.g. Clarify: I looked up, and there he was – the same man from yesterday's meeting.
Ellipses ...	Ellipses are used to show an interruption, thought or as a cliff hanger ending. E.g. Then, it appeared out of nowhere...