

IMAGINATIVE WRITING GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER <https://quizlet.com/gb/217348353/creative-writing-terms-flash-cards/>

Paper 1 Section B – Writing: a choice of two imaginative writing tasks. Worth 25% of English Language GCSE. The tasks are linked by a theme to the reading extract. There is picture stimuli that you can use if you wish. AO5 is worth 15% AO6 (SPAGV) is worth 10%. **AO5** • 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. **AO6** Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation. 45 minutes. **You must leave enough time. You must plan. You must proofread. You must have a sense of an ending. You must have a reader in mind.**

Structuring a narrative		Structural features and narrative perspective		SPAGV
Exposition	A narrative device often used at the beginning that provides necessary background information about character and/or setting	First person	A narrator who is a character in the story and tells the tale from his or her point of view.	Vocabulary Upgrades https://quizlet.com/gb/217485965/creative-writing-vocabulary-flash-cards/ Beautiful Alluring—very attractive or tempting Bewitching—enchanting, as if magic has made you like it Enticing—to attract someone Exquisite—a special or rare beauty Radiant—emitting rays of light or bright with joy or hope Resplendent—shining brilliantly Transcendental—beyond ordinary or common experience Loneliness Alienation - being an outsider, the feeling of being isolated Insular - detached or standing alone Isolated - separated from other persons or things Reclusive - a person who lives on their own and dislikes company Sanctuary - a place of safety Secluded - sheltered or hidden from view Solitude - living alone Do the same with: Fear / happy / sad / ugly Sentence upgrades Adverb - Cautiously, the girl reached out to touch the creature. Pair of adjectives : Pale and bright, the sun cast its light across the forest below. Similes: Like a predator stalking its prey, the thief approached the boy Ing : Grabbing her bag, the woman stormed out of the shop. Punctuation essentials Correct use of commas / full-stops / apostrophes / semi-colons and direct speech punctuation. https://www.bristol.ac.uk/arts/exercises/grammar/grammar_tutorial/page_41.htm
Inciting incident	An event that begins the action/plot	Third Person	Point of view in which the narrator is outside of the story - an observer	
Rising action	Events leading up to the climax	Omniscient Third person	Narrator knows and tells about what each character feels and thinks	
Climax	Most exciting moment of the story; turning point	Limited third person	The author reveals the thoughts of a single character but presents the other characters only externally	
Falling action	Events after the climax, leading to the resolution	Self-conscious narrator.	Characters or a narrator who are aware they are telling a story.	
Resolution	Ends the conflict and leaves reader content	Unreliable narrator	A narrator whose credibility has been compromised - we do not know whether to trust what they say. This may be through insanity, naivety, limited understanding or awareness or deliberate deception.	
Denouement	the strands of the plot are drawn together and matters are explained or resolved.	Dual perspective	Tell the incident from one character's perspective and then tell the whole thing again from a completely different point of view	
Cliffhanger	A dramatic moment leaving suspense over what is to come	Repetition	The recurrence of an action or event; the action of repeating something that has already been said	
Flashback	A method of narration in which present action is temporarily interrupted so that the reader can witness past events	Unanswered questions	When a writer hints at something, but does not reveal the answer	
The one sentence opener.	Start with a one-sentence paragraph or rhetorical question. Your next paragraph should then jump back in time. Recount the events leading up to this first line.	juxtaposition	The fact of two things being placed closely together with contrasting effect	
Twist in the tale	Tell the story in a way that suggests one thing about a character only to surprise the reader at the end.	Motif	Motif is an object or idea that repeats itself throughout a text contributing to the development of a theme.	
Circular structure	Start with the end - the most dramatic moment (often present tense) and then flashback to the events leading up to it.	Allusion	A brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, biblical, literary or political significance. It does not describe in detail the person or thing to which it refers.	
In medias res	Beginning a narrative by plunging into a crucial situation or middle of the story. Often used in conjunction with flashbacks.			
Foreshadowing	A warning or indication of future events			
Structuring a description				
Overview Describe the bigger picture (wide/panoramic) Zoom in Focus on an object and describe it in detail (close up) The senses Sights, sounds, smells, tastes, touch. Also synaesthesia. A person Describe a person (or two) in an imaginative way, create personality through the way they move, speak and react. Overview Zoom back out, returning to the bigger picture (wide/panoramic) Linking theme Repeated reference to an object, person or idea throughout.		Narrative writing Focused on character, setting and plot development with descriptive elements as well as dialogue and action.	Descriptive writing Focused creating an image in the reader's mind and describing a scene in detail	