

Date:	Period:	45 mins	English Exam
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What will I be asked to do?	What will I be marked on?	
<p>You will be given an image; this should act as the <i>inspiration</i> for you to write the <i>opening</i> to a story.</p> <p>You should remember:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You are only writing the <i>opening</i> of a story – establishing the protagonist, their situation, their setting. - Try to stick to <i>one character</i> and <i>one main event</i> - Use lots of <i>interesting description</i> to evoke an atmosphere that engages the reader 	Control of overall communication	10 marks
	Craft: creative methods	10 marks
	Sentence Variety	10 marks
	Structure	5 marks
	Vocabulary	5 marks
	Punctuation	5 marks
	Spelling	5 marks

How can I apply what I have learned?

Use one of these images to write the opening of a story. As you do this PRACTISE implementing the skills we have learnt in class.



Here are a selection of sentence structures we have been working through in lessons- you might want to try using these in your opening story revision practice.

<u>Sentence Variety with controlled Punctuation</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>
<p>Adjective Attack <i>Slow and strong, the rhinoceros' powerful legs pushed him on, like pistons, towards me.</i></p> <p>End Loaded Sentence <i>After the war, I knew I could never hold a sword again.</i></p> <p>Three Adjective Punch Innocent, naïve, simple: the younger students queue up at the door in silence.</p> <p><i>Almost, almost, when sentence</i> <i>Sarah was almost at the end of the lesson, almost free, when she noticed how the hands on the clock were actually going backwards.</i></p> <p>Repeat and Reload sentence My plan to pass through the forest and to spend some time with my thoughts <u>was both naïve and astute</u>: <u>naïve in that</u> I had no idea how the forest would absorb my thinking completely, <u>astute in that</u> what I really needed was to lose myself completely.</p> <p>Whoever, Whenever sentence Whoever had been in the classroom, whenever they had been there, it was something that would never be forgotten.</p> <p>-Ing Sentence <i>Driving quickly and carefully, Emily arrived at the destination.</i></p> <p>But None More Than Sentence But no shriek more piercing than this could have been heard the world over.</p> <p>The -ed Opening Startled by the sudden clouding of the stars, she fled home, feeling her way through the dark.</p> <p>Prepositional Push-off</p>	<p>hostile feasible crucial wary prominent surreptitiously exuberant conclude demeanour series retained nebulous principal exaggerate prevalent parameters notion adequate distort criteria collapse compel retrieve abrasive resolve infuriate antagonise escalate variable promote copious sustainable duration deceitful hesitate verify prior amendment</p>

Under the vast expanse of the pitch black night sky, Jenna sought sanctuary in the pools of light encircling each streetlamp on her way home.

Accurate use of ambitious punctuation

Use a semi-colon in place of because, to show effect and cause.

EXAMPLE

He unfurled his umbrella, quickly; rain had already begun to pellet the street with force and frequency.

Use a list of adjectives before a colon to define an event, a person or a thing.

EXAMPLE

Innocent, naïve, simple: the younger students queue up at the door in silence.

Use two dashes to form a writer's aside.

EXAMPLE

The sun was – as you can imagine – a welcome reprieve for Daniel, as he...

Crafting an Extended Metaphor

Beyond the creative use of figurative methods such as metaphors, similes, personification, zoomorphism, why not try to craft an extended metaphor?

For an image of the jungle you could open with this:

In the jungle, life was a tightrope walk, a thin line teetering from day-to-day with potential doom a slip and a fall away.

And end with this, to create a cyclical structure via crafted imagery:

The circus had come to town, vultures circled overhead as the great white ape, the last of its species bowed low, as if to a baying crowd, and was brought to his knees. Despite the fact the show was now over, the entire jungle had crawled, sped, slipped, pattered, swung to see the fall of this great titan, to his last long gasp.

Why not try an extended metaphor of: fire, water, money, gambling, cooking...? The possibilities are endless!

Structuring a Narrative

- Open with action: in media res
- Develop with description: who is your character and what are they doing, where are they?
- Flashback to show us what led to this moment. This gives us backstory and makes us care...
- End on an enigma: a mystery! Leave us wanting more.

Paragraph your work:

- Long paragraphs for description
- Short sentences for drama
- Use connectives to create fluidity between events, ideas.
- If you have to use speech, use it sparingly and correctly.

Year 9 – Tier 2 Vocabulary

inclination	unobtrusive	incessant
erosion	mundane	haphazard
incoherent	scenario	obscure
exacerbate	superficial	spurious
tumult	widespread	exploitation
rigid	turmoil	precarious
virtually	animosity	circumvent
underlying	deterioration	adversity
predominantly	meagre	propensity
stringent	subtle	rigorous
impetuous	phenomenon	persistent
visual	superfluous	severe
identical	deter	meander
provocative	passive	fiasco
straightforward	transient	arduous
harsh	disquiet	turbulence
odd	inevitably	