

Year 11 English Language Knowledge Organiser

Paper 1 Section B: Creative Writing



Basic Punctuation
.,!?

Narrative
Focused on character, setting and plot development with descriptive elements as well as dialogue and action.

Descriptive
Focused creating an image in the reader's mind and describing a scene in detail.

Complex Punctuation
;- " () ...

Language Devices	Definition
Pun	A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings
Symbol	An object or action in a literary work that means more than itself, that stands for something beyond itself.
Onomatopoeia	A word that imitates the sound it represents.
Euphemism	An indirect, less offensive way of saying something that is considered unpleasant Internal
Personification	A figure of speech in which an object or animal is given human feelings, thoughts, or attitudes
Alliteration	Repetition of consonant sounds
Metaphor	A comparison of two things without using the word like or as
Simile	A figure of speech that uses exaggeration to express strong emotion, make a point, or evoke humor
Hyperbole	A comparison of two things using like or as
Irony	A contrast or discrepancy between what is stated and what is really meant, or between what is expected to happen and what actually does happen.
Extended Metaphor	When a writer exploits a single metaphor or analogy at length throughout a poem or story.
Imperative	A command
Declarative	A statement
Pathetic Fallacy	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.
Emotive Language	Language intended to create an emotional response.
Rhetorical Question	A question asked merely for rhetorical effect and not requiring an answer
Internal Conflict	A struggle between opposing needs, desires, or emotions within a single character
External Conflict	A struggle between between a character and an outside force

Structural Devices	Definition
Cyclical Structure	A narrative that ends in the same place, or with the same ideas it begins with
First Person	A narrator who is a character in the story and tells the tale from his or her point of view
Third Person	A Point of view in which the narrator is outside of the story - an observer
Omniscient Third Person Narrator	Narrator knows and tells about what each character feels and thinks
Limited Third Person Narrator	The author reveals the thoughts of a single character
Unreliable Narrator	A narrator whose credibility has been compromised - we do not know whether to trust what they say
Repetition	The recurrence of an action or event; the action of repeating something that has already been said
Unanswered Question	When a writer hints at something, but does not reveal the answer
Foreshadowing	A warning or indication at future events
Juxtaposition	The fact of two things being placed closely together with contrasting effect
Anaphora	The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.
Polysyndetic listing	When a conjunction is used between each item in a list in place of a comma.
Asyndetic listing	Asyndetic listing When commas are used between each item in a list and there is no final conjunction.

Narrative Structure
Exposition Provides background information on characters and situation
Rising Action Events leading up to the high point in the action
Climax The most exciting point in the action; the turning point
Falling Action Events after the climax leading to the resolution
Resolution Ends the conflict, leaves the reader content

Vocabulary Upgrades		
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 and hope Resplendent - shining brilliantly Transcendental - beyond ordinary or common experience	Sad- Bitter - resentful or cynical; doesn't like what happens Dismal - causing gloom, unhappiness Glum - silently miserable Grieved - to feel great sadness/sorrow Melancholy - a depressed or gloomy state of mind Mournful - a feeling of grief or mourning the dead Sorrowful - a feeling of sadness caused by loss	
Fear- Abhorrence - a feeling of extreme dislike and loathing Aversion - a strong dislike or opposition Foreboding - a strong sense something bad is about to happen Revulsion - a violent dislike of something Timid - lacking courage or confidence Tremor - a shaking of the body caused by fear Trepidation - feeling alarm/anxiety about something happening	Loneliness- 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	
Happy Blissful - full of extreme happiness Ecstatic - feeling extreme joy Elated - very happy or proud Exuberant - full of energy, excitement and cheerfulness Jubilant - feeling triumph or success - extreme joy Jovial - cheerful and friendly Satisfied - feeling contented, pleased	Ugly- Grisly - causing a shudder or feeling of horror Iniquitous - grossly unfair and morally wrong Loathsome - causing feelings of disgust Nefarious - something extremely wicked Repugnant - not to a person's taste / offensive Repulsive - causing people to avoid	

English Knowledge Organiser
Year 11 Paper 1, Section B: Creative Writing



STICK
HERE

Homework		
Week 1	Spellings	Spellings will be tested in lesson.
Week 2	GCSE POD: Narrative Writing: The basics	
Week 3	A02 question on Language and Structure	Knowledge Organiser revision will be tested through multiple choice quizzes.
Week 4	Spellings	
Week 5	Narrative Writing task	
Week 6	GCSE POD: Narrative Writing: More advanced Techniques	
Week 7	Literacy Focus: apostrophes	
Week 8	Knowledge Organiser Revision Task	

English Language Knowledge Organiser

Paper 1, Section A: Fiction Analysis



Assessment Objectives		Question No.	Strategy	Timing
AO1	Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas. Select and synthesise evidence from different texts	1	Information retrieval question. Use bullet points for these. You can use quotations or paraphrase- avoid copying out large chunks of the text. 5 bullet points, one for each mark, but you can do extra points if your not sure about some of them.	5 minutes
AO2	Explain, comment on analyse how writers use language and structure to achieve effects and influence readers, using relevant subject terminology to support their views	2,3,4	Identify language and structural devices- you can use terminology like 'word' or 'phrase' you then must explain why that writer has used that method, what does it make the reader think/ feel or imagine? 5 mark question= 3-4 quotations 10 mark question= 6-7 quotations	5 marks= 6 minutes 10 marks= 12 minutes
AO3	Compare writers' ideas and perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed, across two or more texts			
AO5	Evaluate texts critically and support this with appropriate textual references	5	This is the personal response or evaluation question. You should write an overview- this can be at the start or end of your answer. Probably better to put it at the start due to timing. You still need to write in an AO2 style because 'how' is mentioned in the question. You will get marks for using subject terminology One approach is to write it as an AO2 question but include an opinion as the point 6-7 short quotes	12 minutes

Effect on the reader stems...

Sentence Stems (Effects)

This:

- shows
- conveys
- portrays
- implies
- communicates
- insinuates
- creates
- highlights
- Displays
- Alludes
- Hints
- Expresses

Sentence Stems (reader)

This makes the reader...

- ask themselves
 - wonder
 - question
 - agree
- sympathise
- assume
- remember
- believe

This makes the reader feel...

- shocked
- amused
- disgusted
- outraged
- confused
- puzzled
- sadness
- melancholy
- frustration
- fury

An example AO2 response

“The silence fell on the room again. It came out of the night and invaded the room.”

The **noun** “silence” has ominous, threatening connotations. **Personification** is used to make it seem oppressive.

The **dynamic verb** “invaded” suggests the silence is deadly and threatening..

Evaluative Language

highly imaginative	highly creative	high standard	high quality	exquisite
fine	superior	perfect	extensive	outstanding
excellent	innovative	inventive	exceptional	superb
superior	exemplary	accomplished	masterly	very good
worthwhile	beneficial	used well	pleasing	valuable
able	thorough	useful	powerful	sufficient
acceptable	solid	sound	valid	average
responsive	satisfactory	effective	appropriate	suitable
efficient	competent	relevant	adequate	successful
incompetent	inefficient	unable	weak	poor
incorrect	unsuitable	invalid	lively	comprehensive
skilful				

English Knowledge Organiser
Year 11 Paper 1, Section A: Fiction Analysis



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Before you start writing think about the GAPS!

Genre – what are you being asked to write?

Audience – who are you writing for?

Purpose – what are you trying to achieve?

Style – formal or informal?

Year 11 English Language Knowledge Organiser Paper 1, Section B: Transactional Writing

Purpose	
Persuade	
Argue	
Advise	
Inform	

Attitudes	
Positive Attitudes	Negative Attitudes
Praising	Criticising
In favour of...	Offended by...
Supportive	Dismissive
Promoting	Attacking
Encouraging	Discouraging
Complimentary	Insulting
Optimistic	Pessimistic
Joyful	Angry
Eager/enthusiastic	Reluctant
Inspired	Demoralised
Motivated	Demotivated
	Shocked/horrified

Discourse Markers			
Position	Emphasis	Addition	Contrast
At the start Firstly Secondly Thirdly Next Meanwhile Subsequently Finally In conclusion	Importantly Significantly In particular	Furthermore Additionally In addition As well as	Although Whereas Otherwise Alternatively Nevertheless

Text Type	Headline/ Heading/ Title	Subheadings	Range of sentence types	Use of discourse markers for paragraphs	Introduction with an opening topic sentence	Range of devices and language techniques used	Concluding paragraph	Other details	
								Basic Punctuation .,!?	Complex Punctuation ;:-"()...
Formal letter			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include your address on the right hand side and theirs on the left, with the date underneath • Open with 'Dear Sir/ Madam' or their name if you know it • Sign off with 'sincerely' if you know their name or 'faithfully' if you don't 	
Informal letter			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put your address on the right hand side • Start with 'Dear' or 'To' • Use formal language, but you can be more casual about it • Sign off with 'from' or 'with love' 	
Article	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the inverted pyramid of journalism: Who? What? Where? When? Why? And How? • Give clear details and explain why. 	
Speech			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure when you address your audience you make it clear you are speaking and not writing to them • Use a wide range of rhetoric in your speech 	
Report	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Review	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You should make sure you give your opinion • Suggest who the product/ film etc... is suitable for and why • You could include a star rating 	
Leaflet	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You don't need to lay this out like a leaflet with drawings or colours. • Focus on creating sections with suitable sub-heading for each one 	

- Personal pronouns**- replaces the noun 'I' 'We' 'You'
- Emotive language**- makes you feel a particular emotion e.g. anger/ sadness
- Rhetorical question**- Gets you to consider your viewpoint, often is a loaded question
- Statistics**- numerical facts e.g. 50% of people believe...
- Using authority figures** – When you use a figure of importance in that field to make your point e.g. Ronaldo selling football boots
- Anecdotes**- A short story to illustrate/ back up your ideas
- Direct address**- When you speak to the audience directly
- Exaggeration**- When you suggest something is more or less than it actually is
- Repetition**- When you repeat a word/ phrase/ idea several times within your work

- Direct address**
- Anecdote/ Alternative argument**
- Fact**
- Opinion**
- Rhetorical question/ Repetition**
- Exaggeration/ Emotive language**
- Statistic**
- Triples (lists of 3)**



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Homework	
Week 1	
Week 2	
Week 3	
Week 4	
Week 5	
Week 6	
Week 7	

Tested through Multiple choice questions