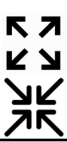
Language Paper 1 Map

AQA GCSE English Language Past Papers - Revision World

Question & Times	Formula	Sentence Stems	Bridge Vocab- get to the point
5 minutes active reading Q1 5 minutes	Active reading- annotate for Q3, next to each paragraph write the focus for the reader: weather, character, setting, speech, etc.		
Q2 12 minutes	Language Analysis ISQA 3 paragraphs TIF: 4	The _____ is presented as being_____ the writer carefully does this through the use of_____.	1. Utilises 2. Crafts 3. Deliberately 4. Purposefully 5. Intentionally 6. Clearly 7. Effectively
Q3 12 minutes Extract journey	Structural Analysis **SQA** **3 paragraphs as a minimum**	1. Character journey What is the character doing/feeling/seeing at the start? 2. Character journey What is the character doing/feeling/seeing at the end? 3. Where is the tense moment? What's happening? How does it change things? 4. Where is out attention drawn to and why? SNAPSHOT: realisation? Interesting moment? 5. Foreshadowing/ cyclical/ enigmatic end?	1. Utilises 2. Crafts 3. Deliberately 4. Purposefully 5. Intentionally 6. Clearly 7. Effectively
Q4 25 minutes	**ISQA- METHOD which means LANGUAGE AND STRUCTURE!** **6 minutes per paragraph= 4 paragraphs**	Phrase that pays- what is your opinion? 1. "To a large extent I agree…" 2. "Whilst it could be argued… my opinion is…"	1. Utilises 2. Crafts 3. Deliberately 4. Purposefully 5. Intentionally 6. Clearly 7. Effectively

Language Techniques	Definition
Verb	A **verb** is a word or set of words that shows action *(runs, stands, destroys*) or state of being (*am, are, is, have been, was, seem*)..
Adverb	An adverb adds detail to a verb explaining when or where something happens (and they often end in '–ly').
Noun	Nouns are names, places and things, ideas or concepts, such as 'love', 'guilt' or 'fate'.
Pronoun	Words used instead of a noun i.e. 'he', 'she', 'they', 'it'.
Adjective	An adjective is a describing word or phrase that adds qualities to a noun.
Preposition	Prepositions are short words and phrases that give information about place, time and manner: in, on, at of, to
Metaphor	A technique that states a person, thing or action is something else.
Simile	A comparison of one thing with another, using 'as' or 'like' or 'than'
Personification	Describing an inanimate object as having human feelings.
Zoomorphism	animal attributes are given to non-animal objects
Imagery	A visual description used to evoke a specific feeling or idea
Semantic field	A collection of words that are related to each other thematically, by their meaning.
Intensifier	A word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add emphasis to another word
Minimiser	A word that is used to make another adjective, verb or adverb sound lesser.
Listing	When the writer includes several words/ phrases/ ideas, one after the other. A **tricolon** is a list of three.
Oxymoron	A phrase combining contradictory terms.
Pathetic fallacy	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.
Direct address	The speaker talking directly to the audience using 'you' 'your' or their name
Imperative	Giving a command or instruction
Declarative	Stating information
Interrogative	Asking a question, ending in a question mark
Exclamatory	Exclamatory, expressing a heightened emotion. They end with an exclamation mark.

Structural Features	Definition
Cyclical	When end of the text repeats an idea/ character/ setting from the opening.
Widening or narrowing the perspective 	When the writer switches from a broader overview, **panoramic overview,** to a more specific point of view, **zoom in.**
Repeated motif	When a word, phrase, is noticeably repeated throughout a sentence/ paragraph/ whole text.
Dialogue	Direct speech between characters.
Enigma	The mystery created within a text – the questions the audience ask
Rising action	The build up of action before the climax. Usually exemplified by an increase in tension
Climax	The most dramatic moment of a narrative.
Perspective	The point of view or voice telling the story: first or third. Character or omniscient narrator.
In media res	Starting a narrative in the middle of action or a pivotal event
Equilibrium	A state of narrative or emotional balance and stability
Disequilibrium	A state of narrative or emotional imbalance

Power: the dichotomy of power and weakness in humanity.

Dark Triad: narcissism, psychopathy and Machiavellianism.

Man Vs Nature: the conflict between man and the natural environment, including man's destruction of nature.

The Sublime: an experience that goes beyond the usual and normal. Usually associated with nature.

Binary Opposition: two things that are directly opposed or juxtaposed. E.g. innocence and experience.

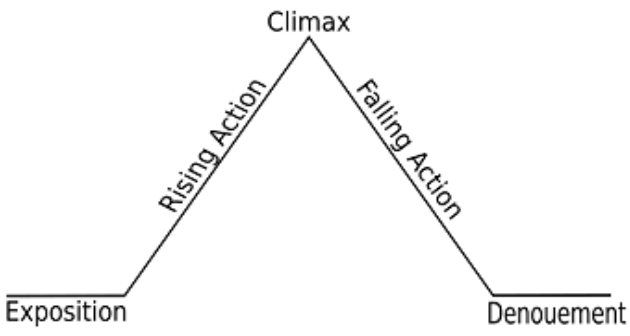
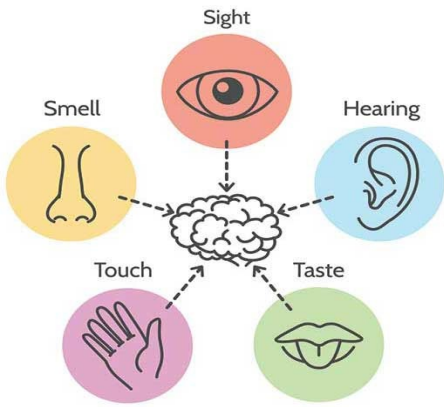
The Human condition: What it means to be human – to die, to live, to love, to suffer etc.

English Language Paper 1 – Section B, Creative Writing

Q5 45 minutes 5 minutes planning 35 minutes writing 5 minutes proof reading.	**Description:** **Paragraph 1: atmosphere and emotions- weather/ light vs dark** **Paragraph 2: Zoom 1, character/object/building** **Paragraph 3: one word/sentence paragraph. Transition- bird, litter, etc.** **Paragraph 4: zoom 2- character, object, building** **Paragraph 5: CHANGE in atmosphere and emotions- weather/ light vs dark.** **OBJECTS:** **1. Bird** **2. Flower** **3. Fire/smoke/water** **4. Jewellery –watch** **5. Teddy bear** **6. Photograph** **COLOUR:** **1. Black- death, grief, evil** **2. Green- health, renewal and rebirth** **3. White- goodness, purity and innocence**

Language Techniques AO5	Definition
Metaphor	A descriptive technique that names a person, thing or action as something else.
Simile	A descriptive technique that compares one thing with another, usually using 'as' or 'like'.
Personification	Describing an inanimate object as having human feelings.
Zoomorphism	A technique in which animal attributes are imposed upon non-animal objects, humans, and events.
Imagery	A technique in which the author appeals to the senses i.e. seeing, hearing, touching.
Listing	When the writer includes several words/ phrases/ ideas, one after the other.
Oxymoron	A phrase combining two or more contradictory terms.
Pathetic fallacy	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.
Semantic field	Words from a the semantic field are part of a common category.
Foreshadowing	A prediction of, or hint to a future event
Zoomorphism	Giving something or someone animal like features
Onomatopoeia	Words that mirror the sounds
Structural Techniques AO5	Definition
Cyclical structure	When the conditions at the end are in the same way the same as they are at the beginning
One sentence paragraph	Using a one sentence paragraph to create emphasis, meaning or a turning point/change in tone.
Flashback	A scene in a novel, etc. Set in a time earlier than the main story
Cliff-hanger	A story or event with a strong element of suspense/ unanswered questions
Climax	The most intense, exciting, or important point; the culmination of the story.
Tension	The element in a novel that evokes emotions such as worry, anxiety, fear and stress on the part of both the reader and the characters in a novel.
Suspense	Suspense is anxiously waiting for something to happen in comparison to tensions, which is a feeling. Four factors are necessary for suspense—reader empathy, reader concern, impending danger and escalating tension.
Anaphora	A repeated phrase at the start of sentences or paragraphs

Freytag's Pyramid of Structure:



Sensory description: