

# Language Paper 1 – Overview

## Summary of each question

- **Question 5:** creative writing (40 marks)
- **Question 4:** How far do you agree with the statement (20 marks)
- **Question 3:** How is the text structured to interest you as a reader (8 marks)
- **Question 2:** Language analysis (8 marks)
- **Question 1:** Writer 4 true statements (4 marks)

## Timings

- **Question 5:** 45 mins
- Read extract: 10 mins
- **Question 4:** 20 mins
- **Question 3:** 10 mins
- **Question 2:** 10 mins
- **Question 1:** 5 mins

**Total - 1hr 40mins**

## Top Tip!

- Exam starts write down on extract when you need to move on from each question
- E.g. exam starts at 8:30am write down 9:15am finish question 5, 9:25am finish reading extract, 9:45am finish question 4, 9:55am finish question 3, 10:05 finish question 2, 10:10 finish question 1

# Question 5

## Overview

- 45 mins on this
- 40 marks (24 marks for how good your writing is, 16 marks for SPAG)

## Ticklist for creative writing:

Language	Structure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 senses paragraph</li> <li>• Simile (say something is like/ as something else)</li> <li>• Metaphor (saying something is something else)</li> <li>• Rule of 3</li> <li>• Personification</li> <li>• Oxymoron</li> <li>• Repetition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyclical structure (begins how it ends)</li> <li>• : ; ! - “” (use semicolon and colon at least twice)</li> <li>• Short sentences</li> <li>• Long sentences</li> <li>• Short paragraphs (includes 1 word paragraphs)</li> <li>• Long paragraphs</li> </ul>

Pre-write your creative writing in either a hot/ cold setting (make it negative if you can as that tends to be easier to describe).

**Depending on the photo, there are few ways you can adapt it**

- Pretend you want to be in the place in the photo
- Pretend the photo is a flashback in your mind
- Pretend this was something you saw yesterday/ last week

**Example of how to adapt:**

Insert description after first line of the photo given, and before your final line



Silence echoed through my hollow heart.

**The weight of exhaustion forcefully pressing on my eyelids, surrendering to my mind's want for escape. The vision of iridescent blue skies, adorned by the gentle luminance of billowing white clouds consumes my fragmented mind. Below, the tranquil aqua blue waters, tinged subtly with hues of green, flow steadily through my town, alive with the vibrant hum of Saturday morning activity.**

**My idyllic reverie (daydream) dissipates (fades) gradually as the icy chill seeps back into my veins, piercing through me like a relentless arctic wind.**

Pale flakes stealthily fell onto my now crimson tongue, a nauseating taste of hypothermia trickled down my throat; an opaque mist cascaded around me, making me feel as if I was in a restraining jacket, every inch of me restricted; fragile droplets of snow were damp against my porcelain white ....

**My mind, a spinning carousel of memories, whirls through images of verdant grasses and vibrant plants thriving under the shimmering embrace of the sun. Every blade of grass, every leaf, dances in the golden light. A soft warmth cradles my face, embracing me tenderly.**

**But I am still here.**

Defeated, I accepted the finality of the silence echoing through my hollow heart.

## Techniques

- Some questions will require you to use just language techniques (Q2), some just structure (Q3), and some both (Q4) so here is a list of techniques for you to remember and be able to spot in the exam.

## Key:

- **Easiest to spot**
- **More impressive techniques**

Language techniques	Structure techniques
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Image</b></li> <li>• <b>Connotation (word associated with another word)</b></li> <li>• <b>Adjective (describing word)</b></li> <li>• <b>Verb (doing word)</b></li> <li>• <b>Adverb (how you describe a doing word)</b></li> <li>• <b>Simile (something is as/like something)</b></li> <li>• Metaphor (saying something is something else)</li> <li>• Alliteration (start with same letter)</li> <li>• Repetition</li> <li>• Personification (give object human traits)</li> <li>• <b>Oxymoron (two conflicting words side by side)</b></li> <li>• <b>Juxtaposition (opposite images not necessarily side by side but within a text)</b></li> <li>• <b>Motif (recurring symbol/theme)</b></li> <li>• <b>Semantic field (group of words linked by an overall topic)</b></li> </ul> <p>See language technique sheet for more</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sentence lengths (long/short)</b></li> <li>• <b>Paragraph lengths (long/short)</b></li> <li>• <b>Shifts in focus (how focus shifts from one thing to another in each paragraph)</b></li> <li>• <b>Pace</b></li> <li>• Flashbacks/ flashforwards</li> <li>• Chronological order / nonlinear order</li> </ul> <p>See structure technique sheet for more</p>

# Question 4

## Overview

- **What is is:** Will be given a statement, it is based on how far do you agree (agree with it)
- **What lines you can use:** it will tell you (normally second half to the end)
- **Marks:** 20 marks
- **Time:** 20 minutes
- **Technique:** Use both language and structure techniques

## Top Tips!

1. **Constantly (and I mean constantly) be linking it back to the statement. Everything you write must link back to the statement**

- How to do this: Every single sentence must be focused on proving the statement to be true. Imagine you're a detective and you're just looking for evidence that backs something up. Everything you write you must have this in mind.

2. **If the student's statement has more than one idea in it, you could focus your paragraphs on these ideas.**

- E.G. 'From the moment he arrives at Master's compound, the writer portrays Ugwu's feelings of **'pure excitement'**, but by the end it seems that he may be **'very disappointed.'**
- In this statement it can be split into two: 'pure excitement' and 'very disappointed'
- You could then focus one paragraph 1 on his excitement
- Paragraph 2 could be focused on disappointment
- Paragraph 3 could be on both

## Structure:

### Paragraph 1

- Agree with statement (+ effect on reader + evidence)
- Evidence, language technique, analysis
- Alternative analysis
- Evidence, impact on reader

### Paragraph 2

- Agree with statement (+ effect on reader + evidence)
- Structure technique, evidence, impact on pace/ mood
- Alternative analysis
- Evidence, impact on reader

### Paragraph 3

- Agree with statement
- Language technique, evidence, analysis
- Evidence, structure technique, impact on reader

# Question 3

## Overview

- **What it is:** How is the text structured to interest you as a reader?  
(always this question)
- **What lines you can use:** whole source
- **Marks:** 8
- **Time:** 10 minutes
- **Technique:** only structure (no language)

## Top Tips!

1. If you're struggling to find the shift in focus, **next to each paragraph just write very briefly** (in one word or two) **what is actually going on in that paragraph** and what the main focus is.
2. When finding a shift in focus, try to use it from the **middle body of the text** as you want to analyse the whole source (you'll already talk about the beginning and end if you use the structure below)



## Structure:

You can either do this as three different paragraphs or one big one (it won't make a difference to your mark either way)

### Part 1

- Describe beginning
- Evidence
- What atmosphere it creates

### Part 2

- Compare if tone/ shifts in focus
- Evidence
- What pace this creates

### Part 3

- Describe atmosphere at end, compare to beginning
- Evidence
- Impact on reader

# Question 2

## Overview

- **What it is:** How does the writer use language to describe [insert]
- **What lines you can use:** they will give you the extract in the question
- **Marks:** 8
- **Time:** 10
- **Techniques:** only language (no structure)

## Top Tips!

1. **Make sure you explain WHY for everything**
  - After you say 'this shows...' there should be a reason after. To make sure you've done this, use the word 'as' or 'because' after it and it will help you explain
  - E.g. this shows he is boring **AS...**
  - E.g. this shows that he is terrified **BECAUSE...**
2. **Think about 4 key words that would answer that question then try to find quotes that support that**
  - If the question is '*how does the writer use language to describe the weather*' think of **4 key words** that you would answer it with e.g. 'miserable, rainy, gloomy, cold' and then group together the 2 words that are most similar into one paragraph, and then the other 2 into the other paragraph.
  - E.g. 'miserable' and 'gloomy' would be one paragraph - then i'd find quotes to support that
  - E.g. 'rainy' and 'cold' would be the other paragraph - then i'd find quotes to support that

Structure:

PETAETAZ

Point

Evidence

Technique

Analysis (say why!)

Evidence

Technique

Analysis

Zoom

# Question 1

## Overview

- **What it is:** find 4 true statements
- **Which lines you can use:** the ones provided from the start (normally 1-4 or at the beginning)
- **Marks:** 4
- **Time:** 5
- **Techniques:** none

## Top Tip!

1. Directly take your answers from the text – don't need to put it in your own words or infer (be literal) anything

### Example:

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Read again the first part of the source, from **lines 1 to 4**.

List **four** things about Master from this part of the source.

**[4 marks]**

- 1 Master was a little crazy; he had spent too many years reading books overseas, talked to himself in his office, did not always return greetings, and had too much hair. Ugwu's aunty said this in a low voice as they walked on the path. 'But he is a good man,' she added.
- 4 'And as long as you work well, you will eat well. You will even eat meat every day.'

### Any answers that could be said:

- He is academic
- He reads
- He has travelled
- He has been away for years/a long time
- He has travelled/been overseas/abroad
- He was a little odd/unusual
- He has a lot of ideas
- He talked to himself in his office
- He did not notice others sometimes
- He did not always say hello/respond to people talking to him
- He responded to people sometimes
- He eats meat every day
- He is a nice man
- He is a decent man
- He is a little crazy/ he is crazy
- He is hairy
- He is good
- He is a good man
- He likes/loves reading