

Paper 1 Sentence Types

Begin with a verb:

Regarding the inside of the cave, they knew they had gone too far.

Begin with an adverb:

Hastily, she gripped the handle.

Begin with an emotion:

Desperate, they contemplated leaving her behind.

Use a hyphen to add extra information at the end:

They saw several icicles - the majority looming down at them from the ceiling.

Use hyphens to add extra information in the middle of a sentence:

She took a tentative step further in - then two or three steps - always expecting to feel woodwork against the tips of her fingers.

Use a semi colon to add more detail to a description:

His sleep had been fitful; his eyes burned and his body ached.

Use a semi colon to show the difference between the 'inside' and 'outside':

To the crowd, she appeared content; inside, she was reeling.

Use a colon to introduce a list:

The beach was a hive of activity: parents wrestling with umbrellas, children squealing delightedly and crabs dodging the clatter of human feet.

Use a colon to expand on the first part of the sentence:

His mood was notoriously difficult to predict: he regularly jolted between pleasant and peevish, without any warning.

Begin with a time connective:

Now, there was nothing to do but wait in terrified silence.

List a series of actions:

She immediately stepped into the wardrobe and immersed herself among the coats, rubbing her face against them, breathing in the musty scent and believing herself to be utterly safe.

Paper 1 Language Techniques	Definition	Example
Metaphor	A descriptive technique that names a person, thing or action as something else.	The mesmerising circus was a magnet for the children.
Simile	A descriptive technique that compares one thing with another, usually using 'as' or 'like'.	The horse's majestic mane was like fire.
Personification	Describing an inanimate object as having human feelings.	The carpet lamented the demise of his beloved Hoover.
Zoomorphism	A technique in which animal attributes are imposed upon non-animal objects, humans, and events.	The maid had a brusque manner; she snarled at anyone who dared to approach her.
Imagery	A technique in which the author appeals to the senses i.e. seeing, hearing, touching.	The earthy, unmistakable aroma of coffee weaved through the air.
Intensifier	A word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add emphasis to another adjective, verb, or adverb.	He was <u>too</u> dispirited to continue. The contract was <u>very</u> confusing. The card was <u>extremely</u> sentimental.
Minimiser	A word that is used to make another adjective, verb or adverb sound lesser.	She was <u>slightly</u> traumatised. They were <u>just</u> considering it. We were <u>a little</u> forlorn.
Listing	When the writer includes several words/phrases/ ideas, one after the other.	The familiar <u>tapping, scratching, tearing and shouting</u> echoed down the street.
Oxymoron	A phrase combining two or more contradictory terms.	There was a <u>deafening silence</u> .
Pathetic fallacy	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.	The clouds crowded together suspiciously overhead as the sky darkened forebodingly.

Story type	Details
Encounter stories	The main character is confronted by another character/ situation that interrupts/ disrupts their normal routine. The new situation means that the main character suddenly has something important at stake and needs to act quickly.
Isolated moment stories	A story about a brief, intense experience. This type of story focuses on the details of the experience, as well as the impact on the main character. These might include an experience of love, grief, betrayal, seeing something for the first time.
Classic stories	These stories typically include a courageous but vulnerable character who finds a way to overcome the villain/ malevolent force that is stopping them from achieving something.
Realisation stories	The main character has an inner-drama. After being confronted with a challenging situation, they learn something new and important about themselves or others.
Parabolic stories	A story that has a symbolic, deeper meaning. This type of story tends to have an underlying moral message which is communicated through the key event/ character/ outcome.

Paper 1 Writing	Definition	Example	Synonyms?
1. Adorned	Verb: decorating or making something more attractive.	The sand was <u>adorned</u> with delicate pebbles.	
2. Tormented	Verb: causing great suffering or anger.	She was <u>tormented</u> by the ghoulish wind.	
3. Radiated	Verb: to spread out in all directions from a central point.	Joy and optimism clearly <u>radiated</u> throughout the village.	
4. Regarded	Verb: to look carefully at something or someone.	The bird <u>regarded</u> me with suspicion as I walked up to its nest.	
5. Lacerating	Verb: to cut or tear something, often flesh.	Her face and hands were <u>lacerated</u> by the flying glass.	
6. Descended	Verb: to go or come down.	The audience applauded wildly as the curtain <u>descended</u> on the stage.	
7. Compelling	Adjective: very exciting and interesting and making you want to watch or listen.	Despite its size and lack of adornment, the room painted a <u>compelling</u> picture of its owner.	
8. Darted	Verb: to move quickly or suddenly/ to look quickly at someone.	Noticing the shadow, I <u>darted</u> behind the chair. He <u>darted</u> a vicious look in their direction.	
9. Enveloped	Verb: to cover or surround something completely.	The graveyard looked ghostly, <u>enveloped</u> in mist.	
10. Flickered	Verb: to shine with a light that is sometimes bright and sometimes weak/ to appear for a short time or to make a sudden movement.	The streetlights <u>flickered</u> in the distance. A faint smile <u>flickered</u> across her face.	
11. Obliterated	Verb: to remove all signs of something, either by destroying it or by covering it so that it cannot be seen.	The view had been <u>obliterated</u> by the unrelenting rain.	

12. Contemplated	Verb: to spend time considering a possible future action, or to consider one particular thing for a long time in a serious and quiet way.	The sea was unusually still, <u>contemplating</u> its next move.	
13. Pummelled	Verb: to hit someone or something repeatedly.	They <u>pummelled</u> him with their sharp words.	
14. Dormant	Adjective: something that is dormant is not active or growing but has the ability to be active at a later time.	The thought of her and all that they had experienced had resided, <u>dormant</u> , in her mind for quite some time.	
15. Hypnotising	Verb: to keep your attention so strongly that you feel unable to move or look away.	I was <u>hypnotised</u> by his steely grey hue of the sky.	
16. Cacophony	Noun: an unpleasant mixture of loud sounds.	The fair was a <u>cacophony</u> of sirens and screams.	
17. Debris	Noun: broken or torn pieces of something larger.	She covered her head as dirt and <u>debris</u> rained over her.	
18. Merciless	Adjective: showing no kindness; cruel.	The <u>merciless</u> iced east winds that knife us.	
19. Perilous	Adjective: extremely dangerous.	She understood that the journey was <u>perilous</u> but necessary.	
20. Furtive	Adjective: (of people) behaving secretly and often dishonestly, or (of actions) done secretly and often dishonestly.	She cast a <u>furtive</u> glance at the empty stool beside her.	