

LI: I will understand how to open a narrative in an interesting way and use interesting synonyms for colours.

Question	Answer
1. What is the technical term for a conversation between two characters in a story?	
2. What punctuation goes around speech?	
3. What is C in the NATO alphabet?	
4. What is a 'civvy'?	
5. What does 'watch your six' mean?	

Academic Vocabulary

Synonyms

En medias res

Onomatopoeia

Dialogue

Colour

Imagery

LI: I will understand how to open a narrative in an interesting way and use interesting synonyms for colours.

Question	Answer
1. What is the technical term for a conversation between two characters in a story?	Dialogue
2. What punctuation goes around speech?	Speech marks or inverted commas
3. What is C in the NATO alphabet?	Charlie
4. What is a 'civvy'?	Civilian
5. What does 'watch your six' mean?	Watch your back

Academic Vocabulary

Synonyms

En medias res

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Prerequisite: Creative Writing - War

Structure Focus:

We have focused a lot on the importance of structuring your writing correctly:

- Putting events in the correct order for effect
- Using emphatic paragraphs
- Which perspective to write from
- Using dialogue
- Writing in the analepsis style.

Today is about making sure that our writing is **not boring!**

Colour Imagery

One of the easiest ways to describe something is to use colours!

However, we could make our writing more interesting that:

Blue

White

Red

Yellow

Let's upgrade our colour imagery!

<p>Upper Level 4</p> <p>22-24 marks</p>	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication is convincing • Tone, style and register are appropriate for audience • Extensive and ambitious use of linguistic devices <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied and inventive use of structural features • Writing is compelling, incorporating complex ideas • Fluently linked paragraphs with range of discourse markers 	<p>Level 4</p> <p>13-16 marks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentence demarcation is consistently secure and consistently accurate • Wide range of punctuation is used with a high level of accuracy • Uses a full range of appropriate sentence forms for effect • Uses Standard English consistently and appropriately with secure control of complex grammatical structures • High level of accuracy in spelling, including ambitious vocabulary • Extensive and ambitious use of vocabulary
<p>Lower Level 3</p> <p>13-15 marks</p>	<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication is generally effective • Tone, style and register are appropriate for audience • Vocabulary clearly chosen for effect and appropriate use of linguistic devices <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually effective use of structural features • Writing is engaging, with a range of connected ideas • Usually coherent paragraphs with range of discourse markers 	<p>Level 3</p> <p>9-12 marks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentence demarcation is mostly secure and mostly accurate • Range of punctuation is used, mostly with success • Uses a variety of sentence forms for effect • Mostly uses Standard English appropriately with mostly controlled grammatical structures • Generally accurate spelling, including complex and irregular words • Increasingly sophisticated use of vocabulary

Vocabulary is on both the A05 AND A06 Mark Scheme!

Colour Imagery

Black

Blue

Brown

Grey

Green

Orange

Pink

Purple

Red

White

Yellow

We have two choices to upgrade the colour imagery in our writing.

1. Add more detail to the colour:

White = skull white

2. Change the word completely for a synonym:

Blue = cobalt; Red = Crimson

Task 1: Colour Imagery

Black

Blue

Brown

Grey

Green

Orange

Pink

Purple

Red

White

Yellow

Using your hand out:

What alternatives can you come up with for each colour?

Colour Imagery – More Answers

Black – Shadow black, Ink black, Ebony

Blue – Cobalt, Sapphire, Azure

Brown – Mud brown, Rust, Khaki

Grey – Granite, Slate, Chrome (for a shiny grey)

Green – Emerald, Lime, Moss green

Orange – Pumpkin, Sunset, Burnt orange

Pink – Salmon, Rose, Apricot

Purple – Lavender, Lilac, Amethyst

Red – Crimson, Sunburn, Cherry red

White – Vanilla, Ivory, Chalk white

Yellow – Lemon yellow, Mustard, Ochre

This is a really quick and easy way to make the imagery in your writing much better!

The background of the slide is a grayscale image of a beach landing. In the foreground, soldiers are seen wading through the water and onto the shore. In the sky, several military aircraft are flying. On the right side, a large metal structure, likely a landing vehicle, is visible. The overall scene is one of a historical military operation.

Narrative Openings

Now, let's talk about the most important line of your entire writing. The first line...

Upper
Level 4

22-24
marks

Content

- Communication is convincing and compelling
- Tone, style and register are assuredly matched to purpose and audience
- Extensive and ambitious vocabulary with sustained crafting of linguistic devices

Organisation

- Varied and inventive use of structural features
- Writing is compelling, incorporating a range of convincing and complex ideas
- Fluently linked paragraphs with seamlessly integrated discourse markers

Lower
Level 3

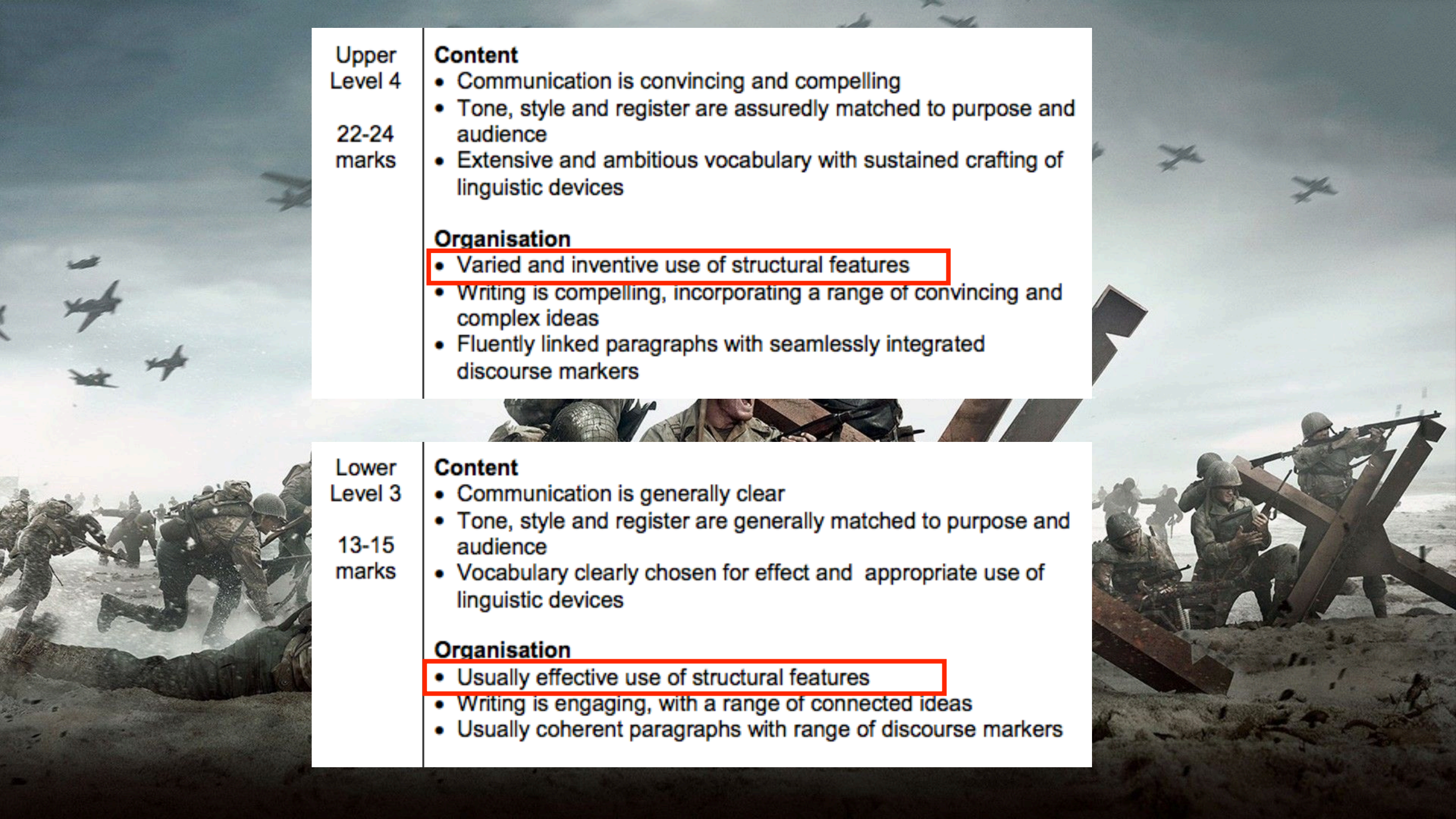
13-15
marks

Content

- Communication is generally clear
- Tone, style and register are generally matched to purpose and audience
- Vocabulary clearly chosen for effect and appropriate use of linguistic devices

Organisation

- Usually effective use of structural features
- Writing is engaging, with a range of connected ideas
- Usually coherent paragraphs with range of discourse markers



Narrative Openings

They are crucial. It is the first line the examiner will read of your work – it needs to be good.

The problem with lots of narratives from students, is that they have really boring openings...

One day...

One stormy day...

Once upon a time...

One night...

One Monday night...

One cold Monday night...

Terrible and boring,
primary school openings!

Better Narrative Openings

En medias res - Start in the middle of action. It engages the examiner straight away!

- Five minutes to go...
- “Charge!”
- There I was, drowning.
- Taking a deep breath, I steadied my aim.

Onomatopoeia – Start with a loud noise to startle the reader.

- Bang!
- Boom!
- CRACK! CRACK! CRACK!

Task 2: Examples

Look at how this spy film starts in the middle of a train fight:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eZ_Ki2yfkKQ

Opening idea: The train rattled through the tunnel like a speeding bullet...

Look at how this war film starts with action:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c7DHbaY54YQ>

Opening idea: Thousands of sheets of papers fell from the sky to the middle of the road around the troop of six soldiers.

Task 3:

Write the opening to story called 'Danger'

You must:

Open in an interesting way

Use your colour imagery to make your descriptions vivid and clear.

What could our plot be?
Let's share some quick thoughts.

Minimum expectation: Half a page.

Academic Vocabulary

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LI: I will understand how to open a narrative in an interesting way and use interesting synonyms for colours.

Consolidation

Copy and finish these sentences:

- My story opening was good today because...
- The technique I used was...
- One colour I upgraded today was _____ to _____.

Academic
Vocabulary

Synonyms

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Break

LI: I will understand what makes a tense war battle, fight or chase.

Question	Answer
1. What colour is 'cobalt'?	
2. What colour is 'emerald'?	
3. What colour is 'pumpkin' referring to?	
4. What colour is 'ochre'?	
5. What is 'onomatopoeia'?	
6. What is 'en medias res'?	

Academic Vocabulary

Emphatic

Dialogue

Punctuation

Similes

Rhetorical questions

LI: I will understand what makes a tense war battle, fight or chase.

Question	Answer
1. What colour is 'cobalt'?	Blue
2. What colour is 'emerald'?	Green
3. What colour is 'pumpkin' referring to?	Orange
4. What colour is 'ochre'?	Yellow
5. What is 'onomatopoeia'?	Words that sound like their sound effect
6. What is 'en medias res'?	Starting in the middle of action

Academic Vocabulary

Emphatic

Dialogue

Punctuation

Similes

Rhetorical questions

Prerequisite: Creative Writing - War

Opening Focus:

Last lesson, we focused on making sure our writing was not boring:

- Putting emphasis on our opening sentence
- Upgrading our description of colours

Today, we need to look at maintaining the tension throughout the whole story.

War Stories

No war story is complete without a **battle, fight** or a **chase**.

They are probably the most tense parts of the story.

Done properly, it can really hook a reader in.

How can we make a tense battle, fight or chase?

Task 4: 'Silent Weapon' Extract

Read the extract from the story 'Silent Weapon'

What is happening in this extract?

Why is it tense?

What techniques can you see that add to the tension and description?



Task 5: 'Line of Fire' Extract



Read the extract from the story 'Line of Fire'

What is happening in this extract?

Why is it tense?

What techniques can you see that add to the tension and description?

Task 6: 'War Horse' Extract

Read the extract from the story 'War Horse'

What is happening in this extract?

Why is it tense?

What techniques can you see that add to the tension and description?



Task 7:Trench Warfare Video

We have watched videos trench warfare where soldiers waited to charge over the top and attack the enemy trench.

Trench warfare didn't always work like this. Perhaps you'd like to write a battle similar to this from the Korean War:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RgVbtTpH4jU>

Task 8:

Write a description of a fight or a chase.

How will you open your description?

How will you keep it tense?

How will you ensure it is tense at the end?

Minimum expectation: One A4 page.

Academic
Vocabulary

Emphatic

Dialogue

Punctuation

Similes

Rhetorical
questions

Cliffhanger

LI: I will understand what makes a tense war battle, fight or chase.

Consolidation

Write down the 5 top tips that you have learnt today about writing an effective battle scene, fight scene or chase.

Academic
Vocabulary

Emphatic

Dialogue

Punctuation

Similes

Rhetorical
questions