

LI: I will structure a narrative with analepsis to hook the reader.

Question	Answer
1. What is pathetic fallacy?	
2. What weather type connotes sadness?	
3. What weather type connotes happiness?	
4. What weather type connotes hope?	
5. What weather type connotes danger?	

Academic Vocabulary

Structure

Analepsis

Flashback

Dilapidated

Clandestine

Conflagration

Fugitive

Reconnaissance

LI: I will structure a narrative with analepsis to hook the reader.

Question	Answer
1. What is pathetic fallacy?	Using the weather to set the mood
2. What weather type connotes sadness?	Rain
3. What weather type connotes happiness?	Sun
4. What weather type connotes hope?	Sunrise
5. What weather type connotes danger?	Storm, wind

Academic Vocabulary

Structure

Analepsis

Flashback

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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

Today, we are going to learn a new story structure.

Analepsis (Flashback)

Analepsis is when we find out the ending to a story first and then the story flashes back to explain how it happened.

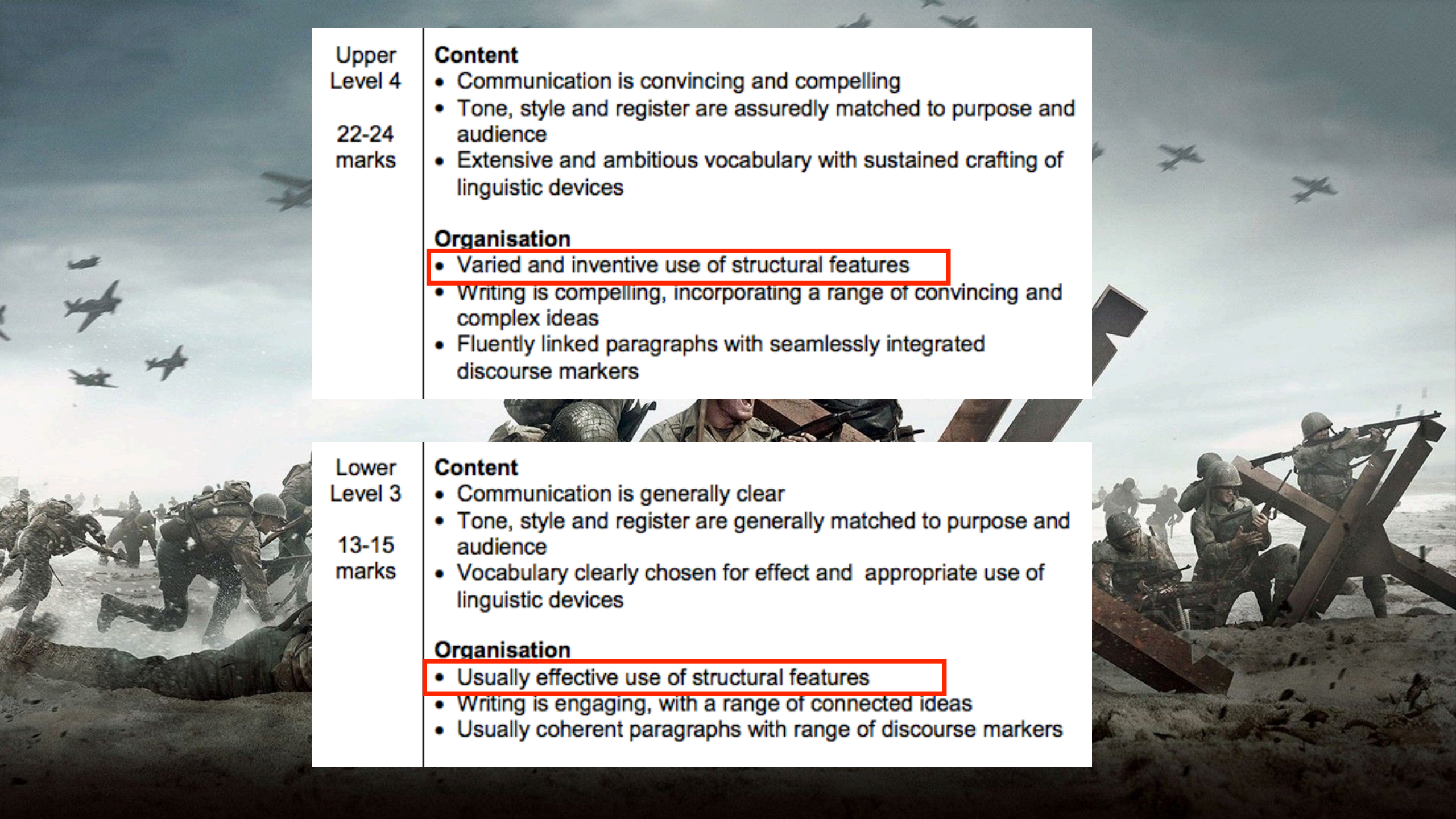
Example:

Main character is tied up and caught.

****Flashback****

Explain the character searching through the forest when he got ambushed.

Why is this a good idea for a story?



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

Model Opening

The knotted rope – which was tightly bound around my wrists – was slowly cutting off the circulation to my hands. Three smelly blindfolds were tied taut around round eyes, flapping down onto my nostrils; one drooped down and pressed against my dry upper lip. I was sat upright on an uncomfortable chair with excess rope around my legs and waist, tying me tightly to the metal chair. In their haste, they had forgotten to search me completely. But I was losing the feeling in my hands. I had to work faster...

Cautiously and carefully, I pulled myself up over the fence – ensuring my clothes didn't snag on the barbed wire. At the top, I placed my right foot onto a free space, glanced around to check that I hadn't been seen, and pushed myself off the top and landed with a muted thud onto the grassy floor.

(Continue to explain how I got caught!)

Task 1: Coming up with some ideas

What bad situation could a soldier be in to start this type of story?

How did they get there?

Task 1:Plot Generator

Problem	How did they get there?

Choose the analepsis plot line you like the best – or come up with your own!

Task 2: Some New “Captured” Vocabulary

Dilapidated

Clandestine

Conflagration

Fugitive

Use an online dictionary to find out what these words mean. Make sure you link them to war.

Intelligence (Intel)

Interrogation (Interrogated)

Reconnaissance (Recon)

Ruthless(ly)

Task 3:

Write your own narrative using analepsis

1. Describe your chosen predicament in as much detail as you can. Use your senses, zoom in on features and use language techniques.
2. Flashback to slowly reveal and explain how your character got in that situation.
3. When you get back to the end, you could even resolve part of the story – did they escape? How?

Minimum expectation: One page.

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LI: I will structure a narrative with analepsis to hook the reader.

Consolidation

In no more than 3 sentences, use every single piece of new vocabulary.

You may edit the word so that it fits your sentences:

E.g. “interrogation” can become “interrogated”.

Dilapidated

Clandestine

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Intelligence (Intel)

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Break

LI: I will make my writing realistic with effective use of dialogue.

Question	Answer
1. What is the technical term for a flashback?	
2. What does 'dilapidated' mean?	
3. What does 'conflagration' mean?	
4. What does 'clandestine' mean?	
5. What does 'fugitive' mean?	

Academic Vocabulary

Dialogue

Speech

Inverted commas

Speech Marks

Dash

Interruptions

LI: I will make my writing realistic with effective use of dialogue.

Question	Answer
1. What is the technical term for a flashback?	Analepsis
2. What does 'dilapidated' mean?	Destroyed, in ruins (a building)
3. What does 'conflagration' mean?	A huge fire/blaze
4. What does 'clandestine' mean?	Secretively
5. What does 'fugitive' mean?	A person who is hiding from the law

Academic Vocabulary

Dialogue

Speech

Inverted commas

Speech Marks

Dash

Interruptions

Prerequisite: Creative Writing - War

One of our recent focuses has been AO6 – Technical Accuracy (SPaG)

We focused on higher level punctuation through:

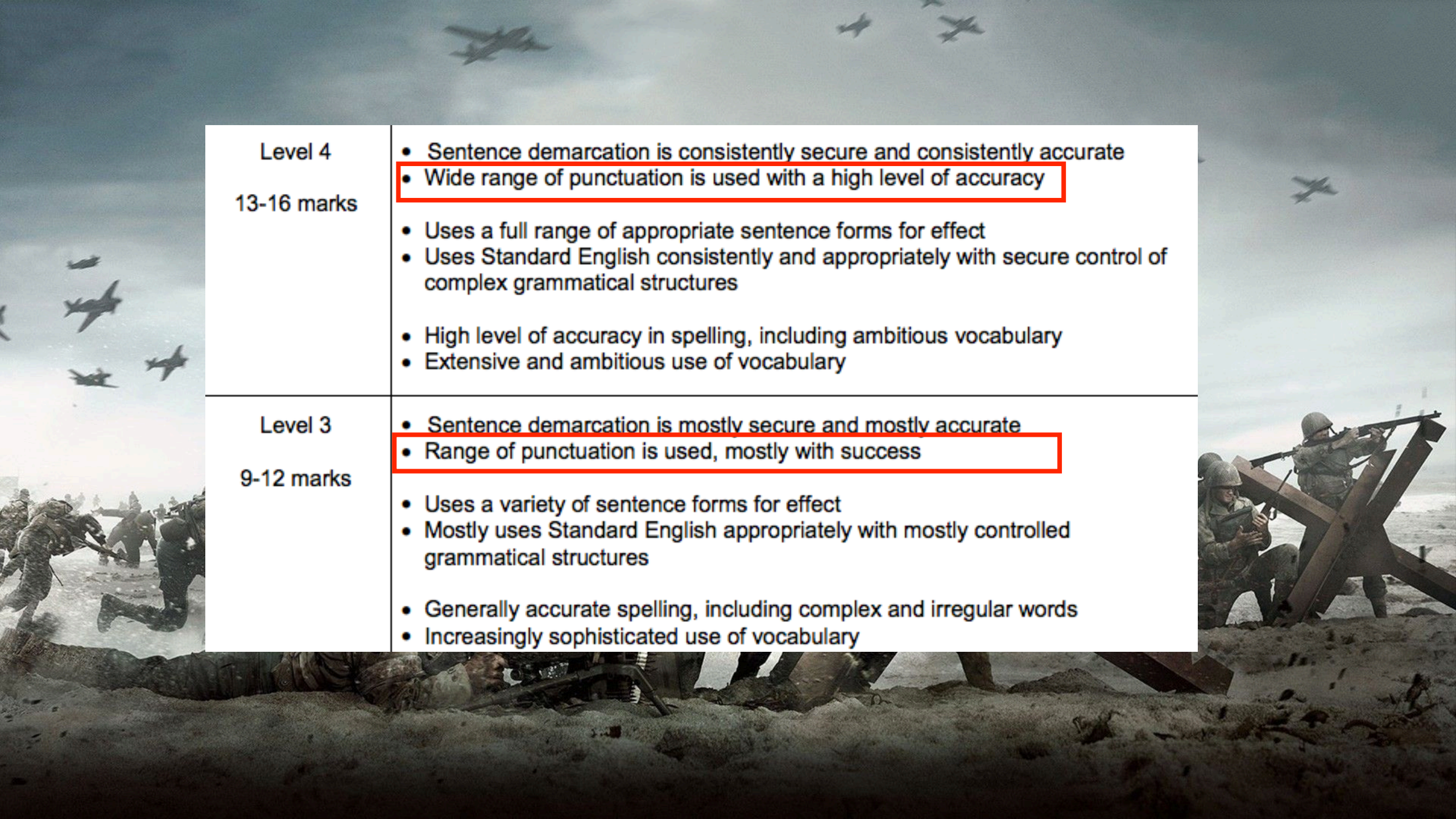
- Parenthesis with commas, brackets and dashes
- Semi-colons

Today, we need to look at punctuating dialogue.

Mark Scheme

AO6 – The student can use:

- A wide range of punctuation with a high level of accuracy.



<p>Level 4 13-16 marks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Sentence demarcation is consistently secure and consistently accurate</u>• <u>Wide range of punctuation is used with a high level of accuracy</u>• 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>Level 3 9-12 marks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Sentence demarcation is mostly secure and mostly accurate</u>• <u>Range of punctuation is used, mostly with success</u>• 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

How do we punctuate speech?

Enter that facility commanded the lieutenant.

Yes, sir replied the two soldiers obediently.

What can you see he barked Is there anything in there

Nothing, sir! Just a bunch of pa-

Boom!

Praise Points

What boring word has not been used in this dialogue?

Task 4: Alternatives to 'Said'

Commanded

Replied

Barked

Whispered

Shouted

Yelled

Come up with over 20
alternatives to said.

There are some on the
left to get you started!

Task 5: Learn the Military Alphabet

The military have their own alphabet to ensure they don't send wrong messages.

Sometimes, this can also refer to the 'squad' you are in.

E.g.

Alpha Squad = 1st team

Delta Squad = 4th team

NATO PHONETIC ALPHABET

	A alpha	B bravo	C charlie	D delta	E echo	
F foxtrot	G golf	H hotel	I india	J juliett	K kilo	L lima
M mike	N november	O oscar	P papa	Q quebec	R romeo	S sierra
T tango	U uniform	V victor	W whiskey	X xray	Y yankee	Z zulu

Military Slang Examples

Oscar Mike – On the move

“Charlie Squad is Oscar Mike.”

Tango – Enemy

“Three tangoes straight ahead,” whispered sergeant.

Watch your six – watch your back

“I’ll go ahead. Cover my six,” she whispered over the radio.

Hoorah – A motivational agreement between all involved.

At the end of the speech, the entire platoon echoed: “HOORAH!”

Jack – Selfish, unloyal.

“Don’t jack on your mates; it is the worst thing you could do.”

Civvy – Member of the public

“Watch your fire. I want no civvies hurt.”

Task 6:

Find your analepsis story from Task 3.

Choose one part of your story to improve.

Add some **dialogue** to your improvement.

Even if your story has only **one character**, you can talk to yourself briefly to prove to the examiner that you can do it!

This will prove to the examiner that you can use it. Even if you only use one line!

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LI: I will make my writing realistic with effective use of dialogue.

Consolidation

Rewrite this and punctuate the speech properly

Over my radio, I heard my partner say watch your six, Becky. We don't know who is here.

Hoorah I whispered in reply. It all sounds quiet, though.

We can never be too saf- Becky, get down! Two tangoes!

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