

# Year 9 Dystopian Narrative Writing

PUNCTUATION	
. Full Stop	— Dash
? Question Mark	- Hyphen
! Exclamation Mark	" " Speech marks
, Comma	' Apostrophe
; Semicolon	... Ellipsis
: Colon	Parenthesis ( ) - - , ,

PARAGRAPHING	
<b>Time:</b> You move on to a new period of time	<b>Topic:</b> You change from one topic to another
<b>Place:</b> You move on to a different location	<b>Person:</b> If a new person speaks or change from one person to another.
<b>TIP TOP</b>	

VOCABULARY/KEY SPELLINGS	
1. characterisation	6. resolution
2. speech	7. imagery
3. foreshadowing	8. dystopian
4. narrative	9. tension
5. pathetic fallacy	10. perspective

NARRATIVE PERSPECTIVE
<b>First Person:</b> Telling a story from the point of view of a character, using their voice and thoughts and experiences. i.e. I   me   we   us
<b>Third Person:</b> The <b>narrator</b> is not part of the story but they see and know everything. They refer to all characters with <b>third person</b> pronouns. i.e. he   she   they

NARRATIVE STRUCTURE	
1. Opening hook, characterisation 2. Setting	In the <b>exposition</b> , grab the reader's attention, establish who the main character is and where the narrative is taking place.
2. Complication	Something that complicates the story and needs sorting.
3. Development	In the <b>rising action</b> , a series of relevant incidents that create suspense, interest and tension, building up to the climax.
4. Climax	The most dramatic or eventful moment.
5. Resolution	The <b>falling action</b> is made up of the events after the climax of a story that wrap up the plot and pull the threads of the story together, tying up loose ends.
6. End	The last words, leaving an impression on the reader.

INTERESTING SENTENCE STRUCTURES
-ly <b>adverbs</b> followed by a comma: "Suddenly, the..."
-ing <b>verbs</b> : "Frowning, she..."   "Laughing loudly..."
<b>short sentence</b> : "I was hidden."   "Suddenly she paused."
<b>nouns</b> : "Leaves scattered..."   "Cars flew by..."
<b>Preposition</b> : "Before she knew it"   "Without warning"

KEY TERMS
<b>Characterisation:</b> the creation and convincing representation of fictitious characters.
<b>Cliffhanger:</b> A moment where the story is very exciting and everyone wants to know what's going to happen next but then the story is paused and we are left waiting.
<b>Exposition:</b> the story opening that hooks the reader and establishes character, situation and setting.
<b>Figurative language:</b> language techniques used to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison. (e.g. Metaphor, simile, personification, sensory description, pathetic fallacy)
<b>Narrative hook:</b> catches your reader's attention and draws them into your story.
<b>Narrative perspective:</b> the point of view from which a narrative is told, e.g. first, second or third person perspective.
<b>Dystopia:</b> an <i>imagined</i> state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice- often futuristic, post-apocalyptic or totalitarian.
<b>Show don't tell:</b> Describing in detail (rather than statements of fact or events) to help develop character, mood and atmosphere.