

PUNCTUATION

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

PARAGRAPHING


Time: You move on to a new period of time

Topic: You change from one topic to another

Place: You move on to a different location

Person: If a new person speaks or change from one person to another.

Dramatic effect: You use a short, single sentence/word paragraph



VOCABULARY/KEY SPELLINGS

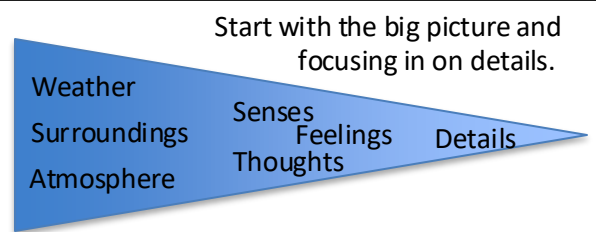
1. characterisation	6. resolution
2. speech	7. imagery
3. foreshadowing	8. dystopian
4. narrative	9. tension
5. pathetic fallacy	10. perspective

NARRATIVE PERSPECTIVE

First Person: Telling a story from the point of view of a character, using their voice and thoughts and experiences. i.e. I | me | we | us

Third Person: The **narrator** is not part of the story but they see and know everything. They refer to all characters with **third person** pronouns. i.e. he | she | they

SLOW ZOOM TECHNIQUE



Paragraph One	Set the scene quickly.
Paragraph Two	Develop the big picture.
Paragraph Three	Begin to focus in on key features.
Paragraph Four	Introduce a character to focus on – doesn't have to be a person.
Paragraph Five	Move to the internal thoughts and feelings of your character. Focus on key details.
Paragraph Six	Zoom back out and link back to the start of your description.

Dystopia: an imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice—often futuristic, post-apocalyptic or totalitarian.

INTERESTING SENTENCE STRUCTURES

-ly **adverbs** followed by a comma: "Suddenly, the..."

-ing **verbs**: "Frowning, she..." | "Laughing loudly..."

short sentence: "I was hidden." | "Suddenly she paused."

nouns: "Leaves scattered..." | "Cars flew by..."

Preposition: "Before she knew it" | "Without warning"

KEY TERMS

Characterisation: the creation and convincing representation of fictitious characters.

Cliffhanger: 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.

Figurative language: language techniques used to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison (e.g. Metaphor, simile, personification, sensory description, pathetic fallacy)

Narrative hook: catches your reader's attention and draws them into your story.

Narrative perspective: the point of view from which a narrative is told, e.g. first, second or third person perspective.

Post-apocalyptic: denoting or relating to the time following a nuclear war or other catastrophic event:

Sensory writing: taste, touch, sight, sound, smell, and movement.

Show don't tell: Describing in detail (rather than statements of fact or events) to help develop character, mood and atmosphere.