

Year 7: January End-point Assessment Revision

Analysis Questions:

For analysing an extract of text, you are required to do three things:

1. Give a comment.
2. Give some evidence to support your comment.
3. Develop your answer, considering how the evidence makes you feel.

To assist with this, remember the acronym:

CED

Comment: - What do you think about the focus of the question?

Evidence: - What evidence supports your comment?

Develop: - What could be the impact of your evidence?
- What key words could stand out, and what connotations are there?
- What could the writer be trying to argue?

Extract 1: Skellig. *At this moment in the narrative, the garage is being described by the narrator.*

There were old chests of drawers and broken wash-basins and bags of cement, ancient doors leaning against the walls, deck chairs with the cloth seats rotted away. Great rolls of rope and cable hung from nails. Heaps of water pipes and great boxes of rusty nails were scattered on the floor. Everything was covered in dust and spiders' webs. There was a little window in one of the walls but it was filthy and there were rolls of cracked lino standing in front of it. The place stank of rot and dust. Even the bricks were crumbling like they couldn't bear the weight anymore. It was like the whole thing was sick of itself and would collapse in a heap and have to get bulldozed away.

Something little and black scuttled across the floor. The door creaked and cracked for a moment before it was still. Something scratched and scratched in a corner. I tiptoed further in and felt spider webs breaking on my brow. I opened a cupboard an inch, shone the torch in and saw a million woodlice scattering away. I moved so carefully. I was scared every moment the whole thing was going to collapse.

Paragraphs

Paragraphs are crucial to any piece of writing. They help maintain clarity, allowing the reader to follow what you are trying to present.

- If you are using the CED structure, use a new paragraph each time you make a new comment and begin the CED structure again.
- For descriptive/narrative pieces of writing, TiPToP will help you:

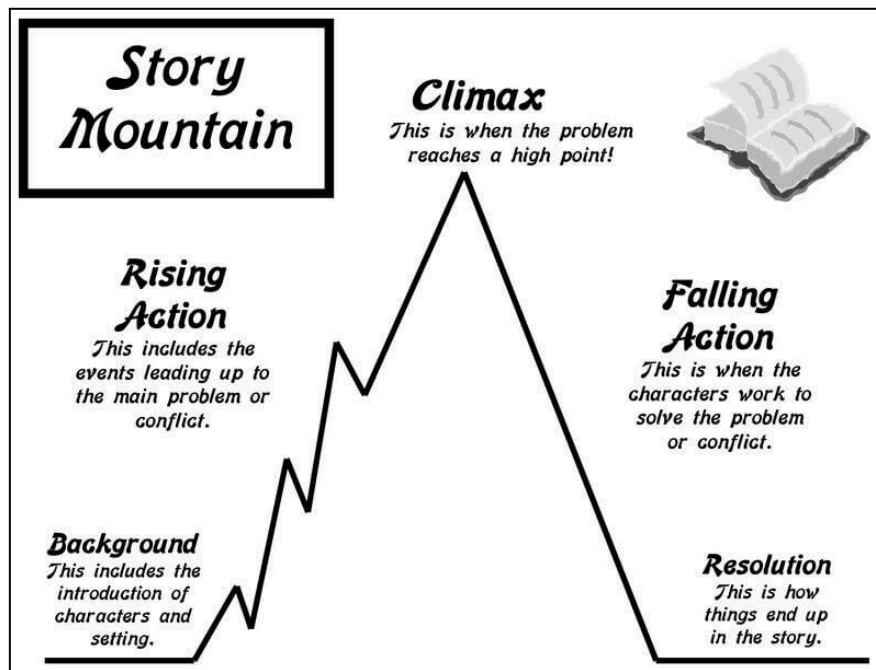


You Do: Using TiPToP to help, add in paragraphs to the following unstructured piece of text:

I went to the shopping centre to do some shopping for new clothes. The shops were crowded, and there were lots of people walking around. I didn't know where to start. I went to the first clothing shop I saw. Inside, it was full of bright colours, and there were so many racks of clothes to look through. I started picking out a few things to try on, but I wasn't sure what would fit. I looked at the prices and some of the clothes were more expensive than I thought. After a while, I decided to try on the clothes. I went to the changing room and started trying on the outfits. Some of the clothes looked good, but others didn't fit right. I felt frustrated because I had hoped to find something perfect. I left the changing room and walked around a bit more. I finally found a shop that had exactly what I wanted. I picked out a shirt and a pair of jeans and went to the checkout. The cashier was friendly. They asked, "Would you like to join our loyalty programme?" Eagerly I replied "Yes please!" Afterwards, I paid for my items and left the shopping centre. It had taken longer than I expected, but I was happy with what I had bought.

Narrative/Creative Writing:

Think of any book you've ever read, story you've heard, film you've seen, or narrative video game you've played... Each one will have a clear, concise structure. Take a look at "Story Mountain" below. This gives the structure which a great story follows.



Also, creative writing needs to be descriptive. Remember to use the following in your writing:

<i>Method</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Example</i>
Simile	A comparison between two things using "like" or "as".	The room was so cold it was like a freezer!
Metaphor	A comparison between two things using "is" or "was". This is a closer comparison than a simile!	There they stood in front of me; they were a skyscraper, a giant!
Personification	Giving non-living object human characteristics.	The grass tickled my legs. The windows groaned in the storm.
Onomatopoeia	Words which sound like the sound they represent.	Walking through the forest, I branched snapped under my feet.
Pathetic fallacy	Using weather and/or setting to establish the feeling/mood.	Happiness: It was a bright sunny day. Confusion: Fog hovered on the track. Anger: Thunder rumbled, and lightning crashed in the sky.

Task: Using the image below, write a piece describing this fantastical world. Use each technique from the table above in your description.



WAGOLL:

With wings spanning the length of a football pitch, dragons swarmed the sky, hovering over the city whose tiny lights twinkled like stars. Mountains thousands of feet tall towered over the unassuming city, and waterfalls, which were reflective mirrors, cascaded with a booming roar which could only be muted by the thickest of ear muffs. But all was peaceful. A slight breeze cooled the previously harsh climate, whilst fluffy clouds slowly swayed across the sky. The



Simile



Metaphor



Personification



Onomatopoeia



Pathetic Fallacy

You Do:

