

What is 'conscious control'?

'Conscious control' refers to the fact that the choices in your writing are deliberate and considered.



What does that mean?

Essentially, this means that you can show you have really thought about the language, punctuation and structure you have included in your writing in order to create a particular mood or atmosphere.

- choose your vocabulary thoughtfully. Is the character **annoyed**, or are they actually **absolutely furious**?
- Think about your sentence length. Do you need to explain the character asked someone to stop or would 'Stop!' be more effective?
- Does that full stop at the end of the paragraph give enough information, or would an **ellipsis** leave the reader with enough questions to encourage them to read on?

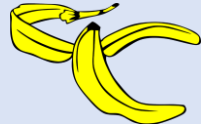
Explaining PEEL: I had an unusual childhood

P - I had a pet elephant when I was a child.

E - My parents owned a circus.

E - I have a photograph showing me gazing dreamily out of the window with my pet elephant.

L - This photo proves that I had a pet elephant when I was a child.



Key text extracts

The Hobbit (JRR Tolkien)	Bilbo Baggins (Martin Freeman) lives a simple life with his fellow hobbits in the shire, until the wizard Gandalf (Ian McKellen) arrives and convinces him to join a group of dwarves on a quest to reclaim the kingdom of Erebor. The journey takes Bilbo on a path through treacherous lands swarming with orcs, goblins and other dangers, not the least of which is an encounter with Gollum (Andy Serkis) and a simple gold ring that is tied to the fate of Middle Earth in ways Bilbo cannot even fathom.
The Falcon's Malteser (Anthony Horowitz)	When a dwarf comes into the office and leaves a package, Tim Diamond, the world's worst private-detective, is faced with his toughest case yet. The office is ransacked and the package is found to contain simply a box of Maltesers . Who was the dwarf ... and why was he murdered shortly after his visit?
The Snow Spider (Jenny Nimmo)	When Gwyn is given five mysterious birthday gifts by his grandmother, they give him access to a new and fantastic universe; a universe that will endow Gwyn with ancient magical powers and may even help him to find his missing sister Bethan.
Skellig (Dave Almond)	This book revolves around a 10-year old boy, Michael . When Michael moves into a crumbling, old house with an ancient garage that he cannot resist going into, he encounters a mysterious creature named Skellig.
Jumanji (Chris Van Allsburg)	While their parents are out for the evening, Judy and Peter Shepherd, after playing with some toys, become bored and decide to go to the park. There they find a jungle adventure game called Jumanji . Taking the game home, they find a warning message; "Do not begin unless you intend to finish".
The Mysteries of Harris Burdick (Chris Van Allsburg)	The Mysteries of Harris Burdick is a 1984 picture book by the American author Chris Van Allsburg. It consists of a series of images, ostensibly created by Harris Burdick , a man who has mysteriously disappeared.
The Power of One (Bryce Courtenay)	The Power of One follows an English-speaking South African boy named Peekay from 1939 to 1951. The story begins when Peekay's mother has a nervous breakdown, and Peekay ends up being raised by a Zulu wet nurse, Mary Mandoma , who eventually becomes his nanny. At a young age, Peekay is sent to a boarding school.

Simple steps to answering comprehension questions accurately:

1. Highlight the key word in the question.
2. Scan the text for the key word (or a synonym).
3. Highlight the key word in the text.
4. Read around the key word until you find the answer – highlight if you need to
5. Check the information answers the question.
6. Write the answer down.
7. Repeat for the next question!



Literal Questions

- The **easy** questions!
- Usually worth **1** mark
- Sometimes ask you to tick a box or copy a word/phrase
- The answer can be found right there in the text
- Skim-read for the answer



PC Page can only see what is '**right there**' in front of him and so he is associated with asking and answering **literal** questions.

Inference Questions

- Usually worth **2** marks
- You need to **think** about these questions
- **Read between the lines**
- Use clues such as words and phrases to find the answer.



The **Text Detective** is a higher ranking member of the police force who can solve **inference** questions by thinking and searching for hidden clues.

Evaluative Questions

- Usually worth **3** marks – so your answer needs **3** parts
- Often look at the **thoughts** and **feelings** of characters or what you think might happen next
- Use **evidence** in the text to explain the reasons for your answer.



The **judge** gives reasons for his answers and explains them using evidence from the text.

Figurative language

Simile	Comparing something to something else using 'like' or 'as'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water well was as dry as a bone • The soldier was like a brave lion.
Metaphor	A comparison which is not literally true. Does not use 'like' or 'as'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water well was a dry bone. • The soldier was a brave lion.
Personification	Giving an object human characteristics (emotions, sensations, speech, physical movements, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cruel waves swallowed the poor swimmer.
Onomatopoeia	A word that names a sound, but also sounds like that sound. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smash, splash, bang, crash, thud, zoom, sizzle, whizz, boom, honk
Alliteration	The repetition of an initial letter or sound in closely linked words. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Don't dream it. Drive it.</i> • Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.



Conjunctions	
Subordinating	Coordinating
so that	after
unless	although
until	as
when	because
whenever	before
where	even if
whereas	if
wherever	that
while	once
however	since

For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So

Paragraphs

time?

place?

topic?

person?

Articles	Demonstrative	Possessive Adjectives
the an a	this that these those	my, your his, her its, our your, their
Quantifiers	Numbers	Ordinals
some, any few, little more, much every	one, two three, four twenty, hundred	first, second third, last next

SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS

PLACE	POSITION	DIRECTION	TIME	OTHER
above across along among at away from behind below beside between	beyond by down from in in front of inside into near off	Towards on opposite out (of) outside over around through to under up	after before at by for during from in	except as like about with without by for

determiner + adjective + noun
= **expanded noun phrases**
several furious frogs

determiners →

Word Class

Nouns	Determiners	Adjectives	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions
Proper nouns Concrete nouns Pronouns Abstract nouns	qualify the noun	describe the noun	'doing' or 'being' words	describe the verb	show you where a noun is in relation to something else
<i>Cinderella, Shrek, Birmingham, Tuesday, January, Mr Roberts, McDonalds, Mum chair, sky, uniform, rucksack, pen, notebook, wolf, child</i>	<i>a, an, the, some, many, several, five, one thousand, plenty</i>	<i>hostile, tyrannical, beastly, monstrous, powerful, vicious, repulsive, obnoxious</i>	<i>roar, growl, snarl, hiss, slither, bellow, stomp, crunch, lurk, prowl</i>	<i>understandably, seldom, straight, fast, often, never, always, very, quite, too</i>	<i>under, over, behind, adjacent to, opposite, in front of, behind, ahead</i>

Synonyms

Words that have the **same or similar** meaning.

hot → boiling → scorching

Antonyms

Words that have the **opposite** meaning.

hot → cold

Simple sentences: These contain one idea as a main clause. A verb and a subject must be present.

The werewolf growled.

Compound sentences: These contain two or more ideas (main clauses), connected by a coordinating conjunction.

The werewolf growled and stalked the oblivious girl.

Complex sentences: These contain two (or more) ideas – one as a main clause and the other as a subordinate clause. If the subordinate clause is placed at the beginning of the sentence, it requires a comma before the main clause is written.

The werewolf growled while stalking the oblivious girl.
While stalking the oblivious girl, the werewolf growled.



DAD WEVERS!

- Description
- Action
- Dialogue
- Where
- Adverb
- Verb
- Estimation of time
- Rhetorical Question
- Simile or Metaphor
- Exclamation or onomatopoeia