

Learn these key features and use them correctly in your writing:

Fiction Writing Language Subject Terminology

Word Classes

Noun	Identifies a person, place or thing.
Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
Adjective	Describes a noun (happy girl, grey wall).
Adverb	Gives information about a verb (jump quickly), adjective (very pretty)
Pre modifier	A word before the noun (usually an adjective or adverb) which adds to/changes the meaning of the noun.
Post modifier	A word after the noun (usually an adjective or adverb) which adds to/changes the meaning of the noun.

Sentence Structures

Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. "She went to the shop."
Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. 2 simple sentences joined by a conjunction. "She went to the shop and bought a banana"
Complex	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one subordinate clause. "Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana."

Finding Out Kensuke's Kingdom

Who is Michael?

Where did their
adventure take
them?

Questions linked to resilience:

How does Michael demonstrate resilience?
How do Michael's family plan their trip?
How does Michael adapt to life on the island?



Use your senses to describe the island...

Language Techniques

Hyperbole	The use of extreme exaggeration.
Imagery	When the writer provides mental "pictures".
Alliteration	A repeated letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words.
Personification	Giving human traits to something non-human.
Repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
Simile	Something is presented as like something else.
Symbolism	An idea is reflected by an object/character etc.
List (of three)	A number of connected items (three= effect).
Metaphor	Something is presented as something else.
Oxymoron	Contradictory terms together "bittersweet".

What is resilience?

Resilience is the ability to bounce back from adversity. It is a necessary skill for coping with life's inevitable obstacles and one of the key ingredients for success. When we apply resilience through a positive lens, we learn not only to bounce back, but how to bounce forward.

Fall down 7 times, get up 8

A Japanese Proverb –

Can you explain what it means in relation to resilience?

Scenarios that can test your resilience:

At lunchtime someone pushes in front of you in the lunch queue.
Someone next to you in class, is constantly tapping their pen.
The person you are talking to about something has a different opinion to you.
You are online and notice a friend has blocked you.

What might your responses be?

4 steps to success:

1. Stop – Think : Delay your response
2. Breathe!
3. 3 responses – don't say anything until you have thought of 3 responses
4. Respond

Remember: noticing/paying attention/managing distractions/keeping going

How can you develop your resilience?

Be more optimistic – self-talk yourself in your head to think more positive.

Flexible thinking – come up with a variety of reasons for being successful at something.

Be empathic – recognise the feelings of others and respond accordingly. Remember others might be having a tough time.

Develop your self-efficacy – reflect on where you are now and use that as a point to create further success.

Believe in yourself!

To show resilience, you can:

- Handle challenges
- Persevere to reach a goal
- Face difficulties head on
- Don't be a victim
- Think – failure isn't final
- Have a fighter mentality
- Stay cool under pressure

Key words:

Optimistic
Comfortable
Accepted
Inadequate
Betrayed
Exhilarated
Remorseful
Curious
Logical
Refreshed
Ecstatic
Creative