

Week 1 - Structural terminology

Setting– The time and location within a narrative. This helps to initiate the mood of the story.

Perspective– The point of view of someone; a particular attitude.

Protagonist– The leading character in a book, play or film.

Time frame—A specified period of time in which something occurs or is planned to take place.

Dialogue– A conversation between two or more people in a book or a film.

Tone—The general character or attitude of a piece of writing.

Focus—The centre of interest or activity.

Juxtaposition- Two things placed closed together with contrasting effect.

Flashback—A scene in a film or in a story set earlier in time than the main story.

Flash forward—A scene in a film or a story set later in time than the main story.

Foreshadowing– A warning or indication of a future event.

Week 3 - Persuasive writing

Direct Address: when you speak directly to the audience *e.g. **you** need to listen.*

Anecdote: when you use a personal or true life story as evidence *e.g. In 2013, Hadiya Pendleton was shot in the back.*

Facts: a thing that is known or proved to be true *e.g. Exercising 10 minutes a day will improve your health.*

Emotive Language: the deliberate choice of words to elicit (influence) emotion *e.g. Animals are left to suffer on the streets.*

Statistics: collecting numerical data to support your point of view *e.g. 70% of the UK don't smoke.*

TriPLICATION / Triplet: emphasising something in your writing by keeping it in threes *e.g. I am disgusted, outraged and appalled by how they have been treated.*

Hyperbole: exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally *e.g. I am so hungry I could die*

Week 2 - SQZE

When we write analytical paragraphs about how a writer has used language, we use **SQZE** to structure our response.

S = Statement that answers the question *E.g. The writer has used*

Q = Quotation to back up your point from the text. *E.g. This can be seen where it states "..."*

Z = Zooming in on a key word. *E.g. The verb choice of '...' suggests...*

E = Effect of the word choices / quotation / technique. *E.g. This gives a sense of... and makes the reader imagine..*

Connotations = an idea or feeling associated to a word. *E.g. red = anger / love / danger.*

Word level analysis = zooming in on a key word and discussing connotations.

Week 4 - Apostrophes for omission

An apostrophe can be used in **two** ways.

The first way is to replace missing (omitted) letters. You will revise the second way next term.

For example:

I am → I'm

Can not → Can't

I have → I've

Could have → Could've (not Could **of**!)

Should have → Should've (not Should **of**!)

It's → It is

They are → They're

Remember: All previous weeks need to keep being revised and looked over weekly. You have a big test at the end of the half term!

Week 5 - Key vocabulary for persuasion

1. **Allude** - suggest or call attention to indirectly; hint at.
2. **Appeal** - make a serious, urgent, or heartfelt request.
3. **Convey** - communicate (a message or information).
4. **Hyperbole** - exaggerate
5. **Illustrate** - give an example of
6. **Implore** - beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something.
7. **Portray** - describe (someone or something) in a particular way.
8. **Reinforce** - to strengthen an idea
9. **Rhetoric** - the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing
10. **Urge** - recommend (something) strongly.

Week 6 - Key quotations

Pronoun and repetition: 'we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets' *Winston Churchill*

Direct address and metaphor: 'You people must have faith; you must not be stampeded by rumours or guesses.' *Franklin D Roosevelt*

Direct address and triplet: 'I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field.' *Queen Elizabeth 1*

Emotive language and hyperbole: 'It was whispered by slaves and abolitionists as they blazed a trail towards freedom through the darkest of nights' *Barak Obama*

Statistics: 'Right now, 8 million plastic tonnes of plastics ends up in the oceans every year' *David Attenborough*

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