

1: Subject Terminology 1

- **Story arc**—A story arc graphs the typical way that a character meets and solves dilemmas and then emerges from a plot as a more developed individual .
- **Duplicity**—Deceitful. A duplicitous person pretends to have feelings that their actions contradict.
- **Archaic language**—Archaic words are words that were once widely used, but are no longer part of the English language.
- **Folklore**—The traditional beliefs, customs, and stories of a community, passed through the generations by word of mouth.
- **Semantic field**—A semantic field is a lexical set of words grouped semantically (by meaning) that refers to a specific subject.

2: Semi-colons

A semi-colon is a punctuation mark that is used to separate two independent (main) clauses that are closely related. Semi-colons are mainly used within a sentence to separate clauses. The clauses must be on the same theme and not be joined together with a conjunction; the semi-colon takes the place of the conjunction within the sentence.

It was cold and the sun was shining

It was cold; the sun was shining.

Semi-colons can also be used to separate items within a list, to help clarify internal groups if the list already contains internal commas.

The team will be made up of Jane Smith, swimmer; John Black, cyclist; and Amelia Lee, runner.

3: Fairies in Literature

A **fairy** is a mythical being of folklore and romance usually having magic powers and dwelling on earth in close relationship with humans. They often exercise magic powers to benevolent ends and are commonly in the shape of a delicate, beautiful, ageless winged woman who make well-intentioned intervention in personal human affairs. Sometimes they can be portrayed as mischievous

Famous Fairies in Literature:

- The Fairy Godmother—Cinderella
- The Blue Fairy—Pinocchio
- Tinkerbell—Peter Pan
- The Wicked Fairy—Sleeping Beauty
- Puck—A Midsummer Night's Dream

4: Adverbial Sentence Starters

Fronted adverbials are words or phrases placed at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

Time	Frequency	Place	Manner	Degree
Immediately,	Often,	Here,	Badly,	Nearly asleep,
Yesterday,	Again,	Outside,	Slowly,	Perhaps,
In May,	Daily,	Upstairs,	Happily,	Maybe,
Tomorrow,	Once,	Nearby,	Like a ... ,	Utterly joyous,
On Tuesday,	Constantly,	Over there,	Suddenly,	Barely alive,
Eventually,	Regularly,	In the house,	Silently,	Certainly amused,
Later,	Never before,	Under my bed,	Carefully,	Really happily,
Soon,	Sometimes,	Far away,	As fast as he could,	Much admired,

5: Subject Terminology 2

- **Class hierarchy**—Social classes are groupings of individuals into levels of hierarchy, usually based on wealth, educational attainment, occupation and income.
- **Anthropomorphism**— Anthropomorphism is the attribution of human characteristics, emotions, and behaviours to animals or other non-human things (including objects, plants, and supernatural beings).
- **Foreshadowing**—Foreshadowing is a literary device in which authors hint at plot developments that don't actually occur until later in the story. Foreshadowing can be achieved directly or indirectly, by making explicit statements or leaving subtle clues about what will happen later in the text.
- **Symbolism**— Symbolism is a literary device in which a writer uses one thing—usually a physical object or phenomenon—to represent something more abstract. Characters and events can also be symbolic
- **Motif**—A motif is an element or idea that recurs throughout a work of literature. Motifs, which are often collections of related symbols, help develop the central themes of a book or play.

6: Historical Context

- **Imperialism/colonialism**—A policy (way of ruling) in which large or powerful countries extend their authority beyond their own borders by creating colonies. They introduce new cultures, languages and practices. Imperialism/colonialism aims at the creation of an empire.
- **Empire**— a group of territories, countries or people under one ruler.
- **Post-colonial**—A set of theories that deal with the legacy (aftermath) and issues of reclaiming a national and cultural identity after colonialism
- **White privilege**—receiving advantages, benefits, and rights that are unearned but given to white people solely because of the colour of their skin
- **Savage**—fierce, ferocious, or cruel; untamed. Relating to or people or society regarded as uncivilized or primitive.
- **Barbarity**—extreme cruelty or brutality.