

Y9 T3: Characters through the ages

Vocabulary 1

cliché: an idea that is overused and therefore unoriginal and uninteresting.

trope: a commonly recurring literary character, idea or cliché.

archetype: a typical character, an action, or a situation that seems to represent universal patterns of human nature.

audience surrogate: a character who is unfamiliar with the world of the story and represents the audience's point of view.

protagonist: the main character in a story.

antagonist: the primary opponent of the protagonist.

flaw: a character's notable weakness that a writer can take advantage of to create drama.

Vocabulary 2

Western canon: the body of literature most highly valued in western society, considered 'classics'.

Patriarchy: a society that favours and is controlled by men.

Byronic hero: a protagonist that rebels against conventional modes of behaviour, with qualities that are not traditionally heroic.

noble savage: a character who is native to a strange and exotic land. Though usually presented as 'wild', they are uncorrupted by the wider world.

wise fool: a character who seems to lack common sense but sometimes speaks with great intelligence and wisdom.

femme fatale: an attractive and seductive woman, especially one who is likely to cause distress or disaster to a man who becomes involved with her.

Grammar knowledge

REVISE FROM Y7/8:

clause: a group of words which contains a subject and a verb

main clause: a clause which can stand alone as a complete sentence

subordinate clause: a clause which cannot stand alone as a complete sentence

NEW KNOWLEDGE:

Pronoun Sub-classes

personal pronouns: a pronoun used to substitute for a person's name, e.g. I, you, he, we

demonstrative pronouns: used to point to specific people or things, e.g. this, these, that, those

indefinite pronouns: used to refer to a person or thing which is not specific, e.g. someone, anybody, everything, everyone

Characterisation

universal human experiences: experiences that anyone, anywhere, at any time can relate to.

STEAL: Five key aspects of characterisation: **S**peech, **T**houghts, **E**ffect on others, **A**ctions, **L**ooks.

symbolism: using images or objects as symbols to represent powerful ideas or aspects of character.

interiority: when a character has inner depths, with thoughts and feelings as well as actions and speech.

motivation: what drives a character; the goal for which they are aiming which informs how they behave.

conflict: a clash or struggle a character faces, either externally (with another character) or internally (with themselves).

Crafting sentences

Three adjective 'of' sentence

I felt full, full of food, full of bad television, full of incessant chat.

'However' after the first word sentence

People, however, were watching gobsmacked.

Verb -ed opening

Wracked with fear, Tommy crept slowly towards the door.

Scared for her life, Anna searched frantically for the key.

Start with a simile sentence

Like a ghost caught in a fan, he spun round and round on the roundabout.

Anaphora: Repetition of a word or phrase at the start of successive sentences or clauses.

Crafting speech

REVISE FROM Y7/8:

declarative sentence: a sentence that makes a statement or conveys information.

interrogative sentence: a sentence that asks a question.

imperative sentence: a sentence that gives a direct command or instruction.

exclamative sentence: a sentence that expresses a strong emotion, often ending in an exclamation mark.

filler: meaningless utterances, words and phrases we use while we work out what to say next.

fragmentation: when a sentence is not complete because it is missing a subject or verb or both

dialect: language specific to a region or group.

idiolect: language specific to a particular individual.

motif: a repeated or recurring image or idea.