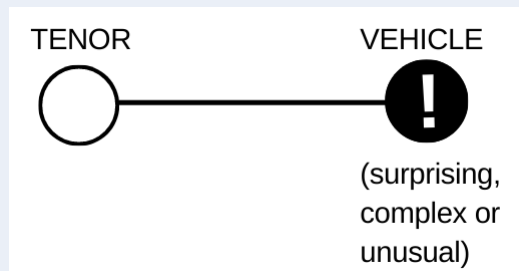


Y9 T3: Heroes through the ages

metaphor

universal symbolism: symbolism that is frequently found in literature and art which almost always implies the same ideas.

conceit: a metaphor where the vehicle is surprising, complex, or unusual.



allegory: a narrative in which the characters, places, objects, and events have a symbolic meaning. *Allegories often use simple stories to express truths or generalisations about the human experience.*

sentence structure

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

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

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

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.

declarative sentence: a sentence ending in a full stop that gives information.

devices

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

characterisation: the process of creating and revealing the traits, personality, and motivations of fictional characters in a story.

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).

genre

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

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

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

vocabulary: types of hero

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

archetypal hero: a heroic protagonist who has typical heroic qualities such as bravery.

anti-hero: a heroic protagonist who does not show normal qualities that an archetypal hero has.

Byronic hero: a type of anti-hero that purposefully rebels against normal behaviours to do something good which sometimes creates sympathy for the character.

tragic hero: a heroic protagonist who has heroic traits that are taken over by a fatal flaw which causes their downfall.

form

motif: a repeated or recurring image or idea.

character arc: a character arc is a narrative structure that traces the personal transformation, growth, or change that a fictional character undergoes over the course of a story.

dynamic characters: characters which experience internal change or growth.

static characters: characters remain relatively unchanged.