

Y8 T5: Long Way Down

Metaphor	Micro-structure
<p>conceit: a metaphor where the vehicle is surprising, complex or unusual.</p> <p>explanation: The entire novel takes place during the minutes it takes for the elevator to descend to the ground floor, and this elevator ride becomes a metaphor for the emotional journey the protagonist, Will, is experiencing. An elevator ride is a very unusual and complex vehicle choice to describe an emotional journey.</p> <p>visual imagery: language which creates a visual picture for the reader.</p> <p>olfactory imagery: language which creates a sense of smell for the reader.</p> <p>auditory imagery: language which evokes sounds for the reader.</p>	<p>repetition – when words, phrases or lines are repeated.</p> <p>polysyndeton - a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected by the repeated use of the same conjunction. <i>e.g. Will felt fearful and worried and tense.</i></p> <p>asyndeton- a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected without conjunctions <i>e.g. Will felt fearful, worries and tense.</i></p> <p>tricolon - a series of three words, phrases or clauses. <i>e.g. 'I came; I saw; I conquered.'</i></p> <p>emphatic positioning - when a writer puts language devices or words in specific places for effect (<i>e.g. at the start or in groups</i>).</p>
Devices	Genre
<p>enjambment - enjambment is the continuation of a sentence or phrase beyond the end of a line or stanza. <i>e.g. in 'Long Way Down' Reynolds use of enjambment creates a sense of flow and momentum, which mirrors the urgency of the protagonist's emotional journey.</i></p> <p>caesura: Caesura is a deliberate pause or break within a line of poetry. <i>e.g Reynolds uses caesura to create moments of reflection, emphasis, or tension within the protagonist's internal monologue.</i></p> <p>irony: Irony involves a contrast between what is expected and what occurs. <i>e.g. The novel employs irony to highlight the disparity between the characters' hopes and the reality they face.</i></p>	<p>verse novel- A novel-length story told through the medium of poetry instead of prose.</p> <p>narrative poetry- A long poem which tells a story, including plot, character and setting.</p> <p>epic poetry- a long narrative poem recounting heroic deeds</p> <p>stanza- a group of lines in a poem which make a section of a poem, like a paragraph in prose.</p> <p>couplet: a pair of consecutive lines of poetry that create a complete thought or idea.</p>
Vocabulary	Form and macro-structure
<p>supernatural - something which goes beyond what is 'natural' and defies explanation, like ghosts.</p> <p>apparition- a ghost or ghostlike image of a person or thing</p> <p>descent- the act of moving downwards, dropping, or falling.</p>	<p>motif- an image or idea which is repeated in a text for a symbolic meaning.</p> <p>contrast- when a writer uses two opposite images or ideas in a text for effect.</p> <p>epiphany- a moment of sudden realisation.</p>