

# Year 9 Knowledge Organiser 'Coram Boy'

## Language- Key Terminology 1

### Literary Devices:

**Repetition**- Repeated words or ideas

**Imagery**- Creating a mental picture for the reader through appealing to the senses (smell, touch, taste, see, hear).

**Pathetic Fallacy**- When nature reflects human emotion (we often see this in the weather)

**Simile**- Comparing one thing to another using like or as

**Metaphor**- Describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison

**Connotation**- What a word makes the reader feel, think or imagine.

**Symbolism**- the way an object is given greater meaning within the novel so it has added importance.

**Motif**- a recurring symbol within the novel

**Personification**- giving human characteristics to an inanimate object

**Alliteration**- words beginning with the same letter for effect

### Grammar terms:

**Noun**- an object

**Adjective**- a word that describes a noun

**Verb**- an action or state (may often end in ed or ing)

**Adverb**- a word that describes a verb. Often an 'ly word.

**Pronoun**- a word that replaces a noun- he, she, I, we etc...

## Structure- Key Terminology 2

**Juxtaposition**-contrast

**Narrative Viewpoint**- 1<sup>st</sup> person I,we /3<sup>rd</sup> person he, she , they

**Foreshadowing**-clues for the rest of the story

**Repetition**- saying something more than once

**Simple sentences**- to grab attention and for emphasis. Sharp and to the point.

**Compound sentences**- used to build up detail and slow the pace.

**Complex sentences**- to add depth and detail. Creates a softer effect.

**Dialogue**- speech

**Narrative Shift**- a change of pace, mood, tone or perspective

**Atmosphere/ Tone**- the mood e.g happy, sad, thoughtful, dark, angry etc...

## Form (Novel)- Key Terminology 3

**Protagonist**- the main character

**Reader**- the person reading the novel

**Plot**- the story

**Chapter**- the sections into which a novel is divided

**Dual/Multiple Narrative**- a story following two or more protagonists

**Flash back**- when the story goes back in time to show an earlier moment in time

**Narrative Voice**- the character from whose perspective the story is told

**Setting**- the location where the story takes place

**Conflict**- the key problem the character must overcome

**Climax**- the moment of most heightened tension and drama

**Resolution**- the ending which must bring satisfaction for the reader

## Skills in Analysing an Extract -

P= The writer has.....

E= Evidence (Quotation)

T= Terminology. The use of

E= Explain.This suggests that...

R= Reflect and effect upon the reader. The reader will think/ feel/ question...

<b>Point</b>	Make a point which refers to or directly <b>answers the question.</b>	The writer creates the impression that ... The writer tries to ... In the novel/text it seems that ... From the extract/text the reader learns ... The writer is trying to convey the message that ...
<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Select a key quotation</b> (short) or make a specific reference to the text which proves, or supports the point you are making.	A quotation to show/illustrate/demonstrate this is "..." The evidence that supports this is "..." This is revealed when (Character's name) states/says "..." The speaker in the novel says "..." In the chapter... /extract... In the beginning /middle /end... the reader is told that "..."
<b>Terminology</b>	<b>ZOOM IN</b> on an individual word or phrase (from your quote) and identify a key <b>subject term</b> or <b>literary technique (ST)</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Word type: <i>adjective, verb, adverb...</i></li> <li>Simile / Metaphor / Personification</li> <li>Pathetic fallacy</li> <li>Ellipsis</li> <li>Contrast / Juxtaposition</li> </ul>	The writer's choice of (ST) "..." The reader associates (ST) "... with ... The use of (ST) "... is effective because ... The connotations of (ST) "... This interesting use of the (ST) "... The writer may have chosen this (ST) "... The writer uses (ST) "... to ...
<b>Explain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain <b>why</b> the writer has chosen the word/technique you have identified;</li> <li>Explain <b>how</b> the whole quotation proves your point;</li> <li>Explain any alternative interpretations of the quotation;</li> <li><b>Analyse the effect</b> upon the reader – what has the quotation made the reader think or feel.</li> </ul> <p><b>Write about structure:</b> where in the text has your quotation come from – <b>why</b> has the writer put it there?</p>	The writer implies / suggests... This quotation suggests / seems to be suggesting ... This creates the impression that... This creates an interesting ... At this point in the novel ... This could also mean ... As well as ... it could also imply ... The writer might also be saying that ... Another way of looking at it could be ...
<b>Effect upon the Reader and Reflect upon the Question</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the effect upon the Reader?</li> <li>Reflect upon the question</li> <li><b>Refer/link back to the question</b></li> <li>Write about the <b>text as a whole</b></li> </ul>	The effect upon the reader is... The reader could also infer that ... A modern reader might ... Overall, the writer shows that ... The writer may want the reader to think about ... The author's overall message is that... This leaves the reader with the overall impression that... This links to... As a result, readers are left with the opinion that... The author's intention is...