

POINT
I believe that...
It is my view that...
In my opinion...
The author is trying to convey the message that...
It appears/seems that...

EVIDENCE
When the author writes...
A clear example of this is...
This can be shown by...
When considering statements such as...
The use of...

TECHNIQUE
RHYME ~ STANZAS
~ LINES ~ ENJAMBMENT ~ END STOPPING
~ ASSONANCE ~ ALLITERATION ~ METAPHOR ~ SIMILE ~ PERSONIFICATION ~ ONOMATOPOEIA ~ REPETITION ~ PUNS ~ CONNOTATION ~ DOUBLE MEANINGS ~ AMBIGUITY ~ WORD ORDER ~ ADJECTIVES ~ KEY WORDS AND PHRASES ~ SLANG ~ MISSPELLINGS ~ INTERTEXTUALITY ~ STYLE

ANALYSIS
This demonstrates that the author wants the reader to feel/think/believe...
The effect of [INSERT TECHNIQUE] is to make the reader consider/contemplate/evaluate...
Based on this evidence, it appears that...
It is clear from the quote above that...
This is significant because it suggests that...
The author uses these literary techniques to...

LINK
SO WHAT? WHY DOES THIS POINT MATTER?

LINK IT BACK TO THE QUESTION


Explaining PEEL: I had an unusual childhood

P - I had a pet elephant when I was a child.

E - My parents owned a circus.

E - I have a photograph showing me gazing dreamily out of the window with my pet elephant.

L - This photo proves that I had a pet elephant when I was a child.



Palacio's literary devices		Narrative POV
Metaphors	"She kissed my tortoise mouth." (p60) "Your deeds are your monuments." (p65) "The universe takes care of all of its birds." (p204)	Wonder is narrated in the first person, but not by the same person throughout! Six different narrators take us through 8 different sections of the novel. This is effective because it enables us to see the different perspectives, and understand how different characters feel.
Similes	"So sending him off to middle school like a lamb to the slaughter." (p10) "But after she died, I held on to that secret and let it cover me like a blanket." (p87)	

In a world where you can be anything, choose kind. ~ Let your deeds be your monuments. ~ Don't judge a boy by his face. ~ No man is an island entire of itself.

Section-by-section summary (alongside key quotations)		
Section 1: Auggie	Auggie explains that he is not a 'normal' 10-year-old.; he was born with a facial disfigurement. People often react negatively to it. His parents and sister stick up for him. He is about to start at proper school for the first time – he and his dad don't think that it is a good idea, but his mum wants him to. 3 children (Jack, Julian and Charlotte) show him around. Julian asks about his face. In Auggie's first English class, children are taught to 'be kind.' At lunch, Summer sits with him. His first day is not so bad, and he gets through September ok. He has a party, which he enjoys. He becomes close to Jack. However, on Halloween he overhears Jack mocking him, with Julian. Auggie tells his mum that he doesn't want to go to school anymore	"What's the deal with your face? I mean, were you in a fire or something?"
Section 2: Via	Via explains how family life revolves around Auggie and his needs – she is 2nd place. She gives a vivid description of what Auggie looks like. She thinks his family should help him to become independent. She also talks of her fears that her children could have Auggie's condition. She was very close to Grans, who died. Her 1st day at school is hard (her best friends are becoming distant) but mum never asks her. Later, she makes a new friend called Eleanor. She convinces Auggie not to quit school	"I want you to know that you have me looking out for you."
Section 3: Summer	Summer shares how she felt sorry for Auggie at first, but now finds him fun. Other children say he is a 'freak.' She finds out Julian would ask her out if she wasn't friends with Auggie, which upsets her. Summer and Auggie become close friends over time. She gives Jack a hint why Auggie is mad, whispering 'Bleeding Scream' to him.	"I had warned mom about August's face."
Section 4: Jack	Jack describes his background - not as rich as others. Jack recalls how he was at first made to befriend Auggie, by Mr Tushman. He eventually becomes friends with Auggie of his own accord. When Auggie stops talking to him, he doesn't understand Summer's hint. When he does realise, he feels terrible. As Julian taunts Auggie, Jack punches him and is sent to the Principal. Jack and Auggie make up, but Julian turns all of the boys against them. Via brings her new boyfriend home – Justin.	"If a little kid like Jamie can be that mean, then a kid like August doesn't stand a chance."
Section 5: Justin	Justin discusses 'Olivia' (Via) and how much he has liked her since he met her. He likes Auggie. He meets Via's parents and loves her family, who are kinder than his own. One day, he leaves as Jack leaves, and notices Julian and his friends teasing him. Jack warns them. Justin gets the leading part in the play, and gets to know Miranda. He is disappointed that Via did not tell him about their past friendship.	"If it... was all random, the universe would abandon us... And (it) doesn't."
Section 6: Auggie	Auggie and Jack get an A for their science project. At the science fair, he feels stared at and dislikes it. People stop taking sides in the war between Julian and Jack, and start to be kinder to Auggie. Auggie has to start wearing hearing aids, which are big and clunky, but no one mocks him. Auggie and Via fall out about the play. Daisy (their dog) has to be put down. The family go to the play and it is a huge success.	"You don't need your eyes to love, right?"
Section 7: Miranda	Miranda talks of how her parents divorced, and it changed her. She and Via grew apart, and she would badmouth Via. Upset at losing the friendship, she went for the play role to see Via, and ended up getting the part Via wanted. She speaks of how she misses Via's family. On the day of the play, she backs out, so Via can play the role. She sees Auggie and the family and makes up with Via. She feels happy again.	"One of the things I miss most about Via's friendship is her family."
Section 8: Auggie	Auggie goes on a school residential trip for 3 days to a nature reserve. All is going well until some older kids pick on Auggie. One of them (Eddie) throws Auggie to the ground, and a fight breaks out, in which Auggie loses his hearing aids. He cries. The other students rally around him. His popularity grows for his bravery. He is commended by Mr Tushman, and finds that Julian will not return next year. His family gets a new puppy, named Bear. Auggie wins an award at the honour roll.	"You really are a wonder, Auggie." "You are a wonder."

Main Characters	
Consider what Palacio intended through her characterisation of each of the below...	
August 'Auggie' Pullman – Auggie is a ten-year-old boy who has a facial deformity (probably Treacher Collins Syndrome). Auggie longs to feel like a normal child, but throughout his whole life he has had to get used to being stared at and avoided by others. He is the lead protagonist in the novel, which tracks his experiences attending school for the first time. With the help of friends and family, he develops a great deal.	Via Pullman – Via is Auggie's older sister. She sometimes feels as though she is the less important sibling in her family, as Auggie's needs always seem to be put before hers. She is still a wonderful and protective big sister. At the beginning of the novel, she is starting a brand-new middle school, and faces a challenge to try and fit in. She wants to be known by features other than having a deformed brother.
Quote: "What I wanted was to go to school, but only if I could be like every other kid going to school."	Quote: "August is the Sun. [Via] and Mom and Dad are planets orbiting the Sun."
Jack Will – Jack Will is a boy at school who is asked by Mr Tushman to become friends with Auggie. Although he is at first reluctant, he eventually becomes Auggie's friend. Their friendship appears to be over, after he is overheard insulting Auggie. However, the two are able to work through their differences, and Jack becomes a true, honest friend to Auggie. He sometimes doesn't think things through, but Jack is a good-hearted boy.	Summer Dawson – Summer is Auggie's other friend at school. On Auggie's first day, Summer sits down to have lunch with him, because she feels sorry for him. However, she then begins to spend more time with him because she finds him sweet and enjoyable to hang out with. Summer is a kind, warm, reliable girl. She is revealed to be of mixed race, and she lives only with her mother (her father died a few years ago).
Quote: "I know it wasn't cool, but I kind of went "Uhh!" when I saw him because I honestly got scared."	Quote: "It's hard enough being the new kid even when you have a normal face. Imagine having his face?"



Themes (a theme is an idea or message that runs through a text)	
Appearances – The story makes its readers think about the extent to which all of us judge others based on appearances. As most of us do not see someone's face who is dramatically different on a day-to-day basis, we can initially be startled when we see someone who looks like Auggie. In this novel, we read Auggie's point of view the surprise, shock, fear and disgust that he sees. Auggie hates how he looks, and longs to be normal, but throughout the novel he learns to accept his appearance.	
Kindness – Many of Auggie's struggles in life are linked to the unkind responses of others. Remember, it was Palacio's (and her family's) own response to someone similar to Auggie that influenced her to write the novel. The reader is able to see the huge effect that kindness (e.g. from Summer, Jack, and his family) makes to Auggie's life. At the end of the novel, Mr Tushman makes a graduation speech about the importance of being kind to one another. In many ways, this can be seen as the medium through which Palacio conveys her own key message.	

Conjunctions

Subordinating

Coordinating

so that	after
unless	although
until	as
when	because
whenever	before
where	even if
whereas	if
wherever	that
while	once
however	since



For

And

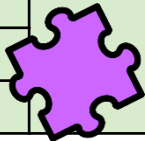
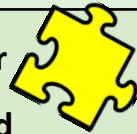
Nor

But

Or

Yet

So



Relative Clauses

My grandmother (**who** is ninety-two) is a gymnast.

Italy – **where** pizza is said to have been invented – is in Europe.

The vases, **which** were antiques, were extremely valuable.

Instead of 'said', try:

shouted ~ yelled ~ called ~ laughed ~ giggled ~ cried ~ whispered ~ muttered ~ explained ~ exclaimed ~ questioned ~ announced ~ protested ~ argued ~ sighed ~ moaned ~ complained ~ disagreed ~ agreed ~ lied ~ admitted

Johnny reminded us, **"Always begin a new speaker on a new line!"**

"Take care with your punctuation," he added.

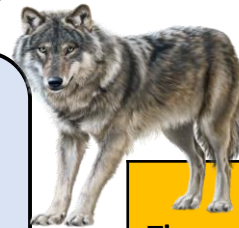


Semi-colons separate two independent clauses

A whale is not a fish: it is a warm-blooded mammal.

Colons separate two dependent clauses

Whales are mammals **while** sharks are fish
 → whales are mammals; sharks are fish.



Simple sentences

These contain one idea as a main clause. A verb and a subject must be present.

The werewolf growled.

Compound sentences

These contain two or more ideas (main clauses), connected by a coordinating conjunction.

The werewolf growled **and** stalked the oblivious girl.

Complex sentences

These contain two (or more) ideas – one as a main clause and the other as a subordinate clause. If the subordinate clause is placed at the beginning of the sentence, it requires a comma before the main clause is written.

The werewolf growled **while** stalking the oblivious girl.
While stalking the oblivious girl, the werewolf growled.

Word Class

Nouns	Proper nouns Concrete nouns Pronouns Abstract nouns	<i>Cinderella, Shrek, Birmingham, Tuesday, January, Mr Roberts, McDonalds, Mum chair, sky, uniform, rucksack, pen, notebook, wolf, child he, she, we, they, you, I, my, their, yours, mine, his, hers, ours boredom, anger, rage, despair, disappointment, happiness, bliss</i>
Determiners	qualify the noun	<i>a, an, the, some, many, several, five, one thousand, plenty</i>
Adjectives	describe the noun	<i>obnoxious, jealous, elated, enigmatic, rambunctious, ethereal, iridescent</i>
Verbs	'doing' or 'being' words	<i>consider, justify, contemplate, understand, demonstrate, organise</i>
Adverbs	describe the verb	<i>understandably, angrily, seldom, straight, fast, often, never, always, very quite, too</i>
Prepositions	show you where a noun is in relation to something else	<i>under, over, behind, adjacent to, opposite, in front of, behind, ahead</i>

DADWAVERSS!

Description ~ Action ~ Dialogue ~ Where ~ Adverb ~ Verb ~ Estimation of time ~ Rhetorical questions ~ Simile ~ Subordinating Conjunction ~ Onomatopoeia!

