

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
~ 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.



Hero: a person who is admired for their courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities.







Proposition
Main Speeches
1
2
3
4

Opposition
Main Speeches
1
2
3
4

Floor Debate

Summary Speeches


Persuasive Techniques
Power of 3
Emotive language
Rhetorical questions
Say it again (repetition)
Undermine opposing views
Ancedote
Direct address
Exaggeration

Key Characters: heroes or villains? Analyse the evidence before you decide!	
Medusa 	In Greek mythology, Medusa was a monster, a <i>Gorgon</i> , generally described as a winged human female with living venomous snakes in place of hair. Those who gazed upon her face would turn to stone. The poem is told in the first person as a dramatic monologue by a woman who is insecure and worried that her husband is cheating on her. The poem begins: ' <i>A suspicion, a doubt, a jealousy</i> ' and it is this jealousy which has turned the woman into a gorgon and now everything she looks at turns to stone.
Beowulf 	Beowulf is an Old English poem consisting of 3,182 alliterative lines. It is one of the most important works of Old English literature. The author was an anonymous Anglo-Saxon poet. The story is set in Scandinavia. Beowulf, a hero of the Geats, comes to the aid of Hrothgar, the king of the Danes, whose mead hall in Heorot has been under attack by a monster known as Grendel. After Beowulf slays him, Grendel's mother attacks the hall and is then also defeated. Victorious, Beowulf goes home to Geatland (Götaland in modern Sweden) and becomes king of the Geats. Fifty years later, Beowulf defeats a dragon, but is mortally wounded in the battle. After his death, his attendants cremate his body and erect a tower on a headland in his memory.
Robin Hood 	Robin Hood is a legendary heroic outlaw originally depicted in English folklore and subsequently featured in literature and film. According to legend, he was a highly skilled archer and swordsman. Robin Hood was a rebel, and many of the most striking episodes in the tales about him show him and his companions robbing and killing representatives of authority and giving the gains to the poor. Their most frequent enemy was the Sheriff of Nottingham, a local agent of the central government Robin treated women, the poor, and people of humble status with courtesy.
Lord Voldemort 	Lord Voldemort is the fictional arch-villain of the Harry Potter series. He is a Dark wizard bent on securing unmatched power and achieving immortality through the practice of the Dark Arts. The name " Voldemort ", roughly translated, means "flight of death" in Latin, French and Catalan, or "steal death" in French.
Harry Potter 	Harry Potter is a wizard, the only child of James and Lily Potter . He is famous for having survived an attack by Lord Voldemort when he was a baby. He is also sometimes known as 'The Boy Who Lived'. For the first eleven years of his life Harry lives with his mean aunt and uncle and is unaware of his wizarding roots.
	Captain Jack Sparrow is a fictional character and the main protagonist of the Pirates of the Caribbean film series. Inspired by the seventeenth century English pirate Jack Ward In the films, Sparrow is one of the nine pirate lords in the Brethren Court, the Pirate Lords of the Seven Seas.

Orientation	The lead paragraph (the introduction). It sets the scene for the main body by explaining who, what, where and when the story is concerned.
Picture	An image – usually a photograph or court illustration – of something relevant to the subject of the newspaper report.
Headline	This is short and snappy (often using techniques such as alliteration/puns/shock-factor) to catch the reader's eye. It should make the reader want to know more.
Reorientation	This is the concluding (final) paragraph, usually written in present or future tense. It brings the reader up-to-date with the story.
Date	This tells us when the report was published – not when the event occurred. It is written in full.
Caption	The caption gives a short written description about the picture.
Subheading	The subheading is a short, snappy sentence that gives more information about the headline. It doesn't give away the story though!
Quotes	Quotes are included in the main body to make it sound more reliable. The quotes are usually given by witnesses or people affected by the story.
Byline	The byline details who the report has been written by.
Main body	The main body gives the details of the story. It is found between the orientation and reorientation. It usually contains two or more quotes.

Villain: (in a film, novel, or play) a character whose evil actions or motives are important to the plot.

Figurative language	
Simile: comparing something to something else using 'like' or 'as'.	The water well was <i>as</i> dry <i>as</i> a bone. // The soldier was <i>like</i> a brave lion.
Metaphor: a comparison which is not literally true. Does not use 'like' or 'as'.	The water well <i>was</i> a dry bone. // The soldier <i>was</i> a brave lion.
Personification: giving an object human characteristics (emotions, sensations, speech, physical movements, etc.)	The <i>cruel</i> waves <i>swallowed</i> the poor swimmer.
Onomatopoeia: a word that names a sound, but also sounds like that sound.	Smash, splash, bang, crash, thud, zoom, sizzle, whizz, boom, honk
Alliteration: the repetition of an initial letter or sound in closely linked words.	<i>Don't dream it. Drive it. // Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.</i>
Assonance: a repetition of vowel sounds in any part of a word. Remember, it is not the vowel itself, it is the vowel sound.	The <i>crumbl</i> ing <i>thun</i> der of seas - <i>Robert Louis Stevenson</i> I must <i>confess</i> that in my <i>quest</i> I felt <i>depressed</i> and <i>restless</i> . - <i>Thin Lizzy</i>
Enjambment: When a phrase, a clause, or a sentence in a line of poetry doesn't finish at the line break but spills over into the next line, that's an enjambment .	<i>A suspicion, a doubt, a jealousy</i> <i>grew in my mind,</i>

Conjunctions		
Subordinating		Coordinating
so that	after	 For And Nor But Or Yet So
unless	although	
until	as	
when	because	
whenever	before	
where	even if	
whereas	if	
wherever	that	
while	once	
however	since	

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.

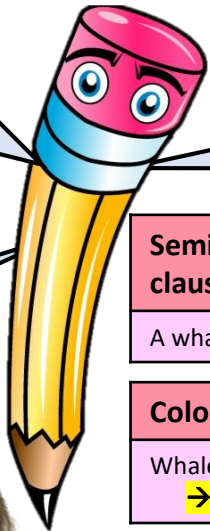
Instead of 'said', try:

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.

Word Class		
Nouns	Proper nouns Concrete nouns Pronouns Abstract nouns	<i>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 where a noun is in relation to something else	<i>under, over, behind, adjacent to, opposite, in front of, behind, ahead</i>

The Active Voice

The **subject** performs the **action** (the verb) to the **object**.

The people screamed at the zombies. The army shot at the zombies.

The Passive Voice

The thing that would normally be the object gets turned into the subject through the use of the passive form of the verb. They often include a prepositional phrase starting with 'by'.

The zombies were screamed at by the people. The zombies were shot at by the army.

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.