

Question 2: Language Subject Terminology	
Word Classes	
Noun	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
Adjective	Describes a noun ( <b>happy</b> girl, <b>grey</b> wall).
Adverb	Gives information about a verb (jump <b>quickly</b> ), adjective ( <b>very</b> pretty) or adverb ( <b>very quickly</b> ).
Sentence Structures	
Fragment	An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement). <i>"Nothing."</i> <i>"Silence everywhere."</i>
Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. <i>"She went to the shop."</i>
Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. <i>"She went to the shop and bought a banana"</i>
Complex	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. <i>"Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana."</i>
Language Techniques	
Diction	The writer's choice of words.
Hyperbole	The use of extreme exaggeration.
Imagery	When the writer provides mental "pictures".
Irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.
Juxtaposition	Two ideas together which contrast each other.
List (of three)	A number of connected items (three= effect).
Metaphor	Something is presented as something else.
Oxymoron	Contradictory terms together <i>"bittersweet"</i> .
Pathos	Language used to appeal to the emotions.
Personification	Giving human traits to something non-human.
Repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
Simile	Something is presented as like something else.
Symbolism	An idea is reflected by an object/character etc.
Syntax	The way words and phrases are arranged.

This Quotation/ Reference...		
Achieves	Advances	Affects
Allows	Alludes to	Builds
Concludes	Confirms	Conveys
Denotes	Develops	Demonstrates
Displays	Justifies	Exaggerates
Encourages	Enhances	Establishes
Exemplifies	Explains	Explores
Exposes	Forces	Generates
Highlights	Hints	Identifies
Ignites	Illustrates	Impacts
Implies	Identifies	Indicates
Initiates	Introduces	Involves
Justifies	Juxtaposes	Kindles
Launches	Leads to	Maintains
Manifests	Notifies	Offers
Portrays	Presents	Produces
Progresses	Promotes	Prompts
Provokes	Questions	Represents
Reveals	Shows	Signifies
Sparks	Suggests	Supports
Symbolises	Transforms	Triggers
Typifies	Upholds	Underscores
Validates	Verifies	Yields
Effect on the Reader		
Believe	Consider	Decide
Discover	Realise	Understand
Appreciate	Conclude	Visualise
Sympathise	Empathise	Sense
Wish	Assume	Track
Build	Question	Picture
Compare	Focus	Perceive
Contrast	Clarify	Know
Discover	Think	Feel
Examine	Note	Imagine

Question 3: Structural Subject Terminology	
Types of Narrator	
Limited 3 <sup>rd</sup> person	External narrator with knowledge of one character's feelings (he).
Omniscient 3 <sup>rd</sup> person	External narrator- knowledge of more than one character's feelings (he).
1 <sup>st</sup> person	Told from a character's perspective (I).
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	Directed to the reader (you).
Unreliable narrator	When the perspective offered makes us question the narrator's credibility.
Narrative Styles	
Linear	Events are told chronologically.
Non-Linear	Events are not told chronologically.
Dual	Told from multiple perspectives.
Cyclical	Ends the same way it begins.
Explaining the Extract.	
Introducing	An idea or character is first shown.
Focusing	Our attention is aimed somewhere.
Building	When an idea/tension is increased.
Developing	An earlier point is extended.
Changing	A shift is created for an event/idea.
Concluding	Ideas/ events are drawn to a close.
Structural Techniques	
Atmosphere	The mode or tone set by the writer.
Climax	The most intense or decisive point.
Dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.
Exposition	The start where ideas are initiated.
Flashback	(Analepsis) Presents past events.
Flash-forward	(Prolepsis) Presents future events.
Foreshadowing	Hints what is to come(can mislead).
Motif	A recurring element in a story.
Resolution	The answer or solution to conflict.
Setting	A geographical/historical moment.
Spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.
Shift	A switch or change of focus.