

Question 2: Language Subject Terminology		This Quotation/ Reference...			Question 3: Structural Subject Terminology	
Word Classes		Achieves	Advances	Affects	Types of Narrator	
Noun	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).	Allows	Alludes to	Builds	Limited 3 rd person	External narrator with knowledge of one character's feelings (he).
Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).	Concludes	Confirms	Conveys	Omniscient 3 rd person	External narrator- knowledge of more than one character's feelings (he).
Adjective	Describes a noun (happy girl, grey wall).	Denotes	Develops	Demonstrates	1 st person	Told from a character's perspective (I).
Adverb	Gives information about a verb (jump quickly), adjective (very pretty) or adverb (very quickly).	Displays	Justifies	Exaggerates	2 nd person	Directed to the reader (you).
Sentence Structures		Encourages	Enhances	Establishes	Unreliable narrator	When the perspective offered makes us question the narrator's credibility.
Fragment	An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement). <i>"Nothing."</i> <i>"Silence everywhere."</i>	Exemplifies	Explains	Explores	Narrative Styles	
Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. <i>"She went to the shop."</i>	Exposes	Forces	Generates	Linear	Events are told chronologically.
Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. <i>"She went to the shop and bought a banana"</i>	Highlights	Hints	Identifies	Non-Linear	Events are not told chronologically.
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>	Ignites	Illustrates	Impacts	Dual	Told from multiple perspectives.
Language Techniques		Implies	Identifies	Indicates	Cyclical	Ends the same way it begins.
Diction	The writer's choice of words.	Initiates	Introduces	Involves	Explaining the Extract.	
Hyperbole	The use of extreme exaggeration.	Justifies	Juxtaposes	Kindles	Introducing	An idea or character is first shown.
Imagery	When the writer provides mental "pictures".	Launches	Leads to	Maintains	Focusing	Our attention is aimed somewhere.
Irony	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.	Manifests	Notifies	Offers	Building	When an idea/tension is increased.
Juxtaposition	Two ideas together which contrast each other.	Portrays	Presents	Produces	Developing	An earlier point is extended.
List (of three)	A number of connected items (three= effect).	Progresses	Promotes	Prompts	Changing	A shift is created for an event/idea.
Metaphor	Something is presented as something else.	Provokes	Questions	Represents	Concluding	Ideas/ events are drawn to a close.
Oxymoron	Contradictory terms together <i>"bittersweet"</i> .	Reveals	Shows	Signifies	Structural Techniques	
Pathos	Language used to appeal to the emotions.	Sparks	Suggests	Supports	Atmosphere	The mode or tone set by the writer.
Personification	Giving human traits to something non-human.	Symbolises	Transforms	Triggers	Climax	The most intense or decisive point.
Repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.	Typifies	Upholds	Underscores	Dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.
Semantic Field	A set of words from a text related in meaning.	Validates	Verifies	Yields	Exposition	The start where ideas are initiated.
Simile	Something is presented as like something else.	Effect on the Reader			Flashback	(Analepsis) Presents past events.
Symbolism	An idea is reflected by an object/character etc.	Believe	Consider	Decide	Flash-forward	(Prolepsis) Presents future events.
Syntax	The way words and phrases are arranged.	Discover	Realise	Understand	Foreshadowing	Hints what is to come(can mislead).
		Appreciate	Conclude	Visualise	Motif	A recurring element in a story.
		Sympathise	Empathise	Sense	Resolution	The answer or solution to conflict.
		Wish	Assume	Track	Setting	A geographical/historical moment.
		Build	Question	Picture	Spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.
		Compare	Focus	Perceive	Shift	A switch or change of focus.
		Contrast	Clarify	Know		
		Discover	Think	Feel		
		Examine	Note	Imagine		