

Literary Techniques	
Connotation	An idea or image which is suggested by a word, which is not its dictionary meaning. e.g. the connotation of 'desk' might be school.
Dialogue	The words said by a character in a story or play.
Metaphor	A comparison made without using 'like' or 'as', by suggesting something is something. e.g. 'sea of troubles' or 'drowning in debt'.
Pathetic fallacy	Technique where the environment (usually the weather) reflects the emotions of the main character.
Simile	A comparison using 'like' or 'as' to create a vivid image, e.g. as big as a whale; float like a butterfly; sting like a bee.

Narrative Perspective	
1st person	Told from the perspective of the speaker/narrator. Uses the pronouns 'I', 'My', 'we', 'our' etc.
2nd person	Speaks directly to the reader, suggesting that they are somehow involved in the story. Uses the pronouns 'you', 'your', 'our' etc.
3rd person	Told from the perspective of a narrator who can see everything that happens /knows what characters are feeling and thinking. Uses pronouns such as 'he', 'she', 'they' etc.

Answering questions on the novel...	
Point	Present your opinion on the question by clearly explaining your point of view.
Evidence	Pick some proof from the text to support your opinion (ideally a quotation you can present with quotation marks!)
Explain	Clearly explain your quotation and how the evidence you have used supports your opinion.
Zoom	Which specific words or phrases prove your point. Use terminology to explain the impact of these words.
Audience	How would a reader react to this moment? What did the writer want the audience/reader to think feel or do now?

Structure Terminology	
Sentence length	How long or short a sentence is and the number of clauses it contains can change the effect that it has. For example short sentences are often used to create tension whereas longer sentences can have a gentle, soothing effect.
Flashback	Looking back on a memory or event that happened long before the main story takes place.
Narrative structure/ order	Choosing where to start a story can change the meaning or tone. Sometimes writers choose to start at the end or in the middle to create confusion or mystery. Sometimes they follow a simple 5 part structure in that order.
Repetition	Using a word, phrase or idea more than once to draw attention to it.
Narrator	The person who tells the story (see narrative perspective).

