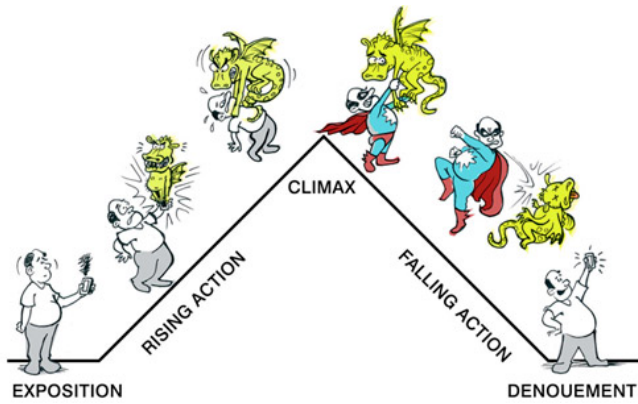


Survivor



Big Question

How do my language and structural choices influence the imagery, meaning and understanding of a text for the audience?

Components:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Paragraphing | 4. Ambitious vocabulary |
| 2. Sentence forms | 5. The senses |
| 3. Punctuation | 6. Figurative language |



Key Vocabulary

Verb – action/state of being	Narration/narrative – a sequence of events ('story')
Adverb – adds information to a verb	Adjective – adds information to a noun
Noun – object, idea, place, person	Foreshadowing – hinting at future events
Description/descriptive – account of a single event/character/place, etc.	Withholding information – holding information from the audience
Personification – human features given to the non-human	Cyclical structure – end and beginning of a narrative the same
Pathetic fallacy – use of weather to depict mood	Dialogue – speech
Juxtaposition – contrasting things placed side by side.	Narrator – voice telling the story
Metaphor – direct comparison	Perspective – narrator's point of view
Simile – comparison using like or as	Multiperspectivity – story told from multiple narrators
Paragraph – new section of text, indicating change of focus	Discourse markers – word/phrase used to organise direction of text



Punctuation

.	Full stop
,	Comma
:	Colon
;	Semi-colon
–	Hyphen
?	Question mark
!	Exclamation mark
“ ”	Speech marks
()	Brackets
...	Ellipsis

Sentences

single clause sentence – sentence with one main verb
e.g. *He ran for the bus*

compound sentence – sentence consisting of clauses joined with a conjunction (joining word, e.g. and)
e.g. *He was late for school so he ran for the bus.*

complex sentence – sentence consisting of clauses and subordinate clauses (additional information that doesn't make sense independently)
e.g. *As he was late for school, he ran for the bus*

holophrase – single word paragraph
e.g. *Late.*

TiPToP Paragraphs

