

Year 9 – Texts Through Time

Key Skills	
Language Analysis	Analysing the words, sentence types, paragraph types and techniques employed by a writer to present their ideas and perspective.
Structural Analysis	Analysing the order and shifts employed by a writer to present their ideas and perspectives.
Evaluation	To make a judgement about the effectiveness of the language and structural techniques employed by a writer to present their ideas and perspectives.
Writer's Perspective	The lens through which the writer creates the text including their point of view which can be affected by the context of production.
Themes	The ideas which run through a text.
Context	The social, political and historical issues surrounding the production of a text which affect the content and themes.

Language Features					
Simile	Comparing something using the words 'like' or 'as'	Puns	A humorous play on words	Triple	Three words listed together for effect i.e. the animals' lives were miserable, laborious and short.
Metaphor	Saying something 'is' something else	Alliteration	Words next to or near each other which start with the same letter	Semantic Field	A pattern of words in a text
Hyperbole	Exaggeration for effect	Couplet	Two lines next to each other which rhyme	Possessive Pronoun	Used to show possession i.e. hers, his ours.
Rhyme	The repetition of the same sounds for effect	Blank Verse	When a poem contains no rhyme	Rhetorical Question	A question which doesn't require an answer
Rhythm	Patters of stressed and unstressed syllables in a text	Irony	When words contain a different meaning from what is actually said	Connectives	Words which join parts of a sentence together i.e. and, but.
Imagery	Using figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas.	Oxymoron	Two opposite ideas joined together i.e. cruel kindness.	Sibilance	Repetition of the 's' sound in a text
Personification	An object is given human characteristics	Onomatopoeia	a word which sounds like the action it describes i.e. bang, zip	Emotive Language	Words/phrases which trigger an emotional response

Structural Features	
Narrative Hook	The way a writer grabs your attention at the start of a text
Narrative Voice	The voice through which the writer tells the story. The persona they adopt.
Narrative Shift	When the narrator shifts in a text, perhaps to a different person.
Perspective	The point of view from which a text is written or presented.
Linear	When a text is told in the order in which it happened without any jumping around.
Foreshadowing	Hints that the writer gives about something that is to happen later in the text.
Dialogue	Spoken language in a text
Time shift	When the focus shifts to events that take place at a different time in a text.
Omniscient Narrator	When the narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of every character in the story. Written in third person.
Stream of consciousness	Method of narration which describes happenings in the flow of thoughts through the minds of the characters.
Narrative tense	The time frame in which a story is told.
Cyclical structure	When events in a story seem to come back to what happens at the beginning by the end of the story.
Internal monologue	The inner voice and thoughts of a character
Flashback	When a story or narrative jumps back to events which took place at an earlier time.
Chronological	A story told in the time sequence in which it happened i.e. from beginning to end without any flashbacks.
Withholding information	The writer keeps certain important information from the reader until a moment of particular effect in a story.