

DEVICE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
Simile	comparing something to something else using "like" or "as"	"She shone like the stars, and glistened as brightly as the sun"
Metaphor	a comparison that directly relates a thing to a non-literal thing	"He was a blade of grass rooted expected to be cut"
Sibilance	a series of words that use an '-s' sound	"She sighed; her exhale slipped slowly across her lips"
Onomatopoeia	a word that sounds like the noise it refers to	"The bomb blast ricocheted shattered glasses through the city"
Imagery	Using language that links to your sense to make a descriptive real to the reader.	"The petrichor wafted on the golden spring dusk."
Idiom	A saying that only makes sense through shared cultural understanding.	"Not my circus, not my monkeys"
Personification	giving human characteristics to inanimate objects	"The tree stood proud in the field, leader of flora and fauna."
Repetition	use of a repeated word or phrase	"The clock ticked, ticked, ticked."
Symbolism	using an object, colour or image to represent a larger idea	"She was green with envy"
Allusion	a reference to a well-known or popular cultural element	"To my dog, the local park is the Garden of Eden"
Pathetic Fallacy	when elements of nature mirror human emotion	"The drizzle soaked them as they stood gathered around the grave."
Oxymoron	words that mean the opposite placed next to each other	"The situation was bittersweet."
Antithesis	two opposing ideas contrasted against each other	"Hope for the best; prepare for the worst."

•	FULL STOP: Used to end sentences or show an abbreviation.
,	COMMA: Used to indicate as division within a sentence.
'	APOSTROPHE: To show possession or omission of letters or numbers.
!	EXCLAMATION MARK: To show surprise, strong emotion, or pain.
?	QUESTION MARK: Used to indicate a question.
:	COLON: used to precede a list of items, a quotation, or statement.
;	SEMI-COLON: Used in place of a conjunction in a sentence or in a detailed list.
-	DASH: To add additional informal information to a sentence.
()	BRACKETS: To add less important information to sentence.
...	ELLIPSIS: Used to show omission of whole words.

SOURCE A:

Fiction
Extract from a text
from the 19th or 20th
Century.

QUESTION 1	<i>Write out 4 elements.</i>	4 marks	5 minutes
QUESTION 2	<i>Language Analysis</i>	8 marks	10 minutes
QUESTION 3	<i>Structural Analysis</i>	8 marks	10 minutes
QUESTION 4	<i>Evaluating writer's method</i>	20 marks	20 minutes
QUESTION 5	<i>Creative Writing: Descriptive or Narrative</i>	40 marks	45 minutes

VERB

An action word.

NOUN

A person, place, thing or idea.

ADJECTIVE

Describes a noun.

ADVERB

Describes a verb.

PRONOUN

Replaces a noun.

CONJUNCTION

Joins two clauses.

DISCOURSE MARKERS

Moreover

Firstly

Overall

For instance

Consequently

Therefore

Thus

Furthermore

WHY?

- Why is this method effective in creating that feeling?

WHAT?

- What feeling is the writer trying to create in the reader?

ANALYSIS ELEMENTS

HOW?

- How do you know this? (Quotation)
- How does the writer use language? (Method)