

REVISION MATERIAL

YEAR 9

ENGLISH

Assessment 4 (Definitions, Descriptive and Analytical Writing)

Surname: _____

Forename(s): _____

Class: _____

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Definitions
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Section 1 -Definitions

(Re-capping the key vocabulary from the Tragic Hero Unit of Work)

Vocabulary	Definition
Tragic Hero	A complex character whose rise to greatness is overshadowed by a fatal flaw or tragic mistake, leading to their downfall
Archetype	A recurring image, event, or character that can be found in literature
Hubris	Excessive pride or self - confidence
Regicide	The action of killing a king
Anagnorisis	The point in a play, novel, etc., in which a principal character recognises or discovers another character's true identity or the true nature of their own circumstances
Hamartia	A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine
Peripeteia	A sudden reversal of fortune or change in circumstances, especially in reference to fictional narrative
Catharsis	The process of releasing, and thereby providing relief from, strong or repressed emotions.
Noble	Having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles
Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else

Section 2 - Analytical Response

Below is a section we considered in class and a model M-I-L analysis.

May in Ayemenem is a hot, brooding month. The days are long and humid. The river shrinks and black crows gorge on bright mangoes in still, dustgreen trees. Red bananas ripen. Jackfruits burst. Dissolute bluebottles hum vacuously in the fruity air. Then they stun themselves against clear windowpanes and die, fatly baffled in the sun. The nights are clear, but suffused with sloth and sullen expectation.

M-I-L Sentence Starters			
Method	• [Writer's name] uses [method] in the [word / phrase / line / stage direction] [quotation] to position the reader/audience to... • Through the use of [method] in [quotation], [writer's name] presents [character / idea] as... • [Writer's name] use of [method] shapes the reader's/audience's understanding of... • The writer's use of [method] in [quotation] is significant because it suggests...		
	Characterisation Dialogue Stage Directions / Narrative Voice Tone Foil Character Imagery Symbolism Motif Setting Narrative Structure Contrast Antithesis Entrances and Exits Offstage Action Foreshadowing Dramatic Tension Juxtaposition Convention Trope Form (Tragedy, Novella, Play)		
Impact	• ...[suggests / evokes / creates / establishes / reveals / contrasts / illustrates / conveys / reflects / signifies/ symbolises / creates an image of / positions the reader to]...		
	Analysis Builders: • This is further intensified by... • An additional layer of complexity is revealed through... • This marks a turning point because... • The significance of [...] is further emphasised by... • The theme of [...] is further reinforced by...		
Link	• Ultimately this serves to [highlight / emphasise / symbolise / signify / reflect / reveal / hint at / reinforce / question / critique] the concept/theme of...		
	‘Link’ Concepts		
	Power	Powerful, control, oppressor, predatory	Powerless, vulnerable, victimised, oppressed
	Nature	Vibrancy, flourishing, thriving, utopia	Desolate, barren, sterile, dystopia
	Relationships	Isolated, manipulated, exploited, marginalised	Included, omnibenevolent, connection

The writer's use of pathetic fallacy in the line 'May in Ayemenem is a hot, brooding month' establishes the atmospheric conditions of the setting during the month of May which serves to provide contrast to the relief brought by the 'southwest monsoon' in early June. This is further intensified through the use of the adjective 'hot', suggesting high temperatures and emphasising the sense of discomfort and intensity. An additional layer of complexity is revealed through Roy's use of the word 'brooding' which conveys a feeling of heaviness and angst, this serves to further reinforce the feeling of foreboding that characterises the conditions in May.

The writer's use of pathetic fallacy in the line 'May in Ayemenem is a hot, brooding month' establishes the atmospheric conditions of the setting during the month of May which serves to provide contrast to the relief brought by the 'southwest monsoon' in early June. This is further intensified through the use of the adjective 'hot', suggesting high temperatures and emphasising the sense of discomfort and intensity. An additional layer of complexity is revealed through Roy's use of the word 'brooding' which conveys a feeling of heaviness and angst, this serves to further reinforce the feeling of foreboding that characterises the conditions in May.

Now your turn:

Using the above model / planning frame analyse the quote:

'The nights are clear, but suffused with sloth and sullen expectation.'

Method: _____

Impact: _____

Link: _____

Section 3 - Creative Writing

Look at the picture and annotate/plan to identify key features:
Can you include the key T2 vocabulary that we covered in lessons?



Contrasts:

Don't forget to add these into your image - how you might build in the contrasts that could add depth to your creative writing?

Sound Things will be noisy! The characters, the background noise, the weather, nearby wildlife - all of these contribute to the reality of the scene. What noises you choose to include will contribute to the mood of your writing.		Silence But there will also be silence - it could be a coincidental and momentary lull, or a really purposeful moment of quiet - 'the calm before the storm'.
Movement Some things will move - this could be the main focus of what you are writing about, or something seemingly inconsequential in the background. Think about how things interact. If you tell readers 'whipping winds whistle', tell your reader what they whip!		Stillness Other things will remain still! This has to be handled sensibly; write about things that resist being moved, or whose stillness is in contrast with the movement of something else. Avoid cliché though!
Light There will be sources of light. Describe these themselves: the sun, the moon, stars, a lamp, a fire, a TV screen flickering... But also, describe the way the light hits other things in your description.		Dark And there there's light, there's darkness. Think about where your light sources are: what shadows will they cast? Where will the light not reach? Who, or what, is left in the darkness.

There are many different elements of contrast here - today we are focusing specifically on the **weather**.

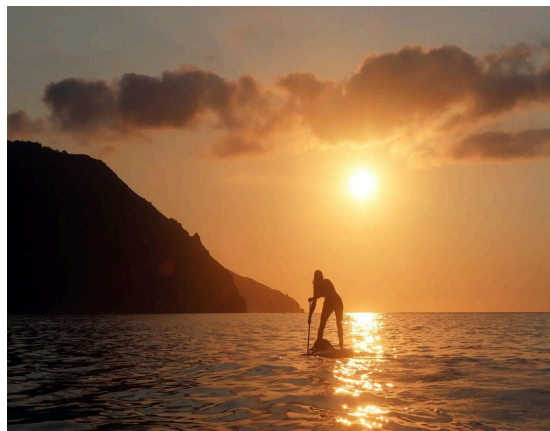
Let's see how many opportunities to explore our 6 areas of contrast we can identify in this image.

Example response:

The sky looms heavy with brooding clouds, a dark, oppressive mass that presses down upon the land; it rumbles and vibrates the air, warning the land of its impending attack. Yet, defiant streaks of sunlight pierce through the storm's grasp, casting fleeting glimmers across the snow-blanketed ground. The air is suffused with tension, a hushed anticipation of the tempest poised to descend.

A lone hut crouches to the right, sullen and forgotten, its decaying frame, aching, creaking and groaning, battered by time and the relentless wind. Around it, the thin trees sway in an uneasy rhythm, whispering secrets to the rising breeze. Snowflakes dance, glittering like tiny defiant stars against the encroaching darkness, their silent descent contrasting the restless stirring of the world around them.

Now your turn:



Section 1	Weather		In this section, focus on the weather to establish mood and tone. The sky can be used to create a 'zoomed out' panoramic view of the scene. If you are indoors, write about the weather through a window, drawing the reader into the scene.
Section 2	Setting		This section of your description should focus on one aspect of the setting. This could be indoors or outdoors; it should further immerse the reader in your scene through vivid imagery.
Section 3	Person (Zoom)		Next, you should zoom in on one person in the scene you are describing. Choose features or movements to describe that match the tone and atmosphere you are trying to create.

Weather:

Setting:

Person:

Key vocabulary used so far this term:

Vocabulary	Definition
Brooding	Preoccupied with depressing or painful memories or thoughts. Also, darkly menacing.
Seeped	To pass, flow, or ooze gradually through a porous substance.
Glittering	Shining with a shimmering or sparkling light.
Suffused	To overspread so as to fill with a glow, colour, fluid.
Sullen	Bad-tempered and sulky. Also, grey and dark.
Streaked	A portion or layer of something, distinguished by colour or nature from the rest.

Vocabulary	Definition
Swale	A low or hollow place, especially a marshy depression between ridges.
Beckoning	To move your hand or head in a way that tells someone to come nearer; to attract someone.
Swirl	Move in a twisting or spiralling pattern.
Imperishable	Lasting forever, or never becoming weaker with age.
Carpeted	To be covered with something.
Edged	Having a specified kind of edge, boundary, or border.