

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

WORD CLASSES (QUESTIONS 2 AND 4)

OTHER SUBJECT TERMINOLOGY

METHODS: LANGUAGE DEVICES

SIMPLE KEY TERMS

PHONOLOGY (STUDY OF SOUNDS)

Noun	A word that refers to a person, place or thing.	Alliteration	The occurrence of the same sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.	Simile	Comparison of one thing with another thing using the words 'like' or 'as'.
Verb	A word used to describe an action, state or occurrence.	Assonance	Resemblance of sound between syllables of nearby words, arising particularly from the rhyming of two or more stressed vowels, but not consonants	Metaphor	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.
Adjective	A word that describes or clarifies a noun.	Sibilance	Sibilance is a more specific type of alliteration that relies on the repetition of soft consonant sounds in words to create a hissing sound in the writing.	Extended Metaphor	Refers to a comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout a series of sentences in a paragraph, or lines in a poem.
Adverb	A word or phrase that modifies the meaning of an adjective or verb, expressing manner, space, time or degree.	Onomatopoeia	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named	Personification	The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form.
Pronoun	A word that takes the place of a noun.	Consonance	The recurrence of similar-sounding consonants in close proximity	Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.
OTHER KEY TERMS		Plosives	Denoting a consonant that is produced by stopping the airflow using the lips, teeth, or palate, followed by a sudden release of air.	Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.
Dynamic Verb	A verb that shows continued or progressive action on the part of a subject. They occur over a span of time.	Monosyllabic	A word or utterance consisting of one syllable.	POINT OF VIEW (QUESTIONS 3 AND 4)	
Static Verb	Verbs that express a state rather than an action. They usually relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses etc.	METHODS: TYPES OF IMAGERY (QUESTIONS 2 AND 4)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> different types of narration e.g. first person, second person, third person; third person narrative that privileges the perspective of a given character; third person narrative with character as the centre of consciousness; singular or multiple narrators events seen from different points of view (e.g. physical, ideological, perceptual); points of view which are privileged, those which are marginalized, those which create narrative gaps categories of speech and thought (e.g. direct, indirect and narrator's representation of speech/thought acts); patterns of or changes in a character's speech/thought across or at certain points of the extract 	
Concrete Noun	Nouns you can physically see and touch.	Visual imagery	Imagery pertaining to graphics, visual scenes, pictures, or the sense of sight.	NARRATIVE STRUCTURE (Q3+4)	
Abstract Noun	Words that name things you cannot physically see or touch.	Auditory imagery	Imagery pertaining to sounds, noises, music, or the sense of hearing.		
SENTENCE FORMS (QUESTIONS 2 AND 4)		Olfactory imagery	Imagery pertaining to odours, scents, or the sense of smell.		
Exclamative	A sentence type used to express surprise about something unexpected or extraordinary.	Gustatory imagery	Imagery related to the sense of taste.	<p>Simple chronology, framed narratives, use of flashbacks, cyclical structure, shifts in time and place, use of multiple narrators, foreshadowing, analeptic (flashback)/proleptic (flash forward) narrative, stream of consciousness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> episodic novel, epistolary structure, autobiographical or diary form <ul style="list-style-type: none"> changing narrators/perspective/tense how authors privilege certain events by their position in the narrative the privileged position of beginnings and endings in terms of narrative structure and their importance in introducing and concluding key aspects of setting, character, themes and context development of an incident, an idea or the story, suspense, tension <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contrast, twist, change, shift in tone, climax, anti-climax, using a specific method to introduce an idea/setting/character <p>Micro structure: sentence structures (short/compound/clauses)/patterns (repetition/listing/dash/anaphora/semantic field)</p>	
Interrogative	An interrogative sentence is a sentence whose grammatical form shows that it is a question.	Tactile imagery	Imagery pertaining to physical textures or the sense of touch.		
Imperative	Imperative sentences are used to issue a command or instruction, make a request, or offer advice.	Synaesthesia	A technique adopted by writers to present ideas, characters, or places in such a manner that they appeal to more than one sense, like hearing, sight, smell, and touch at a given time.		
Declarative	A declarative sentence (also known as a statement) makes a statement and ends with a full stop. It's named appropriately because it declares or states something.	METHODS: TYPES OF CHARACTER			
STYLE (QUESTION 4)		Protagonist/Antagonist	Leading character or major character/opposing force. Usually brings conflict to main character.		
Irony	A rhetorical device, literary technique, or event in which what appears, on the surface, to be the case, differs radically from what is actually the case	Foil	A character who contrasts another character.		