

Appendix III

English Terms

Purpose and audience

Genre

Prose, poetry, drama

Sub-genre

Prose: short story, novel, biography, autobiography, memoir, diary, fables, myths, travel writing, graphic novels

Poetry: sonnets, ballads, blank verse, narrative, lyric, ode, elegy, (close structure: haiku, cinquain etc.), light verse...

Drama: Shakespearean, non-Shakespearean, comedy, tragedy, tragic-comedy, satire...

Modes

Written: expository, descriptive, narrative, reflective, recount, procedural, report

Oral: speech, dialogue, Socratic seminar, monologue, seminar presentation, voice-over, narration

Media

Powerpoint/Keynote presentation, website, poster, advertisement, magazine, newspaper, film, documentary, visual narrative, photography, travel guide, online news, news media...

Conventions

Travel guide: imperatives, descriptive language, images, captions, headings, sub-headings, paragraphs, bibliography

Newspaper / magazine: articles, feature article, human interest, editorial, columns, classifieds, letters to the editor, lead in, lead out, title, banner headings, images, captions, by-line, date line, index/contents page

Website: home page, navigation buttons, links, title, headings, sub-headings, mixture of bullet points and paragraphs, images, captions, hyperlinks, visual features, bibliography

Film techniques: tracking, still, tableau, pan, zoom, tilt, high angle shot looking down, low angle shot looking up, over the shoulder shot, point of view shot, two shot, filters, backlighting, high-key lighting, side-lighting. Sound effects: ambient, folio, voice over

Register

Colloquial, formal, informal, slang, cliché, anecdotal

Effects

Tone, mood, atmosphere

Structure

Structural features and conventions / narrative structures

Sentences: (minor, simple, compound, complex, compound-complex), clause, phrase

Paragraphs: (TEEL topic sentences, explanation, example, linking sentences)

Introduction, body, conclusion

Poetry and plays: Stanzas, enjambment, verses, couplets etc., chorus

Acts, prologue, rising action, climax, falling action, denouement, chorus

Narratives: Orientation, complication, resolution, denouement

Extended text: Foreword, chapters, epilogue

Contents page, glossary, index, appendices

Film: Exposition, action, resolution

Linear, fragmented, circular, conventional, unconventional, stream of consciousness

Narrative techniques

Subversion of narrative structure, fragmentation, soliloquy, monologue, dialogue, motif, juxtaposition, dramatic unity, dramatic irony, foreshadowing, repetition

Visual: Cross-cutting, dissolve, fade-in, fade-out, jump/cut, montage, transition, filtering effects

Narrative viewpoints

First person, third person, omniscient, second person

Literary aspects

Characters, characterisation, theme, setting, style, narrative, symbolism / motif, conflict/relationships

Language features

Language mechanics

Word classes: Adjective, noun (concrete noun, abstract noun, collective noun, proper noun), adverb (adverbial clauses), verb (auxiliary verbs, modal verbs), pronouns, (reflexive pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, question pronoun, relative pronoun), articles, prepositions, conjunctions, co-ordinating conjunctions, connectives, comparative adjective/adverb, superlative, contractions adjective/adverb, adverbial clauses, connectives

Punctuation

Apostrophe, full stop, capital letters, commas, speech marks, quote marks, exclamation mark, question mark, conventions of direct speech, colons, semi-colons, hyphens

Direct speech, reported speech

Literary features and techniques

Imagery: personification / anthropomorphism, pathetic fallacy, metaphor, simile, motif, symbolism

Allusion (historical, Biblical, literary), trope, idioms

Sound devices: Onomatopoeia, alliteration, repetition, assonance, consonance, sibilance, rhyme, rhyme scheme, rhythm, meter, couplet, jingle

Oxymoron, paradox, antithesis, juxtaposition, pun, double entendre, purple prose

Representation, stereotype, characterisation

Rhetorical features and techniques

Emotive language, hyperbole, imperatives, personal address, rhetorical question, rhetoric, anaphora, parallel construction, emotive language, jargon, anecdote, connotation, innuendo, euphemism, listing, neologism, repetition, comparatives, superlatives, imperatives, alliteration, personal pronouns, slogan

Non-verbal features and cues

Eye-contact, gesture, use of notes, posture

Visual features

Mise en scene: framing, lighting and colour, space in the frame, character placement, composition, costume, setting

Cinematography: extreme close up, close up, mid-close up, close-mid shot, mid-shot, mid-long shot, long shot, extreme long shot, establishing shot

Colour, symbolism, representation, logo, visual metaphor, border, heading/title, dominant image, product placement, meaningless flashes, font,

Layout: background, foreground, rule of thirds

Notes

Highlighted features are taught in Years 7-9 English A

Features not highlighted are taught in Years 10-13 English A