Glossary

Create: To make an image (picture in the reader's mind) or idea.

e.g. the writer creates an image of peace when he describes this family.

Evoke: You EVOKE a mood or emotion by using powerful language.

e.g. the writer evokes a feeling of joy by describing the sunrise.

Illustrate: To illustrate is to show something or paint a picture with words.

e.g. the idea of hate is illustrated by the violent images.

Imply: To imply is to say that something MIGHT be the case.

e.g. perhaps the writer is implying that the character is unhappy.

Gives the impression: Makes us think…

e.g. the writer gives the impression that something dangerous is coming.

Portray: To present an idea or image.

e.g. the writer portrays this character as a villain.

Suggest: To offer an idea which MIGHT be true.

e.g. this description suggests that the

Highlight: To point out an important idea or piece of information.

e.g. this image highlights the importance of their relationship.

Introduce: To present a new idea or character.

e.g. the writer introduces the theme of revenge.

Compare: To say something is similar or different to something else

e.g. If we compare these two poems we see that…

Reflect/Mirror: To say that the same idea is shown somewhere else.

e.g. this image is reflected later in the novel.

Alludes to: To say that something refers to another idea.

e.g. here the writer clearly alludes to the idea of conflict.

Echo: To say that the same or a similar idea is shown somewhere else.

e.g. this idea is echoed throughout the poem.

Symbolise: To say that an image or character represents a larger idea.

e.g. this character is a symbol of all women in London at that time.

A* Exemplar Paragraph

POINT EVIDENCE EXPLAIN EXPLORE EVALUATE

At the start of the play, Romeo is obsessed with the idea of being in love, constantly describing his feelings in overly dramatic language, "under love's heavy burden do I sink". Here he compares love to something heavy which is dragging him down. The word "burden" suggests that love is something negative; he is almost asking for sympathy from the audience simply for the pain of being in love. Later in the play, Romeo's language changes dramatically when he states that he flew over Juliet's walls , "with love's light wings." This is the complete opposite of his opening speech, suggesting that now he truly is in love, he sees it as something which gives him freedom to fly, not as a weight to pull him down. Shakespeare uses imagery related to flight throughout the play, suggesting that Romeo and Juliet are simultaneously freed by their love and trapped by society, like birds in a cage.
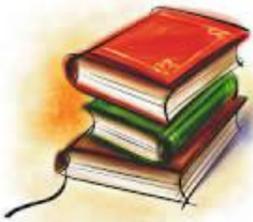
Writing about Drama (plays)

- Talk about the AUDIENCE. How would they feel or respond?
- Think about: stage directions, costume, props, setting
- Think about what the director might do with action, romantic scenes, fight scenes…
- Is there sound? Music?

Remember: it's a play, not a book. It's supposed to be WATCHED!

Writing about Prose (books)

- Talk about the AUTHOR. What are they trying to say?
- Think about WHERE and WHEN the book is set.
- What would the READER feel? How would they respond to the events and language?
- Is there an overall message or journey?

Writing about Poetry

- Talk about the READER. What are they supposed to think? How would they FEEL?
- Talk about the WRITER/POET. What are they trying to say?
- SMILE:

Structure: how does it start/end? Is there an interesting rhythm or rhyme scheme?
Meaning: what is the overall message? Are there any important themes?
Imagery: What pictures are being created by the poet? Is there any personification or emotive imagery?
Language: Which words and phrases are significant? What poetic devices can you find?
Effect: How does the poem make you feel? Does it shock or upset you? Why has the writer made the decisions they have?