

KS3 ENGLISH READING MAT

Analysis checklist

- ✓ Does your **point clearly** and specifically **answer the question**?
- ✓ Have you **supported** your point with a **short quotation**?
- ✓ Have you identified a **technique or key word** that particularly supports your point?
- ✓ Have you **explained** why your **technique or key word** supports your point?
- ✓ Have you given **multiple interpretations** of your technique or key word?
- ✓ Have you linked to the **effect on the reader**?
- ✓ Have you linked to the **writer's intentions**?
- ✓ Have you linked to **relevant context**?

Word classes

Noun = a word used to name a person, place or thing. *E.g. Ben, Wednesday, chair.*

Adjective = a word that describes a noun. *E.g. pretty, annoying, bright.*

Verb = a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. *E.g. said, walking, wrote.*

Adverb = describes how a verb is being done. *E.g. slowly, rapidly, quietly.*

GO MASSIVE (descriptive techniques)

Group of three	A list of three words or sentences for effect. <i>E.g. The woods were empty, dark and cold.</i>
Onomatopoeia	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named. <i>E.g. Crash, bang, sizzle.</i>
Metaphor	A word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable in order to highlight specific characteristics. <i>E.g. The teacher was a volcano, ready to erupt.</i>
Alliteration	The same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. <i>E.g. Crazy Kyle cried with excitement!</i>
Senses	Use the five senses to create a realistic image in the reader's mind. <i>E.g. The aroma invaded his senses and made his stomach rumble.</i>
Simile	Comparing two things, using "like" or "as" in order to highlight specific quality. <i>E.g. The teacher was like a volcano, ready to erupt.</i>
Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language.
Varied vocabulary	Use a range of synonyms effectively. <i>E.g. The remarkable boy was a respectable sport.</i>
Emotive language	Words and phrases that illicit particular emotions in the reader. <i>E.g. The wicked cat glared with hatred at the innocent young boy.</i>

Terminology

Narrative = a spoken or written account of connected events; a story.

Dialogue = a conversation between two or more people

Monologue = a long speech by one character

Stage directions = an instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.

Stanza = a verse in poetry.

A FOREST (persuasive techniques)

Alliteration	The same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.
Facts	A thing that is known or proved to be true. <i>E.g. The world is round.</i>
Opinions	A view or judgement that is not necessarily based on fact. <i>E.g. I think Westlife are the best band ever!</i>
Rhetorical question	A question that doesn't require an answer but promotes the thinking of an idea. <i>E.g. Do you want a detention?</i>
Repetition	The recurrence of a word, image or idea. <i>E.g. Half a league, half a league, half a league onwards.</i>
Emotive language	Words and phrases that illicit particular emotions in the reader.
Statistics	Numerical data used to support a point. <i>E.g. 78% of students agreed.</i>
Threes	A list of three words or sentences for effect.