




Subject terminology	Definition
NARRATIVE ARC	This describes the sequence of events following a traditional structure of exposition - rising action - climax/ dilemma - falling action - resolution .
NARRATIVE PERSPECTIVE	The point of view from which the story is told. First person narrative perspective: in this point of view, a character (typically the protagonist, but not always) is telling the story. Pronouns such as 'I' and 'we' are used. Third person narrative perspective: in this point of view, an external narrator is telling the story. Pronouns such as 'he', 'she', 'it' and 'they' are used.
SHOW NOT TELL	This is when you allow the reader to experience and guess what is happening in the story through the use of words, images and action, rather than telling them directly.

Word classes	Definition	Example
VERB	A verb is a word or set of words that shows actions and feelings .	<i>He <u>thought</u> of an idea.</i> <i>She <u>understood</u> what a verb was.</i>
ADVERB	An adverb is a describing word that adds more detail to a verb.	<i>She <u>instinctively</u> understood what a verb was.</i> <i><u>Rapidly</u>, he thought of an idea.</i>
NOUN	Nouns are names, places and things .	<i>The <u>sunshine</u> was blinding.</i> <i>His <u>knowledge</u> of <u>grammar</u> was impressive.</i>
PRONOUN	Words used instead of a noun i.e. 'he', 'she', 'they', 'it'.	<i>The idea filled <u>her</u> with happiness.</i> <i>The basketball rolled until <u>it</u> hit the wall.</i>
ADJECTIVE	An adjective is a describing word that adds more detail to a noun.	<i>His <u>impressive</u> knowledge of grammar filled him with confidence.</i> <i>The <u>blinding</u> sunlight meant that it was difficult to see.</i>

Structural techniques	Definition
EXPOSITION	The beginning of the text where elements of plot, character and setting are introduced.
RISING ACTION	The action building up to the climax. We start to learn more about the characters and relationships in the story. There will be an incident (or incidents) that create suspense, or interest, or some kind of conflict.
CLIMAX/ DILEMMA	The most intense, important point of the story where the tension has built to its highest point. For example, it might be a confrontation, or a moment where someone realises how they feel about someone/ something, or when a secret is revealed.
FALLING ACTION	The action that happens as a result of the climax. For example, this might be where the characters guess/ speculate/ worry about what will happen to them next.
RESOLUTION	The end of a text where events are resolved. Loose ends are tied up and we see what the characters' lives are going to look like now that the story is over.

Language techniques	Definition
METAPHOR	A type of image when one thing is compared to another thing to help the reader to understand an aspect of the original thing more clearly e.g. " <i>The plane was a <u>metallic little bird</u> soaring through the empty sky.</i> " In this example, the aeroplane (this is called the 'TENOR') is compared to a bird (this is called the 'VEHICLE') to help the reader to understand an aspect of the aeroplane more clearly (understanding the link between the tenor and the vehicle is called the 'GROUND').
PERSONIFICATION	A type of image where a human quality is attached to a thing or idea e.g. " <i>The trees <u>wore</u> blankets of ice.</i> "
SIMILE	A type of image that writers use to compare one thing with another, using 'like' or 'as' e.g. " <i>The snow fell like delicate confetti.</i> "

Sentence openings	Definition	Example
Begin with a verb	A sentence that begins with the action (<i>verb, person sentence</i>).	<i><u>Reading</u> through the book, he became engrossed in the story. <u>Crying</u>, she opened the envelope.</i>
BEGIN WITH AN ADVERB	A sentence that begins with the description of the action.	<i><u>Quietly</u>, she crept away.</i>
Begin with an emotion	A sentence that begins by describing the emotion of the subject.	<i><u>Furious</u>, he slammed the door and vowed never to return.</i>

Story types	Example
Character flaw 	The main character has some sort of flaw which lands them into trouble. The story often ends with the character learning their lesson and changing their ways.
Quest/ journey 	The main character goes on a quest or adventure. They usually go on this journey to complete a specific task. The character will face a series of challenges, trials or temptations which they will need to overcome to succeed and find their way back home.
Rags to riches 	The main character feels upset or mistreated because of the situation they are in at the beginning of the story. The character overcomes their difficulties and is often transformed in some way. This transformation can include either their appearance, personality or opinions.