Choose the correct **homophone** to complete this sentence.
*The dog licked its / it’s bowl.*

‘Its’ is the correct **homophone**:
The dog licked its bowl.

Where should the **apostrophe** go in this sentence?
*The two cats owners went away for a week.*

The **apostrophe** should come after the ‘s’ in ‘cats’, because the owners belong to the cats and cats is plural:
The two cats’ owners went away for a week.

What type of **sentence** is this?
*Chloe went to town and bought a new bag.*

This is a **compound sentence**.

What is a **discourse marker**?

A **discourse marker** is a word or phrase that connects sentences and paragraphs, e.g. However, Firstly.

What **tense** is used in this sentence?
*He was singing beautifully.*

The **past continuous tense** is used in the sentence.
Explicit information is information that is openly stated in a text.

Implicit information is information that is not openly stated in a text. The information is implied so you have to ‘read between the lines’ to find it.

A summary is a shortened version of something. A summary contains the main points but leaves out unnecessary details.

PEE stands for Point, Evidence, Explain.
- Make a point.
- Give evidence (as a quotation or by paraphrasing).
- Explain the evidence.

The underlined words are a noun and a verb:

Harry went to work.
Onomatopoeia is the use of words that sound like their meaning, e.g. ‘boom’, ‘squeak’.

This example of figurative imagery is a simile.

Reverse chronological order means starting with the most recent event and working backwards.

An inciting incident in a story is the event that really gets the story going.

We can learn about characters from:
- The narrator’s description of them.
- How the character behaves.
- How other characters react to them.
- What the character says and how they say it.
- What other characters say to them and about them.
What is a **protagonist**?

A **protagonist** is the first-person voice of a character in a narrative, e.g. Jane in *Jane Eyre*.

What **person** is this sentence written in?

*She sang loudly, her fabulously powerful voice filling every corner of the room.*

This sentence is written in the **third person** (he/she/it/they).

What is the difference between a **biography** and an **autobiography**?

A **biography** is the story of someone’s life, written by someone else.

An **autobiography** is the story of someone’s life, written by that person.

List three types of **non-fiction** texts.

- Reviews
- Newspaper and magazine articles/reports/features
- Biographies/autobiographies
- Letters
- Diaries

The **purpose** of the writing is the reason why you are writing, e.g. to entertain, to inform or to advise.
Three organisational features you could use when writing an article for a newspaper, magazine or website are:
• Subheadings
• Headline
• Strapline

Shakespeare lived from 1564 to 1616, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. England was enjoying prosperity during this time. Explorers were discovering and colonizing new lands, and literature and theatre were growing in popularity.

Themes that occur in many of Shakespeare’s plays include:
• Ambition
• Kingship
• Fate
• Love
• Revenge
• Betrayal
• Jealousy

There are many more. See p.62 of your revision guide for more themes.

A soliloquy is a speech by one of the characters to the audience. Usually, there are no other characters on stage. Soliloquies reveal a lot about the character.

Shakespeare often uses rhyming couplets to emphasise important thoughts.
During the nineteenth century, women didn’t have the vote, and their career options were very limited. Many writers and thinkers supported women’s rights.

Themes are presented in nineteenth-century novels through:
- Events that take place in the novel
- Discussion by the narrators and/or characters
- Characters embodying themes
- Settings
- Motifs

It is important to consider the other characters in the novel, as well as the protagonist, because they may portray themes or issues, they may be significant to the plot, and they may reveal something about the protagonist.

Different tones that the narrative voice could use include:
- Formal
- Informal
- Authoritative
- Friendly
- Sarcastic

It is important to consider the social and historical context of a text because the time when the text was written may have influenced the writer’s attitudes and the themes and issues in the text.

List three different tones that the narrative voice could use.

Why is it important to consider the social and historical context of a text?
Motifs and symbols present themes by representing an issue or idea. For example, in *The Lord of the Flies*, the conch is a symbol of democracy.

An omniscient narrator is a narrative voice, which shares the thoughts, feelings and experiences of many characters.

An act in a play is like a chapter in a novel. Most plays have two acts.

The Romantic Movement was a period when 'Romantics' rebelled against the popularity of Greek and Latin poetry, and valued more traditional forms of poetry such as ballads and wrote about love, politics and ordinary people.

A persona is a fictional voice used by the poet. It is the voice of the poem.
Alliteration is the repetition of a sound at the beginning of two or more words that are placed close together.

The feature used in this line from ‘Winter Swans’ by Owen Sheers? ‘but as we moved on through the afternoon light’ is assonance (a series of similar vowel sounds).

Enjambment is when a poet continues across lines or stanzas without a pause.

Rhythm is created in a poem from the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.

Connectives you could use when comparing poems include:
- On the other hand...
- However...
- ... whereas...
- Similarly...
- In the same way...

List three connectives you could use when comparing poems.

What is alliteration?

What feature is used in this line from ‘Winter Swans’ by Owen Sheers?

‘but as we moved on through the afternoon light’

What is enjambment?

How is rhythm created in a poem?

Connectives you could use when comparing poems include: