



(1) Inference	(2) Common Methods 2	(3) Tense
<p>Inference: The ideas you infer/work out from reading something; what the text makes you think of; the connotations of a text.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> <i>The man was crying therefore he must be upset about something.</i> <i>The black sky hung overhead: ‘Black’ and ‘hung’ have connotations of death.</i></p> <p>Connotations: What a word makes you think of.</p> <p><i>Examples: The colour red has connotations of anger, danger, love, passion...</i></p>	<p>Hypophora: When you ask a question and then immediately answer it yourself. <i>Example: Do you want to succeed? Of course you do!</i></p> <p>Personification: A type of metaphor which gives human actions to non-human things. <i>Example: The tree waved its arms in the wind.</i></p> <p>Anaphora: Repeating the same word or phrase at the start of consecutive sentences. <i>Example: Imagine a world where... Imagine if you... Imagine...</i></p> <p>Pathetic fallacy: The use of the weather or nature to indicate a mood or to foreshadow a future event. <i>Example: A thunder storm might reflect a character's anger.</i></p> <p>Sibilance: The repetition of the ‘S’ sound in consecutive words. A type of alliteration. <i>Example: The snake silently slithered towards its prey.</i></p>	<p>Verbs come in three tenses: past, present and future.</p> <p>Past tense: Writing as though something has already happened. <i>Example: I handed my homework in <u>yesterday</u>.</i></p> <p>Present tense: Writing as though it is happening now. <i>Example: I <u>am</u> doing my English homework.</i></p> <p>Future tense: Writing as though it is about to happen. <i>Example: I <u>will</u> do my homework as soon as I get home.</i></p>
(4) Direct Speech	(5) Structure Vocabulary	(6) Compound Sentences
<p>Direct speech: The words said out loud by a character in a book, clearly punctuated using speech marks ""</p> <p><i>Example: "You'll never guess what I've just seen!"</i></p> <p>Rules to remember:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Each new character's speech starts on a new line.· Speech is opened and closed with speech marks.· Each line of speech starts with a capital letter.· The line of speech ends with a comma, full stop, exclamation mark or question mark <u>inside</u> the speech marks. <p>A reporting clause can be used to say who speaks and when. It can appear before or after the speech. <i>Examples: "You'll never guess what I've just seen!" exclaimed Jane.</i> <i>Jane said "You'll never guess what I've just seen!"</i></p> <p>Be clear about the difference between speech “ ” and quotation ‘ ’ marks (for showing evidence from a text you have read).</p>	<p>Writers think carefully about the structure of their writing in order to engage the reader or audience or to express certain ideas.</p> <p>Opening: The first part of a text, used to spark the interest of the reader, usually with dramatic events or an exciting setting.</p> <p>Shift: A change in the time, setting, mood or character.</p> <p>Ending: The final part of a text, often a resolution of events, sometimes with surprising or unexpected outcomes.</p> <p>Cyclical: A text which ends where it started (goes round in a cycle).</p> <p>Parallels: Two parts of a text which are very similar in structure to create a link.</p> <p>Cliff-hanger: A dramatic ending where the story is left incomplete and the reader is left wondering.</p> <p>Flashback/Flashforward: The events of a text move backwards or forwards in time.</p>	<p>Compound sentence: A sentence with two main clauses (<i>simple sentences</i>) joined together by a conjunction (<i>connective</i>).</p> <p>You can use the acronym FANBOYS (<i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i>) to remember the conjunctions.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> <i>I finished reading my book <u>and</u> I decided to write a review for it.</i> <i>I wanted to go to the theme park <u>but</u> the weather was dreadful.</i></p>

