

(1) Dramatic Vocabulary

Drama is intended to be seen on a stage rather than read on a page.

Stage directions: Used to inform the actor how to say the words in a play script, how to move or where to move to.

Soliloquy: An actor speaks the character's thoughts aloud when alone on stage to share them with the audience.

Dramatic irony: The audience is more aware of situations that will impact on the characters than the characters themselves.
Example: The audience is aware that Romeo and Juliet will die but they are not.

Lighting: Used to create mood and atmosphere on the stage as well as to establish the time and location of events.

Setting: Scenery or backdrops on the stage are used to indicate a time or location.

Props: Objects used by the actors to make the events clear.

(2) Colour Vocabulary

Colour synonyms: Each colour has a range of shades with different names.

Connotations: Each colour also has different connotations to suggest things to a reader or audience.

Red

Synonyms: scarlet, crimson, burgundy, cherry.

Connotations: danger, passion, anger, love, warning.

Blue

Synonyms: sapphire, sky-blue, navy, azure, indigo, aquamarine.

Connotations: peaceful, calm, tranquil, sad.

Green

Synonyms: emerald, olive, mint, aqua, jade.

Connotations: jealousy, nature, environmentally friendly.

(3) Word Patterns

Writers think carefully about the word choices in their writing in order to create a specific effect or mood for the reader or audience.

Sometimes writers choose to create a pattern by linking words across a paragraph or whole text. The words that create a pattern can be grouped together in a 'field'.

Lexical field: Words that are associated with a specific topic or subject.

Example: The lexical field of football would be: pitch, ball, players, goal, score, and team.

Semantic field: Words that are associated by meaning.

Example: A semantic field of violence would be: shred, ripped, beat, pulsed, throbbed, smashed, and shrieked.

(4) Common Methods 2

Hypophora: When you ask a question and then immediately answer it yourself.

Example: Do you want to succeed? Of course you do!

Personification: A type of metaphor which gives human actions to non-human things.

Example: The tree waved its arms in the wind.

Anaphora: Repeating the same word or phrase at the start of consecutive sentences.

Example: Imagine a world where... Imagine if you... Imagine...

Pathetic fallacy: The use of the weather or nature to indicate a mood or to foreshadow a future event.

Example: A thunder storm might reflect a character's anger.

Sibilance: The repetition of the "S" sound in consecutive words. A type of alliteration.

Example: The snake silently slithered towards its prey.

(5) Apostrophes

Apostrophes are used for omission and possession.

Omission: In place of a missing letter, to demonstrate when two words are contracted (shortened) into one.

Examples: do not = don't, would not = wouldn't, could not = couldn't, they are = they're, it is = it's

Possession: Used to show that one thing belongs to something or someone.

Examples: The cat's bowl. The boy's homework.

If the noun ends in 's' or is a plural you just add an apostrophe.

Examples: James' bag. The brothers' feet were muddy.

(6) Genre

The **genre** of a novel, play or film is its style, form or content.

Examples: comedy, tragedy, history, horror, crime or gothic.

Comedy: features funny situations which create humour for the audience. *Examples: The Twits, Gangsta Granny*

Tragedy: features the downfall or death of the main character(s).

Examples: Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth

History: features events from a specific period of time.

Examples: War Horse, The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas

Horror: features characters and events which are frightening and are intended to shock the reader.

Examples: Goosebumps, The Woman in Black

Crime: features detectives investigating the actions of criminals.

Examples: Sherlock Holmes, Poirot

Gothic: features supernatural beings such as ghosts and vampires and has a dark and mysterious atmosphere.

Examples: Dracula, Frankenstein



Educake

Revise the content in each box every week.
Then, complete your homework on Educake.
www.educake.co.uk