

## (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) Scale of Agreement

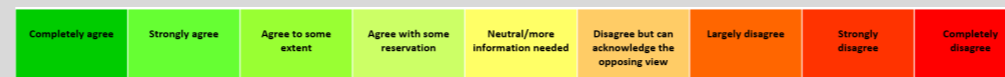
Sometimes there is no right or wrong answer to a topic, only different opinions. When giving an opinion you can agree to different extents.

**Completely, totally, wholly, unreservedly, utterly:** You agree or disagree without any doubt or room for questioning.

*Example: I completely disagree with violence, it is always unnecessary.*

**Partially, somewhat, moderately, I agree/disagree to a certain extent, I agree/disagree to a certain degree:** You agree/disagree with some of the statement/topic, but not all of it.

*Example: I partially agree with the decision to set homework but I can also see the problems it causes.*



## (3) Persuasive Techniques

You can use the acronym **MADFOREST** to help you remember persuasive techniques.

**Metaphor:** A comparison that is not literal, it states that something is something it cannot be. Does not use like or as.

**Alliteration:** Beginning more than one word with the same sound.

**Direct address:** Addressing your audience or reader through the use of the pronoun "you" or "we".

**Facts:** A true statement based on evidence.

**Opinions:** A statement based on your own feelings towards a topic.

**Rhetorical questions:** Asking a question that does not require an answer.

**Emotive language:** Vocabulary that provokes an emotional response in your reader or audience.

**Statistics:** Facts that include numbers, percentages or fractions.

**Triplets:** Three consecutive words used in the form of a list.

## (4) Its and It's

Its and It's have different meanings and can be easy to mix up as they break the apostrophe rule for possession, they need to be remembered separately.

**Its:** (no apostrophe) Belonging to someone or something.  
*Example: The parrot flapped its wings.*

**It's:** (with apostrophe) A contraction of it is.  
*Example: It's raining today.*

## (5) Narrative Voice

**Narrator:** The voice who recounts the story to the reader. The narrator can be one of the main characters or can be **omniscient** (detached from the main story and knowing more than the characters in the story do.)

*Examples: It was a quiet day in September as the sun began to rise.*

**Monologue:** Where one person or character shares their feelings or point of view.

*Examples: I wish I hadn't gone eaten that extra sandwich for lunch, I feel too full now.*

**Dialogue:** Where two people engage in a conversation with each other.

Examples: 'What are you doing?' asked Joe.

'Revising my knowledge organiser. You?' replied Sarah.

'Same. Are you nearly finished?'

## (6) 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.*

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

*Example: James' bag. The brothers' feet were muddy.*

