

Language and Structural Key terms for KS3

You need to learn all of these key terms and then to be able to identify them within texts.

Try using look, cover, write, check.

Make flashcards and ask someone at home to test you or test yourself.

Language:

Verb	This is always either a doing word or a being word. E.g. shout, asked, learn (doing words) or am, is, are, were (being words).
Adjective	This is a describing word – like small, horrible, green. They usually describe the noun.
Noun	This is a naming word. They name people, places and things.
Adverb	These are describing words that add more detail to the verb. E.g. slowly, quietly.
Pronoun	These take the place of nouns e.g. you, I, we.
Intensifier	An adverb used to give force or emphasis, for example <i>really</i> in <i>my feet are really cold</i> .
Superlative	An adjective or adverb expressing the highest or a very high degree of a quality (e.g. <i>bravest, most fiercely</i>).
Alliteration	The repetition of the initial letters in adjacent words.
Onomatopoeia	A word, which imitates the natural sounds of a thing.
Oxymoron	A phrase that makes sense but contradicts itself e.g. a deafening silence.

Hyperbole	Deliberate exaggeration to make a point.
Personification	Giving human attributes to non-human things.
Metaphor	A word or phrase that describes one thing as something else.
Simile	A comparison of two things using 'as' or 'like'.
Emotive language	Words or phrases that change the feel of a sentence through evoking a particular emotional reaction from the reader
Simple sentence	A sentence consisting of one clause. One subject and one verb. E.g. He sat down.
Compound sentence	A sentence formed from two simple sentences using 'and', 'but' or 'so'. E.g. He sat down and ate his dinner.
Complex sentence	A sentence containing a main clause and a subordinate clause. E.g. I love roast potatoes, although my mum prefers them mashed.
Imperative sentence	A type of sentence that gives advice or instructions or that expresses a request or command.
Declarative sentence	The kind of sentence that makes a statement or "declares" something: "He eats yogurt."
Interrogative sentence	A type of sentence that asks a question.
Exclamatory sentence	Makes a statement (just like a declarative sentence), but it also conveys excitement or emotion.

Structure:

Location	A particular place or position.
Setting	The place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where an event takes place.
Protagonist	The leading character or one of the major characters
Character	A person in a novel, play, or film.
1st person narrator	First person narrative is a point of view (who is telling a story) where the story is narrated by one character at a time. This character may be speaking about him or herself or sharing events that he or she is experiencing. First person can be recognized by the use of I or we.
2nd person narrator	The second-person narrative is a narrative mode in which the protagonist or another main character is referred to by second-person personal pronouns and other kinds of addressing forms, for example the English second-person pronoun "you".
3rd person narrator	Any story told in the grammatical third person , i.e. without using "I" or "we": "he did that, they did something else." In other words, the voice of the telling appears to be akin to that of the author him- or herself.
Narrative voice	The narrative voice describes how the story is conveyed: for example, by "viewing" a character's thought processes, reading a letter written for someone, retelling a character's experiences, etc.
Narrative perspective	Narrative perspective refers to the set of characteristics that determines the method an author of a story uses to relay the plot to his audience. It encompasses both the narrator or storyteller, and the persona from whose point of view the story is told.

Introduction	The action of introducing something.
Conclusion	The end or finish of an event, process, or text.
Climax	The most intense, exciting, or important point of something; the culmination.
Flashback	A scene in a film, novel, etc. set in a time earlier than the main story.
Flash-forward	A scene that temporarily takes the narrative forward in time from the current point of the story.
Foreshadow	A warning or indication of a future event.
Time shift	A narrative method that shifts back and forth in time from past to present instead of proceeding in strict chronological sequence.
Pattern	Something that happens in a regular and repeated way.
Connection	Something that joins or connects two or more things.
Repetition	Something that is done or said again.
Repeated motif	Something (such as an important idea or subject) that is repeated throughout a book, story, etc.
Chronological order	Arranged in the order that things happened or came to be. Linear.