

Knowledge Organiser: Year 7 HT2 *Gaslight* & Introduction to 19th Century Conventions

Big Idea: 'Literature is a window to the past'

Upper



Middle



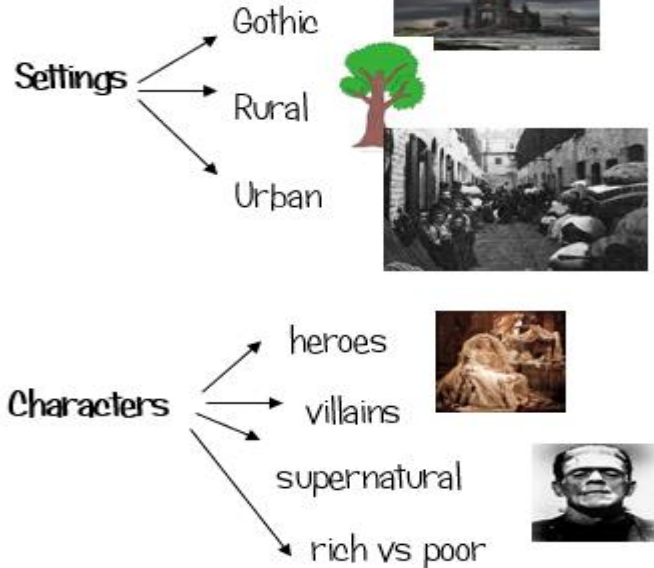
Working



Under



19th Century Conventions



TRAMPS techniques

	Definitions	Examples
T	Tripling – using something three times for effect.	The neglected, starving, frozen dog needs you to donate today.
R	Repetition – using something more than once for effect.	She was lonely. Lonely and afraid.
A	Alliteration -the repetition of the initial letter of each word in words close together	Abandoned on the hillside, the castle was <u>d</u> eserted and <u>d</u> ecrepit.
M	Metaphor- comparing something to something else by say it is that	The moon <u>was</u> a shimmering diamond.
P	Personification - Attributing a human quality to a thing or idea	The moon calls me to her darkened world.
S	Simile- comparison using 'like' or 'as'	The moon was <u>like</u> a shimmering diamond.

Challenge techniques

	Definitions	Examples
PF	Pathetic fallacy – when the weather reflects the mood.	John awake to sunlight trickling through the curtains. He already felt lighter than yesterday.
F	Foreshadowing - When the writer hints at things to come	Suddenly, an eerie silence fell over the forest.
C	Connotations – associated meanings of a word.	Sun has connotations of light, warmth and happiness.
J	Juxtaposition - two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect.	"It was the best of times. It was the worst of times."
SF	Semantic field - Words associated in meaning	Agony, distress, turmoil – words in the semantic field of pain

Word Class:

Noun	Person, place or object	John lived in Burnley opposite the hospital .
Adjective	An adjective describes a noun	The <u>sinister</u> house / The <u>blue</u> chair
Verb	An action word	Action words usually end in <i>ed</i> or <i>ing</i> : running, crying, laughing.
Adverb	Describes how a verb is done	Adverbs usually end in <i>ly</i> : <u>Hurriedly</u> , she ran / <u>Suddenly</u> , he jumped.