

Knowledge Organiser – Victorian Literature and modern day texts – Paper 2 skills Year 9

Connectives to show similarities	Connectives to show differences
Similarly, additionally, furthermore	However, whereas, although
Also, in the same way, equally	On the other hand, in contrast

Key vocabulary

- **Adverbial starts** – the adverb is placed at the front of the sentence e.g. **slowly**, they advanced.
- **Antonym** - a word that means the opposite of another e.g. beautiful is the antonym of ugly.
- **Anaphora** – the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of clauses.
- **Anecdote** – a persuasive technique where a short story from personal experience is used to support your argument.
- **Colloquial** – language used in everyday conversation.
- **Connectives** - Words or phrases that link sentences (or clauses) together. **Connectives** can be conjunctions, prepositions, or adverbs.
- **Counter argument**: an argument or set of reasons put forward to oppose an idea in another argument.
- **Direct Address** – using ‘you’ to address the audience to make them feel more involved.
- **Emotive Language** – the use of descriptive language, often adjectives to evoke an emotional response in the reader.
- **Expert opinion** – a persuasive technique that uses the belief or judgement of an expert in the subject you are writing about.
- **Explicit meaning** – information that is stated clearly and leaves no room for doubt or confusion.
- **Formal letter** – a letter written to somebody you do not know well.
- **Gender** – either male or female.
- **Hyperbole** – exaggeration.
- **Imperatives** – verbs that give a command to a person e.g. **shut** that door!
- **Implicit meaning** – information that is suggested but not directly expressed.
- **Inequality** – a difference in the way people are treated because of age, gender, sex, religion.
- **Inference** – a conclusion reached based on the evidence (reading between the lines).
- **Informal letter** – a letter written to someone you know well e.g family or friend.
- **Modal Verbs** - an auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility. English modal verbs include *must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, and might*.
- **Rhetorical Question** – a question asked for dramatic effect rather than to get an answer.
- **Semantic Field**- a set of words related in meaning.
- **Standard English** – the form of English language usually accepted as the correct form.
- **Statistics** – the use of numerical data to support the point you are making.
- **Subversion** – undermining the authority of an established authority.
- **Synonym**: a word that means the same as another word.

Language Analysis – points to remember to include:

Subject terminology e.g. what type of word it is – noun, simile, metaphor, rhetorical question

Quotation from the text. Try to zoom in on individual words in your quotation.

Analysis of quotation aim to give two ideas (connotations) as to why a word has been used.

Academic writing – verbs to use

Amplifies, emphasises, constructs, presents, conveys, demonstrates, evidences, evokes, exhibits, foreshadows, highlights, identifies, implies, portrays, proposes, reflects, parallels, represents, reveals, signifies, symbolises.

The writer demonstrates..

The writer implies...

Summarising – when you summarise, remember S.Q.I.:

Make a clear **statement** – a detail from the source

Quotation – a quotation from the source

Inference – offer ideas that spring logically from the quotation.

Contextual information you need to know

A Patriarchal Society is a social system in which the father or a male elder has absolute authority over the rest of the family group.

Suffragettes were women who were members of an activist women’s organisation in the early 20th century who fought for votes for women and the right to vote in general elections in the United Kingdom.

1. Emmeline Pankhurst, her daughters Christabel, Sylvia and Adela Pankhurst, and a small group of women based in Manchester founded the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) in 1903.
2. The WSPU aimed to ‘wake up the nation’ to the cause of women’s suffrage through ‘Deeds Not Words’. This was the beginning of the Suffragette movement as we know it.