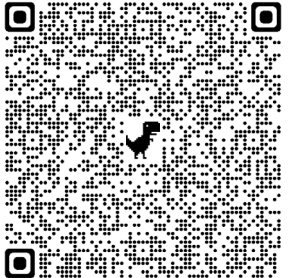


Year 8 – Allusion – How Writers Use References To Well-Known Stories & Myths

Overview of Unit	Literary Techniques	Get More Help / Info
We describe writers as making allusions when they make an indirect reference to another story or myth. For example, the Harry Potter books make lots of allusions to other stories and myths such as the three-headed dog, Cerberus who guards the Underworld in Greek mythology. In this learning unit, we will explore a range of examples of how writers use allusions to give readers hints about characters and plot lines, as well as using them to challenge stereotypes and encourage readers to question some of their assumptions about the way the world works.	Alliteration – where two or more words start with the same sound. Example: <i>Piscine Patel</i>. Dialogue – the technical term for speech between two or more characters. Listing – where the writer uses a list of items to emphasise a point they are making. Example: <i>‘ballpoint pens, paper clips, safety pins, rubber bands, combs, coffee spoons...’</i> Metaphor – where an object is said to be something that isn’t literally true but captures its essence. Example: <i>‘Religion is darkness’</i>. Onomatopoeia – where the sound of a word is very similar to its meaning. Example: <i>‘bubbling and belching’</i> Pathetic fallacy – where the environment is given human emotions to reflect a character’s mood. Example: <i>‘Nature can put on a thrilling show.’</i> Personification – where something that isn’t human is given human attributes. Example: <i>‘It was black, cold and in a rage.’</i> (Pi describing the sea.) Present participle verbs – verbs ending in ‘ing’. Examples: <i>rising, sinking, screaming</i>. Simile – where one thing is compared to another using ‘like’ or ‘as’. Example: <i>‘It was as unbelievable as the moon catching fire.’</i> Symbolism – the use of objects to represent ideas. Example: The sun as a symbol of the orangutan called Orange Juice. Zeugma – a figure of speech in which a word applies to two others in different senses. Example: <i>‘Everything was screaming: the sea the wind, my heart.’</i>	Punctuation Guide  Thinking and Writing about Texts using WHAT – HOW – WHY  BBC Bitesize – Who were the ancient Greek gods and heroes? 
Key Terms		
Allusion (verb = to allude): to make an indirect reference to another story, myth, event or person. Dictatorship: a country controlled by a ruler with absolute power. God complex: an unshakeable belief in one’s own abilities. Morality: the extent to which an action is right or wrong. Myth: a traditional story, often concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events. Narcissism: excessive interest or admiration for oneself. Supernatural: an event or thing believed to come from some force beyond scientific understanding or the laws of nature. Symbolism: the use of an object to represent something else, e.g. a heart symbolises love. Temptation: a thing that attracts you to do something (usually something you shouldn’t do).		
Characters	Sentence Forms & Types and Paragraphs	
Abel: The Bible character who is killed by his jealous brother Cain. Adam: The Bible character who is described as the first human made by God. Ariadne: Greek mythic princess, daughter of King Minos, who helps Theseus escape the minotaur. Cain: The Bible character who kills his brother Abel out of jealousy that God favours Abel. Coraline: The girl who discovers a parallel universe in which her ‘Other’ mother & father live. David: The Bible character who defeats Goliath using a slingshot. Echo: Greek mythic nymph who falls in love with Narcissus. Epimetheus: Greek mythic brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora. Eve: The Bible character who is described as the first woman & Adam’s wife. Frankenstein: The name of the scientist who creates a powerful monster from human body parts. Goliath: The Bible character who is killed by the much smaller David. Graeae: Greek mythic sisters who share a single eye between them. Medusa: Greek mythic monster with a head of snakes and the ability to turn people to stone. Minotaur: Greek mythic monster with the body of a man & the head of a bull. Narcissus: Greek mythic hunter who falls in love with his own reflection. Pandora: Greek mythic wife of Epimetheus who opens a box that releases evil into the world. Perseus: Greek mythic hero who defeats Medusa. Prometheus: Greek mythic brother of Epimetheus who steals fire from Zeus to give to mankind. Theseus: Greek mythic hero who defeats the Minotaur. Zeus: Greek mythic king of the gods.	Minor sentence: an incomplete sentence that still makes sense. Example: <i>‘Utter nonsense.’</i> Simple sentence: a sentence with a single clause and a single subject. Example: <i>‘Plastic pollution is ruining the world.’</i> Compound sentence: A sentence that connects two independent clauses with a co-ordinating conjunction. Example: <i>‘We need to give up driving and use public transport instead.’</i> Complex sentence: A sentence that consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. Example: <i>‘Slowly but surely, our planet is dying.’</i> Imperatives: sentences that are commands. Example: <i>‘Stop dropping litter.’</i> Declaratives: sentences that are statements. Example: <i>‘Average temperatures are rising at an alarming rate.’</i> Interrogatives: sentences that are questions. Example: <i>‘What can I do about it?’</i> Exclamations: sentences that use exclamation marks. Example: <i>‘This is madness!’</i> ISPACED sentence starters: ing words; similes; prepositions; adverbs; conjunctions; ed words, dialogue. TiPToP paragraphs: Start a new paragraph when you change Time, Person, Topic or Place.	

Literacy - Allusion – How Writers Use References To Well-Known Stories & Myths			
Tier 2 Vocabulary		Tier 3 Vocabulary	
alter — to create a difference in something such as its size or appearance.	implicit – something that is suggested but not directly expressed.	ambiguous - not clear or decided- open to interpretation –not having one clear meaning	hindrance - a thing that obstructs or delays something.
contrast – a striking difference between two things.	ignorance – a lack of knowledge or information.	analogy - a comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.	pivotal - of crucial importance to the success of something else; fixed on, or as if on a pivot.
entity – something that exists independently.	motive – a reason for doing something.	culminate - to reach the most exciting part or point of greatest development.	subsequent - coming after something in turn; following something.
explicit – stated clearly and leaving no room for doubt.	parallel – side by side.	exemplify - be a typical example of, illustrate or clarify by giving an example.	trope – a recurring theme, stereotype or idea in literature.
Language techniques for comparison		Speak like a text analyst	
Similarly	On the other hand	At first, it is ambiguous whether the Other Mother is good or evil.	Lady Macbeth sees her husband’s loyalty to the king as a hindrance to her ambitions.
Likewise	Whereas	We can make an analogy between how Eve tempts Adam and how Lady Macbeth tempts her husband.	Coraline’s decision to take the key and open the door is a pivotal moment.
Equally	In contrast	The story culminates in Perseus defeating Medusa.	The subsequent escape of all the evil creatures from the box leaves Pandora feeling helpless.
In the same way	Unlike	The White Witch exemplifies the figure of the female temptress.	The extract uses the trope of the scientist with a god complex who creates something monstrous.