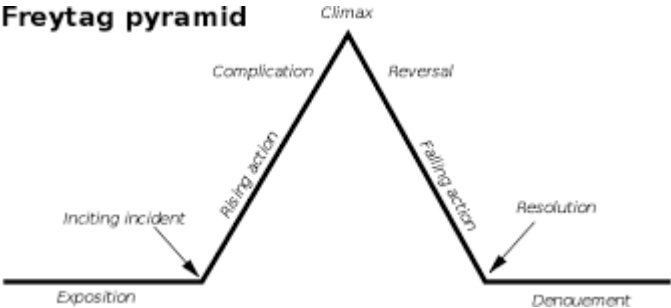


Year 9 – Alter Egos

Key Concepts	Literary Techniques	QR Codes
Alter ego: Alter comes from the Latin word meaning ‘other’ and ‘ego’ comes from the Latin word meaning ‘self’. An alter ego is someone’s ‘other self’, their second or alternative personality. Articles: These are the words, The, A and An which go in front of nouns (e.g. A man, an elephant). Modifiers: These are words which add detail or change a noun. In the above example, the word ‘black’ is the modifier because it adds detail to the noun ‘cat’. Most modifiers are either adjectives (words that describe nouns) or adverbs (words that describe verbs). Example: The <i>thin, black</i> cat walked <i>carefully</i> along the wall. Pre-modifiers go before the noun and post-modifiers go after the noun. Noun phrases: Nouns are words for people, places or things. Examples of nouns are teacher, student, Mrs Holman, Alton, Eggar’s, town, ruler, pen and paper. A noun phrase usually consists of a noun plus at least one other word that adds detail to that noun. Example: <i>The black cat</i> walked along the street. Prepositions: These are words or phrases that show the relationship between two parts of a sentence, usually in terms of time or place. Example: <i>Behind</i> the wall was an old building site. Present participle verbs: There are verbs ending in ‘ing’ such as standing, walking, jumping. They can be used to make events that happened in the past sound as though they are taking place in the present. Example: The wind was <i>whipping</i> through the trees, <i>tearing</i> down branches. Verbs: Verbs are words for actions; they are often referred to as ‘doing’ words. Examples of verbs are stand (stood), walk (walked), jump (jumped), shout (shouted), cry (cried).	Pathetic fallacy – where the environment is given human emotions to reflect a character’s mood. Example: ‘<i>The trees shivered in the chilly breeze.</i>’ Simile – where one thing is compared to another using ‘like’ or ‘as’. Example: ‘<i>The dagger sank into his flesh like a knife into soft butter.</i>’ Metaphor – where an object is said to be something that isn’t literally true but captures its essence. Example: ‘<i>He realised, in that moment, that a web of lies had drawn him here.</i>’ Personification – where something that isn’t human is given human attributes. Example: ‘<i>The drain giggled as the blood trickled into it.</i>’ Symbolism – the use of objects to represent ideas Example: Dr Roylott’s hunting crop symbolises his violent personality. Onomatopoeia – where the sound of a word is very similar to its meaning. Example: ‘<i>She dropped the gun which thudded on to the floor.</i>’ Oxymoron – where two words with opposing connotations are combined. Examples: old news, deafening silence, open secret, living dead. Zeugma – where a word is used to apply to two others in different senses. Example: ‘<i>She held his hand and her breath.</i>’ Kenning – a compound noun phrase. Example: blood-shadow (blood stain), winter’s blanket (snow). Atmosphere – the use of settings to create a particular feeling for the reader. Example: ‘<i>The alleyway was dark and silent.</i>’	Punctuation Guide  BBC Article About Alter Egos  Recommended Reading List of Alter Ego Stories 
Narrative Voices & Narrative Structures	Crafting Sentences & Paragraphs	
Narrative viewpoint: This is the term we use to describe from whose perspective we experience the story. First-person narrator: This is usually where a character in the story is telling us what happens, so it uses the pronoun ‘I’. Example: Let me tell you about the time when I got into trouble at school. Third-person narrator: This is usually where the author is the tellings us what happens in the story, so it uses pronouns such as she/he/they. Example: This is a story about Ella and the time she got into trouble at school. Omniscient narrator: The word ‘omniscient’ means all-knowing so an omniscient narrator is someone who knows everything that is going on in the world of the story. Freytag pyramid 	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>She lifted the blind.</i>’ Compound sentence: A sentence that connects two independent clauses with a co-ordinating conjunction. Example: ‘<i>She lifted the blind and peered out of the window.</i>’ Complex sentence: A sentence that consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. Example: ‘<i>Slowly and carefully, she lifted the blind.</i>’ Imperatives: sentences that are commands. Example: ‘<i>Don’t get your fingerprints on the murder weapon.</i>’ Declaratives: sentences that are statements. Example: ‘<i>He looks guilty to me.</i>’ Interrogatives: sentences that are questions. Example: ‘<i>What are you planning to do to me?</i>’ Exclamations: sentences that use exclamation marks. Example: ‘<i>Run!</i>’ ISPACED sentence starters: ing words; similes; prepositions; adverbs; conjunctions; ed words, dialogue. TiPToP paragraphs: Start a new paragraph when you you change Time, Person, Topic or Place.	