

Brighter Thinking

Vocabulary

Your Purpose

Explaining what words, images or language techniques infer...

The (word / phrase / technique) ('quotation')...which / because....

Explaining the effect of a writer's choice of language or presentation features

The (name of feature) (quote / refer to example in the text) makes the reader....because....



Explaining structure

Making comparisons

Tentative language to show you are aware of more than one possible interpretation

Your Choices

suggest	implies
connotes	alludes to
infers	has overtones of
indicates	gives a feeling of
hints	creates an atmosphere of
signifies	is associated with



Readers may feel:

impressed	shocked	left in suspense	amused
horrified	disapproving	worried	confident
disgusted	disappointed	confused	relieved
intrigued	inspired	entertained	sad
angry	frustrated	surprised	

Readers may be led to /caused to:

agree	disagree	question	wonder
imagine	compare	contrast	connect
consider	anticipate		

Readers may:

hear the sound of...	imagine tasting...
visualise...	see...
picture...	imagine the texture of...
imagine the smell of...	

introduction	beginning	first	ends
concludes	accumulation	development	connect
lead	change	develop	list
guide	draw	compare	contrast
balance	chronological	non-chronological	

same	similarly	similarity	different
difference	differently	contrast	contrasting
juxtaposed			

perhaps	possibly	possible	possibility
could	might	appears	seems
probable	likely		

Explaining the effects of presentation features

First ask:

WHAT does it show you / say?

WHERE is it positioned?

How **LARGE** is it compared to other aspects of the text?

Does it **CONTRAST** or **CONNECT** with other parts of the text?

Now ask:

WHAT effect does the feature have?

HOW and **WHY** does it have that effect?



Features

Images

Headings

Pull-out quotations

Text boxes

Fonts

Colours

Possible Effects

Link to a subject / idea / someone in the text – but how well?

Create an impression, atmosphere or feeling

Suggest a relationship

Guide readers to information

Can interest / amuse / intrigue / surprise readers, drawing them into text

Interest / amuse / intrigue / surprise readers

Draw readers into the text

Focus attention on an important idea

Separate out significant or less important but interesting information from the main text

Add interest to the page design

Bold print – identifies key information making it easy to find / more emphatic

Italic – may make information more emphatic; can seem more conversational

Are associated with ideas and feelings, eg **red** = danger / **gold** = wealth, success, preciousness

Can create visual links connecting information and ideas

Can create a contrast to make something stand out and be more memorable or seem more significant

Brighter Thinking

Explaining language features

Name the technique and quote / refer to the detail
Say **WHAT** effect the detail has
Then explain **WHY** or **HOW**



Technique

Possible ideas to help you consider what your detail does

Addresses the reader directly ('you')

Makes the reader feel involved
Encourages the reader's emotional response
Reader empathises with the writer or a person in the text

Adjectives or adverbs

Add details that help us visualise what is being described clearly
Use the senses to help us imagine events more vividly
Paint a picture so readers will remember the text

Alliteration

Engages the reader visually and aurally
Makes the text sound like poetry or an advertisement

Dialogue

Interests readers by making the subject more personal
Brings the text to life by adding people's voices

Emotive vocabulary

Interests readers by making the subject more personal
Brings the text to life by adding people's voices

Formal or informal vocabulary

Formal vocabulary makes the text seem more authoritative / powerful / convincing
Informal vocabulary speaks to us on our level making the text more appealing to us

Name the technique and quote / refer to the detail
Say **WHAT** effect the detail has
Then explain **WHY** or **HOW**



Technique

Possible ideas to help you consider what your detail does

Hyperbole – exaggeration or overstatement

Helps us visualise and remember the event or idea
Makes the point more powerful

Imagery – metaphor, simile, personification

Makes the subject more vivid
Helps us visualise an idea, making it more memorable

Repetition in threes, or lists of points

Makes the text more persuasive
Adds interesting or significant details to the text
Makes the subject seem more complex

Short / long sentences

Short sentences: are clear, have authority, can be placed at the beginning or end of paragraphs / texts to make a point memorable, emphatic, surprising etc
Long sentences: may make the text seem **either** more formal **or** more conversational

Statements, commands and questions

Provoke a response from the reader
Create a link between the writer and the reader
Questions draw us into the text

