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| **Key Concepts**   |  | | --- | | * The position of women | | * The struggle for identity | | * Post-colonialism and race | | * Social class | | * The position of women | | | | | **Key Texts**   1. Wherever I Hang, 2. Presents from my Aunts in Pakistan, 3. Mother in a Refugee Camp 4. Electricity Comes to Cocoa Bottom, 5. Blessing | | |
| **Language Techniques** | | **Aspects of Grammar and Punctuation** | | | **Aspects of structure** | |
| **Simile**  **Extended Metaphor**  **Personification**  **Rhetorical question**  **Symbolism**  **Alliteration**  **Onomatopoeia**  **Motif** | Comparing one thing to another using like or as.  Comparing one thing to another across a whole text  Bringing an inanimate object alive.  A question that does not require an answer.  Where an object or idea carries a symbolic meaning for something else  Two or more words that begin with the same letter  Where a word is spelt the same as it sounds  A recurring theme or idea | **Parts of speech**  **Direct speech**  **Dashes** | There are **eight parts of speech** in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.  **Direct speech** is a sentence in which the exact words spoken are reproduced in **speech** marks (also known as quotation marks or inverted commas).  A **dash** is a little horizontal line that floats in the middle of a line of text (not at the bottom: that's an underscore). It's longer than a hyphen and is commonly used to indicate a range or a pause. **Dashes** are used to separate groups of words, not to separate parts of words like a hyphen does. | | **Caesura**  **Enjambment**  **Rhythm**  **Prose and verse**  **Refrain**  **Internal rhyme** | A pause in the middle of the line  Where the line continues onto the next  **Rhythm** can be described as the beat and pace of a **poem**. **Rhythm** is created by the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line or **verse**.  In **prose**, words are arranged in sentences, which form a paragraph. However, in a **verse**, words are organized in lines, i.e. a single metrical line, or group of lines i.e. stanzas.  Where part of the line is repeats  Where words within the line rhyme, rather than at the end of the line. |