|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Concepts**   * **Perception:** a particular attitude or way of looking at an issue * **Communication:** the reasoning used to support a particular idea or view. * **Creativity:** the use of imagination or original ideas to create something; inventiveness | | | | **Key Contexts- Spoken Language**   * **AO7 – Demonstrate presentation skills in a formal setting** * **AO8 – Listen and respond appropriately to spoken language, including questions and feedback to presentations** * **AO9 – use spoken Standard English effectively in speeches and presentations.** | | |
| **Spoken Language Features** | | **Language** | | | **Structure** | |
| Tone  Voice  Formal  Informal  Audience  Direct speech  Personal Perspective  Narrative hook  Speaker  Dramatic monologue  Speeches | the general character or attitude of a place, piece of writing, situation, etc.  the distinctive tone or style of a literary work or author.  having a conventionally recognized form, structure, or set of rules  having a relaxed, friendly, or unofficial style, manner, or nature  the people giving attention to something.  spoken or written text that reports speech or thought in its original form phrased by the original speaker  your point of view about a particular subject or topic  "hooks" the reader's attention  a person who speaks  self-conversation, speech or talks which includes interlocutor presented dramatically  a formal address or discourse delivered to an audience | Imagery  Humour  Rhetorical questions  Anecdote  Emotive language  Colloquialism  Modal verbs, inc.  imperatives  Pronouns | visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.  the ability to express humour or amuse other people.  a question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point  a short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.  used to evoke emotion in the reader. Word choice greatly effects how writing and speech is received  a word or phrase that is not formal or literary and is used in ordinary or familiar conversation.  verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation  giving an authoritative command  a word that substitutes for a noun or noun phrase | | Colons  Semi-colons  Dashes  brackets  parentheses  Sentence types  Ellipsis  Repetition  Effective openings  Bookending | used to precede a list of items, a quotation, or an expansion or explanation  indicating a pause, typically between two main clauses, that is more pronounced than that indicated by a comma.  to mark a pause or break in sense or to represent omitted letters or words.  used to enclose words or figures so as to separate them from the context.  a word or phrase inserted as an explanation or afterthought into a passage which is grammatically complete without it, in writing usually marked off by brackets, dashes, or commas  the classification of sentences based on the number and kind of clauses  indicating an omission  he action of repeating something that has already been said or written.  They get the action going, set the tone, and establish the problem--and while they're at it they may sketch a character or two, convey some important information  placing the setup of an anecdote or short scene at the beginning of a piece and the resolution to that anecdote or short scene at the very end of the larger piece |