



# 9.4 Knowledge Organiser: The Crossing



## Language Techniques

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Semantic Field</b> | Words <b>peppered</b> throughout a section all linked to a central topic.  |
| <b>Assonance</b>      | The <b>repetition</b> of <b>vowel</b> sounds in words that are close together. E.g. "His tender heir might bear his memory." The 'eh' sound in 'tender,' 'heir,' 'bear,' & 'memory' is an assonant sound |
| <b>Enjambment</b>     | Lines of poetry that run-on to the next  |
| <b>Alliteration</b>   | Words that start with the same sound   |
| <b>Persona</b>        | The character in a poem  |
| <b>Opposition</b>     | A contrast or antithesis   |
| <b>Juxtaposition</b>  | Contrasting ideas expressed in a text  |
| <b>Oxymoron</b>       | Two opposite words beside each other   |



## Key Subject Terms and Definitions

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Verse Novel</b>       | A type of narrative poetry in which a novel-length narrative is told through the medium of poetry rather than prose. |
| <b>Setting/Place</b>     | The surroundings where something is positioned or where an event takes place.  |
| <b>Complex Character</b> | A character who has multiple characteristics, some that may clash, and who develops throughout the story.            |
| <b>traffickers</b>       | People who deal in illegal trade, in this case, of a journey   |
| <b>Dehumanisation</b>    | To treat, whether in words or actions, a person or group of people as less than human                                |
| <b>Mood</b>              | The way a literary text makes you (the reader) feel  |
| <b>Atmosphere</b>        | The way a description of a place or <b>setting</b> makes you (the reader) feel                                       |
| <b>Verse</b>             | Verse has come to represent any grouping of lines in a poetic composition  |

## Steps to Writing an Evaluative Response

- Box the focus of the question
- Identify which lines to evaluate
- Search for evidence to PROVE the focus
- Choose evidence that has techniques you can identify and discuss
- Write your evaluative paragraphs: ensure they include evaluative phrases, opinions on the focus(es), and interpretations of the methods that prove the focus.



## Common Mistakes

1. Just giving your opinion, with no evidence to prove it.
2. Not commenting on writer's methods.
3. Writing unorganized paragraphs.
4. Not linking to focus.

## Evaluative Sentence Starters

- This **clearly** shows..
- The writer **has managed to**...
- ....is **effective** because...
- This **works well** because...
- The **powerful** use of...
- The writer's choice to...**ensures**...
- The writer makes the character seem...

