



Learn these key features and use them correctly in your writing:

Fiction Writing Language Subject Terminology

Word Classes

Noun	Identifies a person, place or thing.
Verb	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
Adjective	Describes a noun (happy girl, grey wall).
Adverb	Gives information about a verb (jump quickly), adjective (very pretty)
Pre modifier	A word before the noun (usually an adjective or adverb) which adds to/changes the meaning of the noun.
Post modifier	A word after the noun (usually an adjective or adverb) which adds to/changes the meaning of the noun.

Discovery –
Yr 8 / Literacy
Autumn Term –
Fiction: Kensuke’s
Kingdom / Resilience

Questions linked to resilience:
How does Michael demonstrate resilience?
How do Michael’s family plan their trip?
How does Michael adapt to life on the island?



← Use your senses to describe the island...

Sentence Structures

Simple	A sentence with one independent clause. “She went to the shop.”
Compound	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. 2 simple sentences joined by a conjunction. “She went to the shop and bought a banana”
Complex	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one subordinate clause. “Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana.”

Finding Out
Kensuke’s
Kingdom –
Who is Michael?
Where did their
adventure take
them?

Language Techniques

Hyperbole	The use of extreme exaggeration.
Imagery	When the writer provides mental “pictures”.
Alliteration	A repeated letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words.
Personification	Giving human traits to something non-human.
Repetition	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
Simile	Something is presented as like something else.
Symbolism	An idea is reflected by an object/character etc.
List (of three)	A number of connected items (three= effect).
Metaphor	Something is presented as something else.
Oxymoron	Contradictory terms together “bittersweet”.