Year 7: Novel Study

Features of stories		Narrative Perspective	
Plot	What happens in the story. Also called the narrative.	1 st	Told from the perspective of the speaker/narrator. Uses the
Sotting	Location (where) Scenery (what)	person	pronouns 'l', 'My', 'we', 'our' etc.
Setting Situation (why) Background (how	Situation (why) Background (how)	2 nd person	Speaks directly to the reader, suggesting that they are somehow
Characters	The people in the story.		involved in the story. Uses the pronouns 'you', 'your', 'our' etc.
Understanding Characters		3 rd person	Told from the perspective of a narrator who can see everything that happens and knows what characters are feeling and thinking. Uses pronouns such as 'he', 'she', 'they' etc.
What the character says			
What the character does			
What others say about the character			
How other react to the character			

Structure Terminology			
Sentence length	How long or short a sentence is and the number of clauses it contains can change the effect that it has. For example, short sentences are often used to create tension whereas longer sentences can have a gentle, soothing effect.		
Paragraphing	Just like sentences, the length and structure of paragraphs can create different effects.		
Repetition	Using a word, phrase or idea more than once to draw attention to it.		
Narrator	The person who tells the story (see narrative perspective).		

Answering questions on the novel		
What?	What has the writer done? An opening answer linked to the question	
How?	How has the writer made you think this? Pick some proof from the text to support your opinion (ideally a quotation you can present with quotation marks!) Clearly explain your quotation and how the	
Why?	Why has the writer wanted you to think this? What did they want the reader to think/feel?	

