

## KS3 Writing Methods Progression

Throughout KS3 students learn specific language methods which help them to read and write with greater fluency, accuracy and skill.



The methods increase in complexity so that when they begin their studies at KS4 they have a secure breadth of knowledge.

Year Group	Methods	Definition
Year 7	<b>Simile</b>	the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, using 'as' or 'like' (e.g. as brave as a lion )
	<b>Metaphor</b>	figure of speech where a direct comparison is made (e.g. you are my sunshine)
	<b>Pathetic Fallacy</b>	in literature the giving of human feelings/emotions to something inanimate (not living.) Also, this term is commonly used to describe when writers convey the weather and seasons using human emotions to reflect the mood of a character or create a tone.
	<b>Onomatopoeia</b>	a word that sounds like what it refers to or describes.
	<b>Personification</b>	attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human,
	<b>Hyperbole</b>	exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.
	<b>Imperatives</b>	a word that gives advice or instructions; it can also express a request or command.
	<b>Imagery</b>	visually descriptive or figurative language
	<b>Alliteration</b>	the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words
	<b>Colloquial Language</b>	used in ordinary or familiar conversation, slang.
Year 8	<b>Enjambment</b>	the continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza
	<b>Caesura</b>	a pause near the middle of a line
	<b>Foreshadowing</b>	authors hint at plot developments that don't actually occur until later in the story. Foreshadowing can be achieved directly or indirectly, by making explicit statements or leaving subtle clues about what will happen later in the text.
	<b>Couplet</b>	a successive pair of lines in a poem that generally rhyme with each other and contain the beat.

	<b>Plosive</b>	plosives are words that start with p, b and t and can create a harsh effect in poetry or writing.
	<b>Allegory</b>	a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
	<b>Dramatic Irony</b>	the full significance of a character's words or actions is clear to the audience or reader although unknown to the character
	<b>Symbolism/Motif</b>	use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities
	<b>Semantic Field</b>	a set of words related in meaning
	<b>Anthropomorphism</b>	giving human characteristics or behaviour to an animal.
<b>Year 9</b>	<b>Assonance</b>	the same vowel sound is repeated within a group of words. (e.g. Who gave Newt and Scooter the blue tuna? It was too soon!)
	<b>Sibilance</b>	Repetition of the 's' or 'sh' sound for effect
	<b>Anaphora</b>	repetition of a word or expression at the beginning of successive phrases, clauses, sentences, or verses especially for rhetorical or poetic effect.
	<b>Irony</b>	expressing your meaning or message by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect
	<b>Oxymoron</b>	a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction (e.g. deafening silence)
	<b>Ambiguity</b>	being open to more than one interpretation.
	<b>Tone</b>	general character or mood or attitude of a place, piece of writing, situation, etc.
	<b>Allusion</b>	an expression used to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference
	<b>Characternym</b>	a name especially for a fictional character that suggests a distinctive trait of the character
	<b>Rhetoric</b>	art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing.