A knowledge organiser for the taster session on A level English Language and Literature

Literary approaches	what we associate with literature = characterisation, setting, plot, genre conventions, author's style, context, literary techniques such as symbolism or metaphor, how texts link to other texts. The bigger things!
Linguistic approaches	what we associate with an analysis of language. We look at words, grammar, syntax in a 'scientific' way and then explain their impact on meaning. The smaller things

Literary terminology

genre	Type of literature. E.g. gothic fiction or tragedy or morality play
antagonist	The character that opposes the hero
Symbolism	The use of imagery to represent ideas and qualities
Foreshadow	An indication of a future event
Characterise	The process in which the writer reveals the personality of a character
juxtaposition	Two things being placed close together for a contrasting effect

Linguistic terminology

syntax	The arrangement of words in a sentence
verb	'a doing word'
noun	A person, place, thing
Proper noun	A noun that requires a capital letter because it is a name –e.g London
Noun phrase	Word + noun (for example, English student)
Head noun	The main noun in a phrase which other words in the phrase qualify. For example 'student of English'. (Both student and English are nouns, but 'student' is the head noun
adjective	'a describing word'
Compound adjective	An adjective made up with 2 words, usually hyphenated
Pre-modifier	A word that comes before a noun and alters its meaning. E.g. Scared student!

Knowledge you'll need for today's lesson

chrysanthemum	A flower of the daisy family
Honolulu	Capital of Hawaii, home to a US Naval base
Yokohama	A Japanese city, close to a US Naval base
Serpentine	Like a serpent (snake)
uncouth	Lacking sophistication, lacking grace and elegance
benign	harmless
inaesthetic	Not good to look at (not aesthetically pleasing)