

A literary scholar is someone who writes about novels, plays and poetry. You will write like a literary scholar for your GCSE in English Literature.



Vocabulary

Analytical Verbs				
The writer shows...		Comparison and links...	Structure or tension...	This technique/moment/device is...
creates	introduces	compares	builds	striking
evokes	conveys	reflects	develops	shocking
illustrates	suggests	mirrors	strengthens	disturbing
implies	reveals	alludes to	reinforces	provocative
portrays	states	echoes	reveals	
highlights	explores	symbolises	concludes	
presents	insinuates		establishes	
Key Subject Terminology			Connectives	
word	noun	image	therefore	in addition
phrase	verb	metaphor	equally	consequently
line	adjective	simile	similarly	whereas
stanza	adverb	personification	significantly	alternatively
chapter	pronoun	pathetic fallacy	moreover	however
scene	preposition	symbolism	subsequently	despite this
novel	character	semantic field	notably	
play	structure	connotation		
poem	dialogue	alliteration		
text		sibilance		
plot		onomatopoeia		

How to make a point and use evidence...

<p>1</p> <p>Writer's name...</p> <p><i>e.g. Blake</i> <i>Shakespeare</i> <i>Browning</i> <i>Golding</i> <i>Duffy</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>...writing verb...</p> <p><i>presents</i> <i>creates</i> <i>describes</i> <i>portrays</i> <i>suggests</i> <i>implies</i> <i>illustrates</i></p>	<p>3</p> <p>...your point...</p> <p><i>e.g. Browning</i> <i>describes the Duke as</i> <u>obsessive...</u></p>	<p>4</p> <p>...comma</p> <p>,</p>	<p>5</p> <p>QUOTATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In single 'quotation marks' • Keep it short (6 words or fewer!) • Punctuation INSIDE quotation marks!
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Example: Blake suggests that the people in London are miserable, 'marks of woe.'

Text Structure:

- Always write in paragraphs
- Write an introduction to address key issues the question
- Write a conclusion to summarise your argument and end with a 'surprise'
- In timed conditions, aim to write a paragraph in 8 minutes.

Quality English reminders:

CAPITAL LETTERS for: author names (Shakespeare, Angelou); character names (Lennie, Scrooge); place names (London, South Africa); literary movements and genres (Romanticism, Gothic); time periods (Victorian, Renaissance); literary theories (New Historicist Theory, Marxist Theory, Carnival Theory)

QUOTATION MARKS: single 'quotation marks' for quotations; double "speech marks" for direct speech (e.g. when a character is talking)

PUNCTUATION: You shouldn't ever need an exclamation mark (!) or a question mark (?) in academic, scholarly writing, unless this is part of a quotation.

Write like a literary scholar...