



Key concepts:

Bullying = Repeated behaviour which is intended to hurt someone either emotionally or physically, and is often aimed at certain people because of their race, religion, gender or sexual orientation or any other aspect such as appearance or disability.

Chronology = The arrangement of events/dates in the order that they happened.

Sympathy = Feeling sorry for someone

Empathy = The ability to understand and share the feelings of another

Mental health = 'emotional health' or 'well-being'.

Terminal illness = end-stage disease is a disease that cannot be cured or adequately treated and is reasonably expected to result in death of the patient.

Grief = Intense sorrow, especially caused by someone's death.

Tension = A feeling of fear or anger between groups of people or individuals who do not trust or agree with each other.

Young carers = People under 18 who help to look after a relative with a disability, illness, mental health condition, or drug or alcohol problem.

Language:

Repetition = When a word or phrase is repeated a few times in order to emphasise an idea.

Alliteration = Repetition of the same sound (often the same letter) at the start of adjacent words, used to focus the reader's attention on a particular section.

Simile = A comparison of two completely different and unconnected things using 'like' or 'as'.

(Extended) Metaphor = A comparison of two completely different or unconnected things that suggest they are the same.

Onomatopoeia = A word that sounds like the noise it describes.

Personification = When you give an object human qualities.

Sensory language = Descriptive language which uses sight, sound, smell, taste, touch (feelings).

Social and Historical Context:

Written in 2015 from an original idea of the author Siobhan Dowd, who tragically died from breast cancer before she could finish it, Patrick Ness takes her ideas about the coping with grief, loss and isolation and finishes the story in her memory.

Mental Health

The extent of mental health problems: one in four people in the UK will experience a mental health problem in any given year. Mental health problems are one of the main causes of the burden of disease worldwide. In the UK, they are responsible for the largest burden of disease - 28% of the burden, compared to 16% each for cancer and heart disease.

Cancer

Half (50%) of people diagnosed with cancer in England and Wales survive their disease for ten years or more (2010-11). Cancer survival is higher in women than men. Cancer survival is improving and has doubled in the last 40 years in the UK. Cancer survival is generally higher in people diagnosed aged under 40 years old, with the exception of breast, bowel and prostate cancers, where survival is highest in middle age.

Non-Fiction Terminology:

Novel = A fictional story, typically representing character and action with some realism

Realism = Something being presented in a way that is accurate and true

Method = The way something is done

Prose = Written language in its ordinary form

Blurb = Short description of a book (usually on the cover)

Character = A person in a novel, play or film

Theme = A recurring idea within a story

Plot = The main events in a novel, play or film

Setting = The place where the novel, play or film takes place

Dialogue = A conversation between two or more people in a novel, play or film.

Narrative Viewpoint/Perspective = The point of view of the character who is telling the story.



5 + 1 Descriptive Structure

- P1: Drop – drop into the scene. Focus on the sky and the weather – establish a distinct mood. Describe 3 key features.
- P2: Shift – Shift from the weather to setting or the landscape to a building etc.
- P3: Zoom – Zoom into a small detail and describe. Object should trigger flashback.
- One sentence paragraph.
- P4: Flashback – Flashback using the object as a stimulus. Tone of the flashback should juxtapose the rest of the writing.
- P5: Return – Return to the present. Refocus on the weather/sky. What has changed?

Language techniques to include:

- Repetition** = When a word or phrase is repeated a few times in order to emphasise an idea.
- Alliteration** = Repetition of the same sound (often the same letter) at the start of adjacent words, used to focus the reader's attention on a particular section.
- Simile** = A comparison of two completely different and unconnected things using 'like' or 'as'.
- (Extended) Metaphor** = A comparison of two completely different or unconnected things that suggest they are the same.
- Onomatopoeia** = A word that sounds like the noise it describes.
- Personification** = When you give an object human qualities.
- Sensory language** = Descriptive language which uses sight, sound, smell, taste, touch (feelings).

5 + 1 Narrative Structure

- P1: Drop – drop into the scene. Focus on the sky and the weather – establish a distinct mood. Describe 3 key features.
- P2: Zoom – Zoom into a small detail and describe.
- P3: Shift – Shift from the detail to character. Build tension > problem. One sentence – dialogue. Triggers flashback.
- P4: Flashback – Tone of the flashback should juxtapose the rest of the writing.
- P5: Return – Return to the present. Refocus on the weather/sky. What has changed? Cliff-hanger ending.

Vocabulary

1. Melancholy > Euphoric Y7
2. Malevolent > Benevolent Y7
3. Ominous > Tranquil Y7
4. Dismal > Incandescent Y8
5. Gaunt > Sumptuous Y8
6. Grotesque > Ethereal Y8
7. Imminent > Prolonged Y9
8. Cacophony > Symphony Y9
9. Engulfed > Liberated Y9
10. Perilous > Idyllic Y9