

Key Knowledge

Narrators Perspective – first person narrators relay stories from their own experience and point of view.

Writing in the first or third person produces different types of relationships between the narrator, the characters and the reader. There are limitations and benefits to both points of view.

- ✓ **First person** narrative is often based around one character. The reader bases their understanding of what is described through the character's perspective, experiences and feelings.
- ✓ **Benefits:** This approach can build a closer relationship between the character and the reader.
- ✓ **Limitations:** As one character is the sole narrator, the reader might have a limited view of this fictional world.
- ✓ **Third person** narrative can have a broader point of view, so the reader can see beyond one character's perspective.
- ✓ **Benefits:** Third person can have access to the thoughts, feelings, and experiences of several characters. If the narrator is all-knowing this is known as **omniscient**. This can help the writer give a broader view of the fictional world.
- ✓ **Limitations:** Omniscient third person narrators that know all the facts can sometimes feel detached as they may not share their thoughts with the reader. A writer may choose a third person narrator with a limited point of view, so that they can focus on just one character's thoughts, feelings, and experiences.

Purpose, audience, context supports our comprehension.

- ✓ AUDIENCE ~ Who is the text for?
- ✓ PURPOSE – Why was it written?
- ✓ CONTEXT ~ What is the situation?

If we apply this thinking to Private Peaceful the audience would be children in KS3; the purpose is to entertain as it is a fictional text; and the context is WW1. Now consider how the author Michael Morpurgo would use tone, language choices and grammar. Would this be the same for a historical fact sheet on WW1? How do these help us understand the text better?

Deliberate language, punctuation and grammar choices create a sense of mood, atmosphere and character.

- ✓ Atmosphere creates and maintains that emotion through language, imagery, and specific detail.
- ✓ Mood is the actual feeling that's evoked. This is the target emotion the author wants the reader to feel.
- ✓ Tone is the way an author shows their own or their character's feelings about something.

Language choice is key when creating mood, atmosphere and tone. Writers use different techniques depending on the effect they want to achieve. The sounds of words, the images they create, the literal meaning of words as well as the ideas suggested by or associated with certain words and phrases all count. The language choices you make when writing can influence the way a reader responds to your stories. Likewise, as a reader it's important to consider choices writers make and the specific effects that these create.

Is the first person narrator ever truly reliable and does it matter?

Flashbacks can be used as framing devices in a non-linear narrative.

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- ✓ Flashbacks are used to take the reader back in time to the past events in a character's life. A writer uses this literary device to help readers better understand present-day elements in the story or learn more about a character.
- ✓ Framing devices are narrative techniques in which a story is surrounded (framed) by a secondary story, creating a story within a story.
- ✓ Non-linear narratives tell a story out of chronological order.

Private Peaceful follows the life of Tommo Peaceful and is told from his perspective. The novel alternates back and forth between the present and Tommo's recollections of the past.

Readers identify the effectiveness of the authors' work by comparing and contrasting features of texts.

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- ✓ When comparing fiction texts look at the similarities between the texts – things those texts have in common.
- ✓ When contrasting texts focus on the differences between them – things that set the texts apart from each other.
- ✓ Comparing fiction texts helps you to focus on their similarities and differences. It is an effective way to help you gain more of an understanding of each text and think more deeply about the writers' ideas.
- ✓ Comparing similarities and differences can really make you notice aspects of the text you might otherwise overlook. One text can help to shine a spotlight on another, enabling you to extend your understanding and analysis.

Similarities	Differences
Similarly...	In contrast...
Equally...	However...
In the same way	On the other hand...
Just as... so does....	Alternatively...
Both... and...	In a different way...

Time, place and cause can be expressed using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions.

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conjunctions

- so
- when
- since
- before
- because
- if
- where
- unless
- later
- where
- until
- yet
- that
- once
- while

adverbs

- always
- yesterday
- next
- then
- now
- eventually
- here
- soon
- therefore
- later
- inside
- outside
- frequently
- everywhere

prepositions

- after
- during
- because of
- above
- before
- under
- below
- through
- in
- on
- beside
- due to
- with

Is the first person narrator ever truly reliable and does it matter?

Questions

1	<p>A first-person narrator is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the protagonist b) biased and limits wider points of view c) reliable and balanced d) speaks directly to the reader 	<p>b) A first-person narrator knows everything but only from their own perspective. This narrative style can provide a unique and engaging way to explore a character's inner world and create a strong sense of empathy or identification with the narrator. However, it also limits the reader's access to information outside of the narrator's knowledge, which can be a deliberate storytelling choice.</p>
2	<p>What is the effect of an unreliable narrator?</p>	<p>The effect of an unreliable narrator is that the reader is encouraged to see their view of the world as flawed. The reader is aware that the narrator cannot be completely trusted and therefore comes to their own conclusions about events and characters.</p>
3	<p>What are the three factors that help us to comprehend a text effectively?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Plot, characters, and setting b) Purpose, audience, and context c) Theme, tone, and style d) Conflict, resolution, and climax 	<p>b) Purpose, audience, and context</p>
4	<p>_____ is the target emotion – how the author wants the reader to feel.</p>	<p>Mood.</p>
5	<p>What is the function of a preposition?</p>	<p>They help clarify where or when something is happening, the direction of an action, or how something is done.</p>
6	<p>In literature and writing, what do comparisons and contrasts primarily involve?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exploring similarities and differences between two or more subjects. b) Describing the setting and atmosphere of a story. c) Analysing the author's writing style and tone. d) Summarising the main plot points of a narrative. 	<p>a) Exploring similarities and differences between two or more subjects</p>
7	<p>_____ creates and maintains that emotion through language, imagery, and specific detail.</p>	<p>Atmosphere.</p>

Is the first person narrator ever truly reliable and does it matter?

8	<p>What is a flashback in storytelling?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A technique used to predict future events in a story. b) A narrative technique that takes the audience back in time to reveal past events c) A character's ability to see into the future d) A dramatic monologue delivered by a character 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) A narrative technique that takes the audience back in time to reveal past events 												
9	<p>What is the literary term used to describe the attitude or emotional quality of a text or piece of writing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Genre b) Style c) Tone d) Plot 	<p>c) Tone</p> <p>Tone refers to the writer's or speaker's attitude toward the subject matter or audience. It is conveyed through the choice of words, sentence structure, and overall emotional expression in the text.</p>												
10	<p>Practise spelling these using a metacognitive strategy of your choice.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>aggressive</td> <td>foreign</td> <td>rhyme</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cemetery</td> <td>forty</td> <td>rhythm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>desperate</td> <td>government</td> <td>sacrifice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>disastrous</td> <td>physical</td> <td>soldier</td> </tr> </table>		aggressive	foreign	rhyme	cemetery	forty	rhythm	desperate	government	sacrifice	disastrous	physical	soldier
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