









Sticky Knowledge New Terminology and Vocabulary	Sticky Knowledge	Reading Suggestions	KS2
<p><b>Character terminology</b></p> <p><b>Protagonist</b> – a character that the reader identifies with in story</p> <p><b>Antagonist</b> – a character that is against the protagonist and causes conflict</p> <p><b>Major character</b> – a character that features through the majority of the story and has a big impact on the story</p> <p><b>Minor character</b> – a character that doesn't feature much in the story and plays a small part in the shape of the story</p> <p><b>Symbolic character</b> – a character that is used to be a symbol of something greater. They might represent an idea or part of the writer's message</p> <p><b>Foil</b> – a character used by the writer to help us understand our main character through comparison</p> <p><b>Motivation</b> – what drives a character to behave, think or make decisions</p> <p><b>Internal conflict</b> – the problem the character is dealing emotionally or mentally</p> <p><b>External conflict</b> – the problem the character is dealing as a result of other people or the situation</p> <p><b>Comic relief character</b> - a character that is used by writers to lighten the mood or add comedy to events</p> <p><b>Narrative devices</b></p> <p><b>Foreshadow</b> – a clue about what will happen later in the story</p> <p><b>Flashback / flashforward</b> – a moment in a story that shows something in the past / future</p> <p><b>Complication</b> – the moment towards the start of a story where a conflict starts</p> <p><b>Crisis</b> – the worst moment in the story and for the characters</p> <p><b>Exposition</b> – the part of the story that explains key bits of the story</p> <p><b>Denouement</b> – the story's ending</p> <p><b>Unreliable narrator</b> – when the story is told by something who doesn't know the full story or might lie</p> <p><b>First-person perspective</b> – when the story is told from one person's perspective (I)</p> <p><b>Second-person perspective</b> – when the story is told from the reader's perspective (you)</p> <p><b>Third-person perspective</b> – when the story is told from an outsider's perspective (he/she)</p> <p><b>Third-person omniscient</b> – when the story is told from a godlike narrator and they can see everything and know what is going on inside the character's heads</p>	<p><b>Concepts</b></p> <p>Writers focus on different elements when writing a story. Each one has a different effect. What is the effect of each one?</p> <p>Action      Setting      Weather      Feelings</p> <p>   </p> <p>Dialogue      Objects      People      Thoughts</p> <p>   </p> <p><b>Theme</b></p> <p>A theme is a running idea or concept that is in a novel, poem or play. They are not always obvious. The writer will use characters, settings and events to teach us about an idea.</p> <p>Examples of a theme: love, death, battle between good and evil, coming of age, survival, power, courage and heroism, prejudice, individual against society, war.</p>	<p>Animal Farm – George Orwell</p> <p>Treasure Island – Robert Louis Stevenson</p> <p>Northern Lights – Philip Pullman</p>	<p>Developing knowledge of storytelling and fiction gained from KS2</p>
		<p><b>Local Context</b></p>	<p><b>Cultural Capital</b></p>
<p>Nice to know ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why writers start a story with a different focus</li> <li>How two novels are structured differently</li> <li>How two writers use characters differently</li> </ul>		<p><b>Links to other subjects</b></p> <p>RE – morality of a character and different perspectives</p> <p>PSHE – the motivation of people and the consequences of actions</p>	<p><b>Deeper Thinking</b></p> <p>Do modern writers use characters differently to Victorian writers?</p>

