YEAR 9

Analysing Language

Three parts that get harder: a warm-up, where you should be now, then a stretch. Write the letter of the right option, or a number where one is asked for. The best answers explain what a word suggests, not just what it is.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____

A. Warm-up

Connotations: the ideas and feelings a word brings with it.

1. In analysis, what does **connotation** mean?
   (a) The dictionary meaning
   (b) The number of syllables
   (c) The ideas or feelings a word suggests
   (d) The word class

2. Which verb suggests a person moving in the most frightened way?
   (a) walked
   (b) went
   (c) strolled
   (d) scurried

3. What do the words *sparkling, golden, glowing* suggest about a place?
   (a) It is bright and welcoming
   (b) It is dark and dangerous
   (c) It is cold and empty
   (d) It is old and broken

4 Which is the best word for analysis: *The verb 'crept' ___ that the boy is nervous.*
(a) says
(b) suggests
(c) proves
(d) shouts

5 Name the technique: *The car groaned up the hill.*
(a) Simile
(b) Alliteration
(c) Personification
(d) Rhetorical question

B. Where you should be now

Point, evidence, then explain the effect of the exact words.

6 Which is the best evidence for *The narrator feels lonely*?
(a) "I ate my dinner quickly."
(b) "The table was made of oak."
(c) "Dinner was at six."
(d) "I sat by myself at the end of the long, empty table."

7 *The house loomed over the street.* What does 'loomed' suggest?
(a) The house seems large and threatening
(b) The house is small and friendly
(c) The house is being built
(d) The house is far away

8 Which analysis is strongest?
(a) The writer uses the word 'shattered'.
(b) The verb 'shattered' suggests the silence broke suddenly and violently, creating shock.
(c) 'Shattered' is a verb.
(d) This is a good word because it is interesting.

9 What is the effect of 'you' in *You can feel the cold creeping into your bones.*
(a) It shows the writer is angry
(b) It makes the sentence formal
(c) It puts the reader inside the scene
(d) It tells us the time

10 *The trees stood like soldiers guarding the castle.* The simile suggests the trees are
(a) small and weak
(b) about to fall
(c) moving quickly
(d) tall, straight and protective

11 Which is an example of **sibilance**?
(a) The sea sighed softly on the sand.
(b) The big bold bear bounced.
(c) Crash! Bang! Wallop!
(d) The tree waved its arms.

C. Stretch

Bigger ideas: mood, contrast and the writer's purpose.

12 What is **pathetic fallacy**?
(a) Feeling sorry for a character
(b) Using weather or setting to reflect a mood
(c) A very sad ending
(d) Making an animal speak

13 *Storm clouds gathered as the funeral began.* This is an example of
(a) onomatopoeia
(b) hyperbole
(c) pathetic fallacy
(d) alliteration

14 What is **juxtaposition**?

(a) Repeating a word three times

(b) Asking the reader a question

(c) Comparing using like or as

(d) Placing two contrasting ideas close together

15 *The laughter of the children drifted across the silent graveyard.* The writer uses

(a) juxtaposition

(b) onomatopoeia

(c) a rhetorical question

(d) the rule of three

16 Why do examiners reward explaining effects over naming techniques?

(a) Naming techniques is not allowed

(b) The marks come from showing how the language works on the reader

(c) Techniques are not in the mark scheme

(d) Long answers always score more