

Science Fiction - Knowledge Organiser

Context	<p>The Science Fiction genre grew out of the advancement of science and development in areas of astronomy, physics and maths. It is a genre that sparks the imagination and unknown frontiers feature heavily which tie to the genre's notions of discovery and exploration. It is a blend of modern scientific interests and fantasy where anything is possible.</p> <p>Scholar Robert Scholes calls the history of science fiction "the history of humanity's changing attitudes toward space and time ... the history of our growing understanding of the universe and the position of our species in that universe." <i>A Brief Literary History of Science Fiction</i> This type of literature usually explores the role of technology in our lives whether for good or evil and demonstrates the relationship between technology, our society and the individual.</p> <p>Famous examples of science fiction include: War of the Worlds by H. G. Wells; A Journey to the Centre of the Earth. by Jules Verne and Nineteen Eighty-Four by George Orwell. Science fiction tends to look forward, imagining new technologies, worlds and creatures, or exploring the impact that these may have.</p>						Vocabulary List
Content	Here you will find some of the linguistic devices within the text. As you read them, consider their impact and why the writer might have chosen to use them:						Genre Narrative Conventions Denotation Connotation Simile Metaphor Personification Themes Symbolism Society Individual Technology Threatening Protector Vast Discrete Suspicious Infra-red Torso Sheer Heroism Valour Harrow Colossal Unfurled Courageous Resilience Peril Flee Hillock Jolt Lament Girders Constellation Silhouette
<p>Simile</p> <p>He is "Taller than a house..." and his head is "shaped like a dustbin, but as big as a bedroom" while his eyes are "like headlamps", "His arms were like cranes", "His chest was as big as a cattle truck" and his foot "as big as a single bed."</p>	<p>Metaphor</p> <p>"The gulls thought it was a strange kind of crab."</p>	<p>Personification</p> <p>"The Wind sang through his iron fingers." "Only the sound of the sea chewing away at the edge of the rocky beach..."</p>	<p>Onomatopoeia</p> <p>"Falling off the cliff in Chapter 1 with a 'CRRRAAAASSSSH!' followed by the repetition of 'CRASH!' and then 'crashed' is dynamic and awful at the same time."</p>	<p>Pathos</p> <p>Strong feelings of pity or sadness, similar to poignancy. By stating matter of factly the fall of the Ironman, Ted Hughes encourages his reader to empathise with him even more. Therefore, evoking pathos through the lack of emotion in the description as the reader compensates for this loss and feels drawn to the Ironman.</p>	<p>Structure for effect</p> <p>A prolific use of commas: "...And his right foot, his enormous iron right foot, lifted - up, out, into space, and the iron man stepped forward, off the cliff, into nothingness." The punctuation creates a rhythm to his movements, but it is a slow, steady one emphasising the difficulty in moving such an enormous size and weight around.</p>	<p>Epistrophe or Epiphora</p> <p>"How far had he walked? Nobody knows. Where had he come from? Nobody knows. How was he made? Nobody knows."</p>	
Concepts	<p>This unit is your introduction to analysis in English; the skills you will be learning in this unit will be applied to each text you study. The main concepts you will be introduced to will allow you to explore the deeper meaning behind a text and the author's intention. It is important for you to understand the fundamental aspects of language analysis before applying it to a text:</p> <p>PETER: Point, Evidence, Terminology, Effect and Refer back to the Question. Covering each step will ensure you offer a detailed but precise exploration of your text. You must always consider the impact a text has on its reader and how the author achieved this through various literary devices or emotion.</p> <p>Single Word Analysis: Once you are confident with PETER, consider offering more detail in the level of analysis you give. This can easily be done by selecting the most important word or phrase from within the larger quote. By zooming in on a particular word, you can explain the impact it has.</p> <p>Embedded Quotations: Another way of including evidence in your response in a sophisticated way is to embed this into your sentences. This involves a fluid use of quotations that is naturally part of your own sentence with quotation marks around the words taken from the text. This is usually for one or two words and can be linked to Single Word Analysis rather than the traditional introduction of quotations that occurs. Note all quotations should have clear "punctuation" and all other quotations that are not embedded should be preceded by a colon.</p>						<p>@awaken_english</p>

