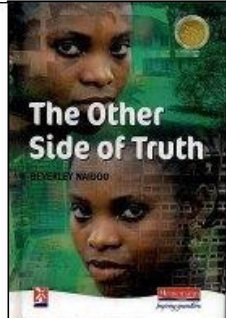
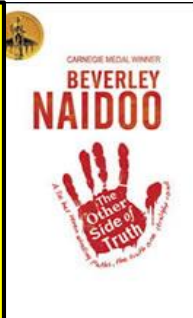


Are there ever any instances where a lie is acceptable?



Synopsis: This is the story of 12 year-old Sade and her brother Femi who flee to Britain from Nigeria. Their father is a political journalist who refuses to stop criticising the military rulers in Nigeria. Their mother is killed and they are sent to London, with their father promising to follow. Abandoned at Victoria Station by the woman paid to bring them to England as her children, Sade and Femi find themselves alone in a new, often hostile, environment. Seen through the eyes of Sade, the novel explores what it means to be classified as 'illegal' and the difficulties which come with being a refugee.

A nation in western Africa on the Gulf of Guinea (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean), bordered by Niger to the north, Chad and Cameroon to the east, and Benin to the west. Lagos is the capital and largest city.

1. Highlight the key word in the question.
2. Scan the text for the key word (or a synonym).
3. Highlight the key word in the text.
4. Read around the key word until you find the answer – highlight if you need to
5. Check the information answers the question.
6. Write the answer down.
7. Repeat for the next question!



'A lie has seven winding paths, the truth one straight road.'

Inference Questions

- Usually worth 2 marks
- You need to think about these questions
- Read between the lines
- Use clues such as words and phrases to find the answer.

Why? How?

The **Text Detective** is a higher ranking member of the police force who can solve **inference** questions by thinking and searching for hidden clues.

Evaluative Questions

- Usually worth 3 marks – so your answer needs 3 parts
- Often look at the thoughts and feelings of characters or what you think might happen next
- Use evidence in the text to explain the reasons for your answer.

Why? How?

The **judge** gives reasons for his answers and explains them using evidence from the text.

The truth is the truth. How can I write what is not true?

POINT EVIDENCE

I believe that...
It is my view that...
In my opinion...
The author is trying to convey the message that...
It appears/seems that...

When the author writes...
A clear example of this is...
This can be shown by...
When considering statements such as...
The use of...

TECHNIQUE

RHYME ~ STANZAS
~ LINES ~ ENJAMBMENT ~ END STOPPING
~ ASSONANCE ~ ALLITERATION ~ METAPHOR ~ SIMILE ~ PERSONIFICATION ~ ONOMATOPOEIA ~ REPETITION ~ PUNS ~ CONNOTATION ~ DOUBLE MEANINGS ~ AMBIGUITY ~ WORD ORDER ~ ADJECTIVES ~ KEY WORDS AND PHRASES ~ SLANG ~ MISSPELLINGS ~ INTERTEXTUALITY ~ STYLE

ANALYSIS

This demonstrates that the author wants the reader to feel/think/believe...
The effect of [INSERT TECHNIQUE] is to make the reader consider/contemplate/evaluate...
Based on this evidence, it appears that...
It is clear from the quote above that...
This is significant because it suggests that...
The author uses these literary techniques to...

PEEL

LINK

SO WHAT? WHY DOES THIS POINT MATTER?

LINK IT BACK TO THE QUESTION

Main characters

Sade	She flees to London following the death of her mother.
Feme	Sade's younger brother, who struggles to open up to Sade.
Papa	a journalist whose mission is to write the truth
Uncle Tunde	a lawyer who helps plan to smuggle the children out of Nigeria
Mrs Bankole	the woman who is paid to smuggle them to London but abandons them
The Brass Buttons	Nigerian politicians
Marcia & Donna	girls who bully Sade and encourage her to steal from Mariam
Mama Appiah	an adviser from the Refugee Council; she is warm and approachable
Mrs Graham	the children's first foster carer and mother of Kevin
Aunt Gracie	the children's second foster carer
Uncle Dele	The uncle the children are supposed to meet in London, but who doesn't arrive
Iyowo-Jenny	the children's social worker

Glossary

agbada	a robe for a man, usually embroidered (Yoruba)
aso-oke	A wrap and blouse hand-woven with gold or silver thread
Ayo	A wooden board game with sunken 'cups'
buba	A blouse for women
egungun	A traditional Yoruba festival with masked dancers and drummers
gari	Ground cassava, a root vegetable
gele	A headscarf for a woman matching her outfit
harmattan	a dry land wind from the Sahara, beginning in November
Iyawo	A wife or bride, partner of <i>Oko</i>
naira	Nigerian currency
O dabo!	Goodbye
O ma se o!	What a pity
pawpaw	a fruit with a soft bright-orange flesh and small black seeds
plantain yam	a vegetable like a giant banana a root vegetable
Queen's English	standard English, the official language of Nigeria
Yoruba	Yoruba is the language of the second-largest group in Nigeria

'It is right to lie, but sometimes you must tell the truth – whatever the cost.'

Explaining PEEL: I had an unusual childhood

- P** - I had a pet elephant when I was a child.
 - E** - My parents owned a circus.
 - E** - I have a photograph showing me gazing dreamily out of the window with my pet elephant.
 - L** - This photo proves that I had a pet elephant when I was a child.
-
-

Key themes: injustice, freedom of speech, political asylum, bullying, the strength of the family



Nigeria

Conjunctions

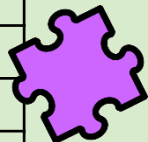
Subordinating

Coordinating

so that	after
unless	although
until	as
when	because
whenever	before
where	even if
whereas	if
wherever	that
while	once
however	since



For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So



Relative Clauses

My grandmother (**who** is ninety-two) is a gymnast.

Italy – **where** pizza is said to have been invented – is in Europe.

The vases, **which** were antiques, were extremely valuable.

Instead of 'said', try: shouted ~ yelled ~ called ~ laughed ~ giggled ~ cried ~ whispered ~ muttered ~ explained ~ exclaimed ~ questioned ~ announced ~ protested ~ argued ~ sighed ~ moaned ~ complained ~ disagreed ~ agreed ~ lied ~ admitted

Johnny reminded us, **"Always begin a new speaker on a new line!"**

"Take care with your punctuation," he added.



Semi-colons separate two independent clauses

A whale is not a fish; it is a warm-blooded mammal.

Colons separate two dependent clauses

Whales are mammals **while** sharks are fish
→ whales are mammals; sharks are fish.

Simple sentences: *The werewolf growled.*

Compound sentences: The werewolf growled **and** stalked the oblivious girl.

Complex sentences: The werewolf growled **while** stalking the oblivious girl. // **While** stalking the oblivious girl, the werewolf growled.

Figurative language

Simile

Comparing something to something else using 'like' or 'as'.

- The water well was **as** dry **as** a bone
- The soldier was **like** a brave lion.

Metaphor

A comparison which is not literally true. Does not use 'like' or 'as'.

- The water well **was** a dry bone.
- The soldier **was** a brave lion.

Personification

Giving an object human characteristics (emotions, sensations, speech, physical movements, etc.)

- The **cruel** waves **swallowed** the poor swimmer.

Onomatopoeia

A word that names a sound, but also sounds like that sound.

- Smash, splash, bang, crash, thud, zoom, sizzle, whizz, boom, honk

Alliteration

The repetition of an initial letter or sound in closely linked words.

- Don't dream it. Drive it.**
- Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.**

Emotive Language

agony	cruel	forbidden	ordeal	terrified
atrocious	damaging	harsh	outrage	threat
atrocious	disaster	honest	panic	tragic
appalling	disgust	innocent	repulsive	tremendous
beg	dreadful	magnificent	secret	urge
blessed	ecstatic	miracle	shame	vile
courageous	freedom	must	startling	vulnerable
you	corrupt	magic	concealed	wicked

Show, don't tell!



Active Voice

Zombies invaded the quiet town of Bromsgrove.

Passive Voice

The quiet town of Bromsgrove **was invaded by zombies.**

Subjunctive

For the subjunctive, we remove the final s at the end of the verb, so:

- I request that he **write** to her (instead of he *writes* to her)

and in the subjunctive we use the forms *I were* and *they be*, so

- I wish I **were** able to fly (instead of I *was*)
- She asked that they **be** told immediately (instead of they *were* told).

The subjunctive isn't used in English very often. Nowadays it is usually replaced with modal verbs like might, could or should.

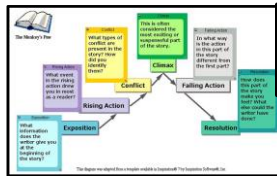
STOP! CHECK!
Have you included basic punctuation?

A good essay introduction should:

- catch your reader's **attention**.
- give **background** on your topic.
- present your main **point**.

A good essay conclusion :

- Is the **final** idea left with the reader at the end of an essay.
- links back** to the essay question by briefly **restating your main points**.
- includes a final thought or **reflection** to highlight the significance of the topic.



DADWAVERS! **D**escription ~ **A**ction ~ **D**ialogue ~ **W**here ~ **A**dverb ~ **V**erb ~ **E**stimation of time ~ **R**hetorical questions ~ **S**imile ~ **S**ubordinating Conjunction ~ **O**nomatopoeia!

