



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.

A. Warm-up

- 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 **(c) The ideas or feelings a word suggests**
 - 2 Which verb suggests a person moving in the most frightened way?
 - (a) walked
 - (b) went
 - (c) strolled
 - (d) scurried **(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 **(a) It is bright and welcoming**
 - 4 Which is the best word for analysis: *The verb 'crept' ___ that the boy is nervous.*
 - (a) says
 - (b) suggests
 - (c) proves
 - (d) shouts **(b) suggests**
 - 5 Name the technique: *The car groaned up the hill.*
 - (a) Simile
 - (b) Alliteration
 - (c) Personification
 - (d) Rhetorical question **(c) Personification**
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B. Where you should be now

- 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." **(d) "I sat by myself at the end of the long, empty table."**
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- 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 **(a) The house seems large and threatening**
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- 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. **(b) The verb 'shattered' suggests the silence broke suddenly and violently, creating shock.**
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- 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 **(c) It puts the reader inside the scene**
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- 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 **(d) tall, straight and protective**
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- 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. **(a) The sea sighed softly on the sand.**
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C. Stretch

- 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 **(b) Using weather or setting to reflect a mood**
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- 13 *Storm clouds gathered as the funeral began.* This is an example of
- (a) onomatopoeia
 - (b) hyperbole
 - (c) pathetic fallacy
 - (d) alliteration **(c) pathetic fallacy**
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- 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 **(d) Placing two contrasting ideas close together**
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- 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 **(a) juxtaposition**
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- 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 **(b) The marks come from showing how the language works on the reader**
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