

Creativity



When analysing the language used in any text we want to make sure we include all of the following:

- **Point** – this is answering the question in your own words. This is the start of your argument so should link to the rest.
- **Evidence** – you use a quote from the text to support your point. For example, if you claim that Sephy is privileged then you need a quote that supports that idea.
- **Terminology** – pick out a key word of linguistic devices and identify it. For example, noun, verb, simile or metaphor.
- **Analysis** – zoom in on the word or feature that you have identified and explore the connotations. Also try to link back to your point. How does this help prove what you are trying to argue?
- **Link** – can you link any of what you have learnt about the background of the author or the text. For example, what is Malorie Blackman’s message about racism?

Character



We follow the love story of Sephy and Callum, two young people kept apart by racism, terrorism and injustice.

Sephy is a Prime Minister’s daughter from the powerful Crosses who falls for rebel

Callum, son of a dangerous nought agitator.

Their desire to be together threatens family loyalties and sparks a growing political crisis.

In Malorie Blackman’s novel the different skin colour can of course be kept from the reader, but on stage it’s immediately obvious. Dominic Cooke who adapted the novel remarked that the world of *Noughts & Crosses* echoes many different settings: "There’s the America of the 1950s, South Africa under apartheid, and in the handling of the Liberation Militia, the IRA of the 1970s and Eighties. It’s remarkable how the story also speaks to people who have been divided on other than racial grounds."

Communication



Linguistic Devices
For a persuasive writing you want to try and include the DAFORREST techniques to enhance your argument:

- Direct address
- Alliteration
- Facts
- Opinion
- Rhetorical Question
- Repetition
- Emotive Language
- Statistics
- Tripling

Vocabulary
Comparative connectives

- However
- Despite this
- Alternatively
- Additionally
- Moreover
- Furthermore

Punctuation

- Semi colon ; is used to separate 2 main clauses.
- A comma , is used to separate a main clause and a subordinate clause.

Structure
Make sure you PARAGRAPH

Noun	A person, place or thing.
Verb	An action or doing word.
Adjective	Describes a noun.
Adverb	Describes a verb.
Prejudice	Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
Discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.
Racism	Prejudice or discrimination against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group.
Segregation	The action or state of setting someone or something apart from others.
Soliloquy	A dramatic device where a character is speaking aloud their inner thoughts.
Dystopia	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice, typically one that is totalitarian or post-apocalyptic.