PROSE NOTES SHEET - Explore how the events in a story are organised.	
Possible narrative structures:	Notes: WHY? WHAT EFFECT?
☐simple chronology, ☐framed narratives, ☐use of flashbacks, ☐cyclical structure, ☐shifts in time and place, ☐use of multiple narrators, · ☐foreshadowing, ☐analeptic/proleptic narrative, ☐stream of consciousness ☐episodic novel, epistolary structure, ☐autobiographical or diary form ☐organisation by volumes, chapters, sections.	
☐how authors privilege certain events by their position in the narrative ☐the privileged position of beginnings and endings in terms of narrative structure and their importance in introducing and concluding key aspects of setting, character, themes and context ☐development of an incident, an idea or the story, suspense, tension ☐contrast, twist, shift in tone, climax, anti-climax.	
Time and place-the importance of the time in which the story is set to the detail of the narrative; how the narrative is structured around time; how the author creates meaning through the locations used in the narrative	Notes
☐ ways of using time and sequence to add complexity to a narrative (e.g. use of flashback, different narrators for different time periods) ☐ways of describing settings through specific authorial methods ☐how choice of place(s) can symbolise aspects of characters and relationships.	
Characterisation - the range of strategies used by authors and readers to create and develop characters	Notes:
☐how characters are presented: physical appearance; their actions and motives; what they say and think; how they interact with others; what others say and think about them; any direct or implicit revelation of author's/narrator's attitude to them ☐how realistic or unrealistic the presentation of character is ☐the effect of 'gaps' in the reader's knowledge of a character ☐the focus given to different characters at particular points in the novel ☐use of symbolism ☐caricature ☐empathy or lack of towards a character ☐conflict associated with a character ☐pathos associated with a character ☐characters as a vehicle for the author's views, through direct or indirect speech.	

Point of view - the perspectives (often shifting), through which the narrative is presented and the methods used by the author to present those perspectives	Notes:
☐ different types of narration e.g. first person, second person, third person; third person narrative that privileges the perspective of a given character; third person narrative with character as the centre of consciousness; singular or multiple narrators ☐events seen from different points of view (e.g. physical, ideological, perceptual); points of view which are privileged, those which are marginalised, those which create narrative gaps ☐categories of speech and thought (e.g. direct, indirect and narrator's representation of speech/thought acts); the ambiguity created where indirect/free indirect speech/thought is not attributed to a particular character; patterns of or changes in a character's speech/thought across or at certain points of the novel ☐ reliable and unreliable narrators: self-reflexive narrator; the narrator who draws attention to the novel's artifice; intrusive narrator; omniscient narrator; narrative intrusion; subjective and objective narrators.	
AO2 Ways in which language and structure shape meanings,	**Notes:**
• Vocabulary choice (verb/modifier…) • Lexis and connotations of lexis • Semantic fields • Repetition • Tricolon (list of three) • Alliteration • Rhetorical question • Symbolism • Emotive language • Hyperbole • Imagery/figurative language (simile/metaphor/personification) • Extended metaphor • Informal language • Dialogue • Sibilance • Pathetic fallacy • Personal pronouns (we/us) • Imperatives/declaratives • Sentence structure • Clauses • Phrases • How punctuation is used • Paragraphing	
AO3 significance and influence of the contexts in which literary texts are written and received.	Notes:

AO5 exploration of different readings or ways of reading the texts.	Notes: