

IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION

IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION IS AN ESSENTIAL SKILL FOR READERS, WRITERS, AND EDUCATORS ALIKE. FICTION IS RICH WITH EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE THAT GOES BEYOND LITERAL MEANINGS, ALLOWING AUTHORS TO CRAFT VIVID IMAGERY, EVOKE EMOTIONS, AND CREATE DEEPER CONNECTIONS WITH THEIR AUDIENCE. UNDERSTANDING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE NOT ONLY ENHANCES COMPREHENSION BUT ALSO ENABLES READERS TO APPRECIATE THE ARTISTRY BEHIND STORYTELLING. THIS COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE EXPLORES THE DEFINITION AND ROLE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION, EXAMINES COMMON TYPES SUCH AS METAPHOR, SIMILE, PERSONIFICATION, AND MORE, AND PROVIDES PRACTICAL STRATEGIES FOR RECOGNIZING THESE TECHNIQUES WITHIN LITERARY TEXTS. ADDITIONALLY, READERS WILL DISCOVER TIPS FOR ANALYZING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND ITS EFFECT ON NARRATIVE, CHARACTER, AND SETTING. WHETHER YOU ARE A STUDENT, WRITER, OR LITERATURE ENTHUSIAST, THIS GUIDE OFFERS EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO MASTER THE ART OF IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION.

- WHAT IS FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION?
- WHY IS FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IMPORTANT IN FICTION?
- MAIN TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION
- STRATEGIES FOR IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION
- ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
- TIPS FOR PRACTICING AND TEACHING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IDENTIFICATION

WHAT IS FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION?

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE REFERS TO EXPRESSIONS THAT CONVEY MEANINGS BEYOND THEIR LITERAL INTERPRETATION. IN FICTION, AUTHORS USE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE TO ENRICH NARRATIVES, EVOKE SENSORY EXPERIENCES, AND COMMUNICATE COMPLEX IDEAS INDIRECTLY. UNLIKE LITERAL LANGUAGE, WHICH STATES FACTS PLAINLY, FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE RELIES ON CREATIVE COMPARISONS AND EVOCATIVE IMAGERY TO ENGAGE READERS' IMAGINATIONS. THIS LITERARY DEVICE INCLUDES A WIDE RANGE OF TECHNIQUES SUCH AS METAPHORS, SIMILES, PERSONIFICATION, HYPERBOLE, AND SYMBOLISM. BY WEAVING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE INTO STORIES, WRITERS CAN TRANSFORM ORDINARY DESCRIPTIONS INTO MEMORABLE AND IMPACTFUL SCENES. RECOGNIZING THESE DEVICES IS CRUCIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING THE DEEPER LAYERS OF MEANING IN FICTIONAL WORKS.

WHY IS FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IMPORTANT IN FICTION?

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE PLAYS A VITAL ROLE IN FICTION BY ELEVATING STORYTELLING AND DEEPENING READERS' ENGAGEMENT. IT ALLOWS AUTHORS TO:

- CREATE VIVID AND MEMORABLE IMAGERY
- EXPRESS EMOTIONS AND MOODS EFFECTIVELY
- ESTABLISH TONE AND ATMOSPHERE
- REVEAL CHARACTER TRAITS AND MOTIVATIONS
- SUGGEST THEMES AND UNDERLYING MESSAGES

WHEN READERS IDENTIFY FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION, THEY GAIN INSIGHT INTO THE AUTHOR'S INTENTIONS AND THE STORY'S SUBTEXT. FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS CAN ALSO MAKE ABSTRACT CONCEPTS MORE ACCESSIBLE AND RELATABLE, BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN READERS AND CHARACTERS. ULTIMATELY, FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IS A POWERFUL TOOL FOR ENHANCING THE LITERARY QUALITY OF FICTION AND FOSTERING A DEEPER APPRECIATION OF THE WRITTEN WORD.

MAIN TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION

METAPHOR

A METAPHOR IS A DIRECT COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO UNRELATED THINGS, SUGGESTING THEY SHARE COMMON CHARACTERISTICS. METAPHORS DO NOT USE "LIKE" OR "AS," MAKING THE COMPARISON IMPLICIT. FOR EXAMPLE, "HER VOICE WAS MUSIC TO HIS EARS" IMPLIES THAT HER VOICE IS AS PLEASING AS MUSIC WITHOUT STATING IT DIRECTLY. IDENTIFYING METAPHORS IN FICTION CAN REVEAL HOW AUTHORS CONVEY ABSTRACT IDEAS AND EMOTIONS THROUGH CONCRETE IMAGES.

SIMILE

A SIMILE COMPARES TWO DIFFERENT THINGS USING CONNECTING WORDS SUCH AS "LIKE" OR "AS." THIS DEVICE MAKES DESCRIPTIONS MORE RELATABLE AND VIVID. FOR INSTANCE, "THE NIGHT WAS AS DARK AS COAL" PROVIDES A CLEAR VISUAL REFERENCE, ENHANCING THE READER'S IMMERSION. SPOTTING SIMILES HELPS READERS UNDERSTAND HOW AUTHORS CREATE STRONG MENTAL PICTURES AND EMOTIONAL RESONANCE.

PERSONIFICATION

PERSONIFICATION ATTRIBUTES HUMAN QUALITIES TO NON-HUMAN OBJECTS, ANIMALS, OR IDEAS. EXAMPLES INCLUDE "THE WIND WHISPERED THROUGH THE TREES" OR "TIME MARCHED ON." THIS TECHNIQUE BRINGS SCENES TO LIFE AND MAKES ABSTRACT CONCEPTS TANGIBLE. RECOGNIZING PERSONIFICATION ALLOWS READERS TO APPRECIATE HOW FICTION CAN ANIMATE THE INANIMATE, ADDING DEPTH TO SETTINGS AND THEMES.

HYPERBOLE

HYPERBOLE IS DELIBERATE EXAGGERATION FOR EMPHASIS OR EFFECT. PHRASES LIKE "I'VE TOLD YOU A MILLION TIMES" SHOWCASE HOW FICTION CAN USE OVERSTATEMENT TO HIGHLIGHT EMOTIONS, CONFLICTS, OR CHARACTER TRAITS. IDENTIFYING HYPERBOLE HELPS READERS DISTINGUISH BETWEEN LITERAL AND EXAGGERATED EXPRESSIONS, WHICH IS VITAL FOR ACCURATE INTERPRETATION.

SYMBOLISM

SYMBOLISM USES OBJECTS, CHARACTERS, OR EVENTS TO REPRESENT LARGER IDEAS OR THEMES. FOR EXAMPLE, A RECURRING IMAGE OF A LOCKED DOOR MAY SYMBOLIZE SECRECY OR ISOLATION. BY IDENTIFYING SYMBOLISM, READERS CAN UNCOVER HIDDEN MEANINGS AND THEMATIC CONNECTIONS WITHIN A STORY.

OTHER FIGURATIVE DEVICES

- **ALLUSION:** A REFERENCE TO A WELL-KNOWN PERSON, PLACE, EVENT, OR LITERARY WORK
- **OXYMORON:** THE JUXTAPOSITION OF CONTRADICTORY TERMS, SUCH AS “BITTERSWEET”
- **IDIOMS:** COMMON PHRASES WITH CULTURALLY UNDERSTOOD MEANINGS, OFTEN NOT LITERAL
- **IRONY:** EXPRESSING MEANING BY STATING THE OPPOSITE, OFTEN FOR HUMOROUS OR DRAMATIC EFFECT

THESE DEVICES COLLECTIVELY ENRICH FICTION, MAKING LANGUAGE MORE NUANCED AND ENGAGING.

STRATEGIES FOR IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION

READ ACTIVELY AND ASK QUESTIONS

APPROACH FICTION WITH AN ACTIVE MINDSET BY QUESTIONING UNUSUAL OR STRIKING PHRASES. IF A DESCRIPTION SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE OR EXAGGERATED, CONSIDER WHETHER IT MIGHT BE FIGURATIVE. FOR EXAMPLE, “HE DROWNED IN A SEA OF PAPERWORK” CLEARLY USES METAPHOR TO ILLUSTRATE FEELING OVERWHELMED. ENGAGING WITH THE TEXT IN THIS WAY SHARPENS YOUR ABILITY TO SPOT FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE.

LOOK FOR UNUSUAL COMPARISONS

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE OFTEN INVOLVES COMPARING UNRELATED THINGS. SCAN FOR SENTENCES WHERE ONE OBJECT OR IDEA IS LIKENED TO ANOTHER, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY. WORDS LIKE “LIKE,” “AS,” OR FORMS OF “IS” CAN SIGNAL SIMILES AND METAPHORS. RECOGNIZING THESE LINGUISTIC CLUES MAKES IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION MORE SYSTEMATIC.

IDENTIFY HUMAN QUALITIES IN NON-HUMAN ELEMENTS

PERSONIFICATION IS PREVALENT IN MANY GENRES OF FICTION. WATCH FOR INSTANCES WHERE THE AUTHOR GIVES EMOTIONS, INTENTIONS, OR ACTIONS TO ANIMALS, NATURE, OR INANIMATE OBJECTS. THESE CREATIVE DESCRIPTIONS OFTEN SERVE A NARRATIVE PURPOSE, SUCH AS SETTING THE MOOD OR HIGHLIGHTING A THEME.

SPOT EXAGGERATION AND UNDERSTATEMENT

HYPERBOLE AND UNDERSTATEMENT ARE COMMON IN DIALOGUE AND NARRATION. ASK YOURSELF WHETHER THE STATEMENT COULD BE TRUE IN A LITERAL SENSE. IF NOT, IT’S LIKELY FIGURATIVE. UNDERSTANDING THE FUNCTION OF EXAGGERATION HELPS CLARIFY CHARACTER DYNAMICS AND EMOTIONAL INTENSITY.

ANALYZE CONTEXT AND REPETITION

OFTEN, FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IS EMBEDDED IN THE STORY’S CONTEXT OR REPEATED FOR EMPHASIS. PAY ATTENTION TO RECURRING IMAGES, PHRASES, OR SYMBOLS, AS THEY MAY CARRY FIGURATIVE MEANING. CONTEXTUAL CLUES CAN HELP

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN LITERAL AND FIGURATIVE INTERPRETATIONS.

ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

ENHANCING IMAGERY AND MOOD

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE CAN TRANSFORM SIMPLE DESCRIPTIONS INTO EVOCATIVE IMAGERY, IMMERSING READERS IN THE FICTIONAL WORLD. WELL-CHOSEN METAPHORS AND SIMILES PAINT VIVID SCENES, WHILE PERSONIFICATION AND SYMBOLISM ESTABLISH TONE AND MOOD. BY ANALYZING THESE EFFECTS, READERS CAN APPRECIATE HOW LANGUAGE SHAPES THEIR EXPERIENCE OF THE STORY.

DEEPENING CHARACTERIZATION

AUTHORS OFTEN USE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE TO REVEAL CHARACTER TRAITS, EMOTIONS, AND RELATIONSHIPS. FOR EXAMPLE, A CHARACTER DESCRIBED AS “HAVING A HEART OF STONE” CONVEYS EMOTIONAL COLDNESS MORE POWERFULLY THAN LITERAL LANGUAGE. RECOGNIZING SUCH DEVICES AIDS IN UNDERSTANDING CHARACTER MOTIVATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT THROUGHOUT THE NARRATIVE.

REINFORCING THEMES AND MESSAGES

SYMBOLISM AND ALLUSION FREQUENTLY HIGHLIGHT CENTRAL THEMES AND MESSAGES IN FICTION. A RECURRING METAPHOR OR SYMBOLIC OBJECT CAN HINT AT UNDERLYING CONFLICTS, SOCIAL COMMENTARY, OR PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS. IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE HELPS READERS CONNECT INDIVIDUAL SCENES TO THE BROADER MEANING OF THE WORK.

TIPS FOR PRACTICING AND TEACHING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IDENTIFICATION

PRACTICE WITH ANNOTATED TEXTS

ANNOTATED EDITIONS OF FICTION OFTEN HIGHLIGHT FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND PROVIDE EXPLANATIONS. REVIEWING THESE EXAMPLES HELPS REINFORCE IDENTIFICATION SKILLS AND DEEPENS UNDERSTANDING OF LITERARY DEVICES.

CREATE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE JOURNALS

KEEPING A JOURNAL OF FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS ENCOUNTERED IN FICTION ALLOWS READERS TO TRACK PATTERNS AND IMPROVE RECALL. RECORDING QUOTATIONS AND THEIR INTERPRETATIONS FOSTERS ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT AND ANALYTICAL THINKING.

USE GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

- VENN DIAGRAMS FOR COMPARING LITERAL AND FIGURATIVE DESCRIPTIONS
- CHARTS FOR CATALOGING TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

- STORY MAPS NOTING WHERE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE APPEARS

GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS MAKE IT EASIER TO VISUALIZE AND CATEGORIZE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE, SUPPORTING BOTH INDEPENDENT STUDY AND CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION.

ENCOURAGE DISCUSSION AND GROUP ANALYSIS

TALKING ABOUT FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN GROUPS STIMULATES COLLABORATIVE LEARNING. GROUP ANALYSIS ALLOWS PARTICIPANTS TO SHARE INSIGHTS, CHALLENGE INTERPRETATIONS, AND UNCOVER DEEPER MEANINGS WITHIN THE TEXT.

INCORPORATE CREATIVE WRITING EXERCISES

WRITING ORIGINAL METAPHORS, SIMILES, AND OTHER FIGURATIVE DEVICES GIVES STUDENTS AND READERS FIRSTHAND EXPERIENCE WITH HOW THESE TECHNIQUES WORK. CREATIVE EXERCISES ENHANCE APPRECIATION AND SKILL IN BOTH IDENTIFYING AND EMPLOYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION.

TRENDING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION

Q: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A METAPHOR AND A SIMILE IN FICTION?

A: A METAPHOR DIRECTLY COMPARES TWO UNRELATED THINGS WITHOUT USING "LIKE" OR "AS," WHILE A SIMILE MAKES A COMPARISON USING THOSE WORDS. BOTH DEVICES CREATE VIVID IMAGERY, BUT SIMILES ARE MORE EXPLICIT IN THEIR COMPARISONS.

Q: WHY DO AUTHORS USE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION?

A: AUTHORS USE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE TO CREATE IMAGERY, EXPRESS EMOTIONS, DEVELOP CHARACTERS, AND HIGHLIGHT THEMES. THESE DEVICES MAKE STORIES MORE ENGAGING AND MEMORABLE FOR READERS.

Q: HOW CAN I QUICKLY IDENTIFY FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN A FICTIONAL TEXT?

A: LOOK FOR UNUSUAL OR IMPOSSIBLE DESCRIPTIONS, DIRECT OR INDIRECT COMPARISONS, AND REPEATED IMAGERY OR SYMBOLS. WORDS LIKE "LIKE," "AS," AND EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS ARE OFTEN CLUES.

Q: WHAT ROLE DOES SYMBOLISM PLAY IN FICTION?

A: SYMBOLISM REPRESENTS LARGER IDEAS OR THEMES THROUGH OBJECTS, CHARACTERS, OR EVENTS. IDENTIFYING SYMBOLS HELPS READERS INTERPRET DEEPER MEANINGS AND UNDERSTAND THE AUTHOR'S MESSAGE.

Q: CAN FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE CHANGE THE MOOD OF A STORY?

A: YES, FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE CAN GREATLY INFLUENCE THE MOOD BY USING IMAGERY, PERSONIFICATION, AND OTHER DEVICES TO EVOKE SPECIFIC EMOTIONS AND ATMOSPHERES.

Q: WHAT IS PERSONIFICATION AND HOW IS IT USED IN FICTION?

A: PERSONIFICATION GIVES HUMAN TRAITS TO NON-HUMAN ELEMENTS, MAKING SCENES MORE RELATABLE AND DYNAMIC. IT'S OFTEN USED TO SET MOOD OR HIGHLIGHT THEMES.

Q: ARE IDIOMS CONSIDERED FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN FICTION?

A: YES, IDIOMS ARE A TYPE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE. THEY ARE CULTURALLY SPECIFIC EXPRESSIONS THAT CONVEY MEANINGS NOT DIRECTLY TIED TO THE LITERAL WORDS.

Q: HOW DOES IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE HELP IN LITERARY ANALYSIS?

A: RECOGNIZING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ENABLES DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF THEMES, CHARACTER MOTIVATIONS, AND NARRATIVE STYLE, LEADING TO MORE INSIGHTFUL LITERARY ANALYSIS.

Q: WHAT ARE SOME EFFECTIVE CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES FOR TEACHING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IDENTIFICATION?

A: ACTIVITIES INCLUDE ANALYZING EXCERPTS FOR FIGURATIVE DEVICES, KEEPING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE JOURNALS, CREATING GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS, AND PRACTICING WITH CREATIVE WRITING EXERCISES.

Q: IS HYPERBOLE ALWAYS USED FOR HUMOR IN FICTION?

A: NOT ALWAYS. WHILE HYPERBOLE CAN BE HUMOROUS, IT IS ALSO USED TO EMPHASIZE EMOTIONS, STRESS CHARACTER TRAITS, OR HIGHLIGHT DRAMATIC MOMENTS IN FICTION.

Identifying Figurative Language In Fiction

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Identifying Figurative Language in Fiction: A Writer's and Reader's Guide

Have you ever read a sentence in a novel and felt a shiver down your spine, not because of the plot itself, but because of the sheer beauty and impact of the language used? That feeling likely stems from the author's masterful use of figurative language. This post will equip you, whether you're a budding writer or an avid reader, with the tools to identify and appreciate the diverse tapestry of figurative language woven into fiction. We'll explore key literary devices, providing clear examples and practical techniques to help you confidently navigate the nuanced world of literary expression.

What is Figurative Language?

Figurative language is the use of words or phrases in a way that departs from their literal meaning to create a more vivid, imaginative, or impactful effect. It transcends the purely descriptive and adds layers of meaning, emotion, and imagery to a text. Instead of stating facts plainly, it uses suggestive and evocative language to engage the reader on a deeper level. Understanding figurative language is crucial for both appreciating and crafting compelling fiction.

Common Types of Figurative Language in Fiction:

This section delves into some of the most prevalent types of figurative language found in fiction. Mastering their identification will significantly enhance your literary analysis and writing skills.

1. Metaphor: Direct Comparison

A metaphor directly compares two unlike things without using "like" or "as." It asserts that one thing is another, creating a powerful and concise image.

Example: "The city was a concrete jungle." (The city is compared directly to a jungle.)

2. Simile: Comparison Using "Like" or "As"

A simile compares two unlike things using "like" or "as," creating a more explicit comparison than a metaphor.

Example: "He fought like a lion." (His fighting is compared to a lion's fighting.)

3. Personification: Giving Human Qualities to Non-Humans

Personification attributes human qualities, actions, or emotions to inanimate objects, animals, or abstract ideas.

Example: "The wind whispered secrets through the trees." (Wind, an inanimate object, is given the human ability to whisper.)

4. Hyperbole: Exaggeration for Emphasis

Hyperbole uses deliberate exaggeration to create emphasis or humor. It's not meant to be taken literally.

Example: "I've told you a million times!" (Clearly, the speaker hasn't actually said something a million times.)

5. Metonymy: Using a Related Term to Refer to Something Else

Metonymy replaces a word or phrase with something closely associated with it.

Example: "The White House announced a new policy." (The White House represents the U.S. government.)

6. Synecdoche: Using a Part to Represent the Whole (or Vice Versa)

Synecdoche uses a part to represent the whole, or vice versa.

Example: "All hands on deck!" ("Hands" represents the entire crew.)

7. Onomatopoeia: Words that Imitate Sounds

Onomatopoeia uses words that mimic the sounds they describe.

Example: "The bees buzzed lazily in the summer air." ("Buzzed" imitates the sound of bees.)

8. Idiom: Figurative Expressions with Non-Literal Meanings

Idioms are expressions whose meaning isn't readily apparent from the individual words. They are culturally specific.

Example: "It's raining cats and dogs." (This doesn't literally mean animals are falling from the sky.)

Identifying Figurative Language in Practice: A Step-by-Step Guide

1. Read Carefully and Actively: Pay close attention to word choice and sentence structure. Look for unexpected comparisons, unusual descriptions, and evocative imagery.
2. Identify the Literal Meaning: Determine the basic, straightforward meaning of the passage before searching for deeper meaning.
3. Look for Unconventional Language: Note any phrases or words that seem to deviate from their usual, literal interpretations.
4. Consider the Context: The meaning of figurative language can depend heavily on the context within the story.
5. Analyze the Effect: Once you've identified the type of figurative language, consider the effect it has on the overall meaning, tone, and emotional impact of the text.

Conclusion

Mastering the art of identifying figurative language is a rewarding journey for both writers and readers. By understanding the various techniques authors employ, you can unlock deeper layers of meaning, appreciate the artistry of language, and elevate your own creative writing. Practice makes perfect, so immerse yourself in literature, analyze your favorite passages, and challenge yourself to identify the different figurative devices at play. The more you practice, the more perceptive and appreciative you'll become of the power of language in fiction.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Why is identifying figurative language important for writers? Identifying figurative language helps writers expand their vocabulary, develop more evocative descriptions, and create richer, more engaging narratives.
2. Can figurative language be used in all genres of fiction? Yes, although the types and frequency of figurative language may vary across genres. For example, fantasy novels might employ more extensive metaphors and similes than a hard-boiled detective story.
3. Is it possible to overuse figurative language? Yes, excessive use of figurative language can be overwhelming and detract from the overall clarity and impact of the writing. Balance and subtlety are key.
4. How can I improve my ability to identify figurative language? Consistent practice is crucial. Read widely, analyze literary works known for their rich language, and actively search for examples of figurative language in your daily reading.
5. Are there any resources available to help me learn more about figurative language? Yes! Many literary textbooks, online resources, and writing workshops focus on literary devices and figurative language. Use online search engines to find these resources.

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this detailed, uplifting book will support you in developing a curious, critical approach to teaching and learning English. Additional content can be found on the fantastic supporting website. Features include: video clips from within the classroom to demonstrate English teaching techniques audio resources, including an interactive quiz, to check understanding and provide real-life examples and case studies downloadable resources to support teaching and incorporate into lesson plans.

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of the series including: the rationale behind the programme structure and how it links with the NLS; correlation charts; assessment sheets; and an analysis of children's reading behaviours.

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