

Passages

Between a rock and a hard place

Between a rock and a hard place	Aron Ralston
Genre	Memoir/Autobiography
Audience	People who like rock climbing
Purpose	Entertain

Structure	Point
1st person	is able to have internal dialogue and express things from his perspective
Internal dialogue	Internal dialogue makes sure that the readers are able to understand what Ralston is doing which is more engaging. It is also used for explanations of the situation and shows the pace and the comfort.
Explanations	The explanations at the start gives a calm tone, which shows that he is relaxed. The readers also knows that he is knowledgeable about rock climbing and can relay on him when the audience is at loss (hopefully) -> gets faith and trust

Language	Point
Animalistic verbs	Shows the lack of thinking and instead the instincts.
Change in connotations	Connotations of a word describes his state. For example, "Controlling" sounds safe and in control while "Dangling" is not often associated with safety or control. This increases tension for the reader, consciously or unconsciously, resulting in more engagement from the reader
Kinaesthetic imagery	Able to show the fluidity of his movements and thus this sense of control (or the lack of later)

H is for Hawk

H is for Hawk	Helen Macdonald
Genre	Memoir/Autobiography

H is for Hawk	Helen Macdonald
Audience	People grieving/wants to own a hawk
Purpose	Tell people how to train a hawk

Structure	Point
Chronological order	Creates suspense, understand the cause and the effect of events. For example, it has the transition between the bird 1 and bird 2 which creates suspense.
Juxtaposition	The juxtaposition between the 2 birds highlight the differences of these birds. One is beauty and the other is untameable. This difference is emphasized by the contrast.
Past tense	The past tense is used to show a more reflective tone and sometimes more insightful thinking. This can also be used for foreshadowing. Examples: "I'm sure nothing I said persuaded him more than the look on my face" "crazy barrage of incoherent appeals" => this may lose the atmosphere that the text before creates but makes sure that the reader understands the situation.

Language	Point
Allusion	Macdonald uses allusions to show the differences of the birds. The first bird is majestic; "griffon from the pages of an illuminated bestiary" and "fallen angel". The fallen angel is a reference to the "paradise lost" where the beautiful but flawed angel, Satan is sent to hell. This bird is described as wild but beautiful. The second bird also has allusions. It says "a madwomen in the attack". This is a reference to "A madwomen in the attic" which is about a crazy women shut away in the attic. This difference shows the different kinds of a "wild" character. This is also a juxtaposition to an extent.
Imagery	A lot of imagery about the wild beasts. Like other points, the first bird is beautiful while the other is scary and crazy.

A passage of Africa

A passage of Africa	George Alagiah
Genre	Memoir
Audience	Reporters and consumers of media
Purpose	To expose the taboos

Structure	Point
Keeps the "face that I will never forget" a secret	Does this not only mystify and build up suspense the story and engages the reader, it also highlights the importance of the event for Alagiah.
Chronological order	This makes the story easy to follow. Also, this story gets more intense as the story goes on and so the readers always feel engaged.

Language	Point
Euphemism (or the lack of)	The straight forwardness shows the brutal honesty and shows that we can trust Alagiah truthfully and without hiding details. This fits the texts as it tries to expose some taboos.
Taboo	Talking about taboos also shows some bits of honesty.
Anecdotes	The use of anecdotes makes it feel personal with the use of emotive words. The taboo is about the reporters being separate to the people and the use of emotive words as the story goes shows the progression of his own understanding of the taboo.

Also:

- first person

Chinese Cinderella

Chinese Cinderella	Adeline Yen Mah
Genre	Memoir/Autobiography
Audience	Students and people who want to learn about China in the 1950s
Purpose	Entertain

Structure	Point
Chronological order	Shows the cause and effect of her father's decisions (he wouldn't be so nice to her otherwise)
Internal Dialogue	Explains her thinking so that the readers are able to understand what she is doing and why she is doing something. For example, she thinks the "is this a trick" to show why she is not convinced of her father's kindness.

Language	Point
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Language	Point
Accepting	Adeline is very accommodating to her father. She is just scared. There is a lack of resilience and she is surprised by any choice she is given.
Respect	She has a lack of respect in the family even from the chauffeur. This shows what kind of treatment she gets as a member of the community
Connotations to the house/father	The text and the whole book has negative connotations about most of the family. Here, simple gestures are taken as "tricks" and the "wondering who has died this time"

A Game of polo with a Headless Goat

A Game of polo with a Headless Goat	Emma Levine
Genre	Book
Audience	Wanting to know about other places
Purpose	To show different games from different cultures around the world

Structure	Point
Chronological order	Sees how the game is played out. This is easier and the lack of explanations at the start means the action overrides the reader with action during the race which gets readers to feel like they were in the actual race.
Juxtaposition	The comparison with the silence and the race shows the engulfment of the situation and the instant action.

Language	Point
Animalistic verbs	Shows the chaos and the wildness of the situation. It also shows the lack of rules and order which is completely different to what the Western counterpart is, the formula one.
Angry words	The "voices were raised ..." shows the anger but also creates the atmosphere of the situation.
Humor	This shows that the crew had, overall, a positive experience and was willing to keep it.

Explorers or boys messing around? Either way, taxpayers get the bill

Explorers or boys messing around? Either way, taxpayers get the bill	Steven Morris
Genre	Article
Audience	People that care about where their taxes get spent, news readers
Purpose	To emotionalize and inform

Structure	Point
Juxtaposition	The men/boys are juxtaposed with the patrol shop which was "surveying uncharted waters" which sounds like actual explorers. Their knowledge and trustworthiness that they are supposed to have is in contrast with their actions such as the "can I call the emergency people" to his wife.
Chronological order	The main story is in chronological order after the brief intro. This makes it easy to understand what they did for the readers and able to put in all the stupid details.

Language	Point
Meiosis	Meiosis - purposefully undermines a person. This is used to makes the boys sound unreliable and dumb. This makes the readers question their actions and why their tax money is going to them.
Sarcasm	Makes the boys sound even more stupid. This is done with quotes and statements such as "trusty helicopter"

Just makes fun of the people and makes the readers question where their tax is going

Also

- news triangle thing
- connotation to words (like meiosis)
- makes the boys unreliable

Young and dyslexic? You got it going on

Young and dyslexic? You got it going on	Benjamin Zephaniah
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Young and dyslexic? You got it going on	Benjamin Zephaniah
Genre	Article
Audience	Young and dyslexic
Purpose	To support young and dyslexic people

Structure	Point
Chronological order	His anecdotes are mostly in chronological order so that it is easier for other dyslexic people to see where they are at his age and what he did to get out of his trouble. Does this not only make it easier to read but also easier to relate and see how he developed his thinking.
Inclusive language	He includes other dyslexic people. This supports the main purpose of this article which is to support them. By consistently including them, the readers feel a more positive attitude towards being dyslexic. Right after his inclusion, he often puts something with a positive connotation such as architects and designers to expand the positively.
Positive language	Zephaniah never uses associates dyslexia with negativity but instead positives. This shows the consistent hope and belief of Zephaniah that dyslexia is overall a positive thing which is the purpose of this text. This is often done with alternate perspective .
Anecdotes	His anecdotes have a lot extreme things that he did like driving his teachers cars. This openness shows him being honest and his reasoning gives his alternate thinking and resilience. His anecdotes are (hopefully) relatable to his readers -> reader engagement and inclusion.

Language	Point
Rule of 3	He uses the rule of three in the second paragraph to show the horridness of the education system that it was. However, he does not blame the teachers or anyone for this which shows that he is able to think in a different way. The change of tone after this also shows his hopefulness.

Explorer's daughter

Explorer's daughter	Kari Herbert
Genre	Memoir and argumentative
Audience	Wants to know about the Inughuit people

Explorer's daughter	Kari Herbert
Purpose	To argue for the continuation of the way of life and inform

Structure	Point
Frequent explanation	This does multiple things. For example, this shows that Herbert is knowledgeable about this area. This also makes better imagery and thus engaging.
Juxtaposition	Nature and humans are juxtaposed to make the humans feel even more insignificant, weak and frugal than just telling it by themselves. This breaks the misconception of humans hunting these (majestic) animals for fun and actually for survival. This is one of the main focuses on the argument for this text

Language	Point
Imagery	Nice, beautiful imagery is used often to make nature feel majestic. This is otherworldly and shows that we have no idea what the world is like (and tries to tell that we have no idea)
Equal fighters	The main argument of this section is that the hunters have a reason to hunt and it is not in any of their favor. This is done by making humans look like the frugal and weak stuffed meat (which we are) and making the narwhals cleaver and nature deadly but majestic

Overall, this text shows that **the author is reliable** and by using this trust, breaks the misconception or the misunderstanding of the lifestyles.

Also

- the necessity
- some emotive language

The Danger of a single Story

The Danger of a single Story	Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie
Genre	Speech
Audience	Consumer of media/information/stories (everyone)
Purpose	Raise awareness

Structure	Point
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Structure	Point
Anecdotes are in chronological order	This makes the reader understand the way Adichie did. The realization (stove), the transfer of knowledge (Fide) and the understanding of her life.
Anecdotes	They are used as a self-deprecation tool. This makes the audience feel like Adichie is open minded, honest and a reliable person. This also makes sure, by admitting her own faults, the audience does not feel alienated and is aware that she does not feel superior.

Language	Point
Repetition	Adichie repeatedly uses the phrase "single story" or just "stories". This is to emphasize the word itself and the message she is trying to tell: the danger of a single story. By repeating the words/phrase, the readers feel the importance of this concept as she puts emphasis on it.
Humor	Adichie uses humor to engage the audience. This is because the audience feels like they have been thought of during the speech. Humor also helps so that the tone is a lot more casual and the topic is more approachable.

Also uses short paragraphs and more inclusion of the audience.