

Lesson 2 Homework

Magical Realism

- Realistic view of the world but uses elements, characters and events that can not be considered "reality"
- Requires the reader to suspend disbelief

Examples of Magical Realism in 'Flames'

- McAllister women being reborn
- Transition into the Cormorant
- Charlotte's ability to create fire

Myth

- Generally presents an origin story of a supernatural being
- May explain the existence of something in the natural world
- Myths often involve gods and their relationships with mortal beings

Folklore

Folklore is traditional beliefs and legends

- Several of the stories have hints of folklore - traditional beliefs and legends
- For example, in Salt, the connection between the tuna hunters and the seals
- Transformed animals are classic characters in folklore and Allen's transition from human to Cormorant reflects this.

Fairytale

No chapters based on Fairytales but some contain elements of them

- Fairytales are generally told to children and contain a moral message and magical elements

- Fairytales and subtly different to magical realism because they are generally simpler as they usually have a single protagonist, contain magic and have a happy ending
- Examples include:
 - Esk God
 - Nicola and Charlotte surviving the fire
 - Levi appears to gain a new life purpose

Gothic Fiction

- Gothic novels have dark and sometimes scary and morbid explorations of the world
- Often draws on the natural environment and examine the supernatural
- Sometimes also called gothic horror, themes include death, threat and deep sadness
- Early Australian literature was often gothic in nature, possibly as a depiction and / or response to the penal and colonial life.
- Examples include:
 - The horror of Allen's relationship of the cormorant and the violence against the wombats

Gossip Column

- Uses humour and contrasts the heavy ideas throughout the text
- Allows for external description of other character or events from inside of the text
- Allows the author to complicate characters and the reader to reconsider their ideas about characters and events

Detective

- Noir-like (1920s PI)
- Protagonist is usually:
 - Flawed
 - Willing to bend rules
 - Cynical
 - Focused / Motivated

Epistolary

- Narratives told in the form of letters or diaries
- Events constructed through more than one character
- Able to show different character perspectives
- Gives the reader an insight into the character's internal beliefs, motivations and self-perceptions
- Valuable for understanding characters and relationships

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Key Information	Character 1	Character 2	Character 3
Personal details	Levi	Charlotte	Nicola
Character and personality	Stubborn, serious, protective of his sister	Hot-tempered, strong-willed,	Compassionate, selfless,
Background	Son of the McAllister family, left to look after household after father leaves and mother dies	Daughter of the McAllister family, leaks fire when angry	Daughter of Karl, Melaleuca farmhand
Motivations	Love, doesn't want his sister to succumb to the same ending as his mother, feels that his sister is his responsibility	Runs away from home out of fear of her brother's strange behaviour	Love
Relationships	Older brother of Charlotte, Son of Jack and Edith McAllister	Younger sister of Levi, Daughter of Jack and Edith McAllister	Colleague then becomes romantically involved with Charlotte

Key Information	Character 1	Character 2	Character 3
Changes	Becomes irrational and obsessive after he comes into possession of the River god's pelt. Comes to his senses after the pelt is destroyed, gains new sense of purpose	Nicola and Charlotte's friendship becomes romantic due to their shared experiences, confronts Levi	Nicola and Charlotte's friendship becomes romantic due to their shared experiences