Paper 1 · close reading and guided literary analysis

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Language A: Literature · HL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
close reading /kləʊs ˈriːdɪŋ/	Through **close reading**, explain how repetition shapes the speaker's tone.
area of exploration	An **area of exploration** provides a broad focus for studying texts.
guided literary analysis	A **guided literary analysis** connects close reading with a focused question.
guiding question	The **guiding question** focuses our analysis on the writer's choices.
speaker /ˈspiːkə/	The **speaker** of a poem is the voice that talks in it.
narrator /nəˈreɪtə/	The **narrator** tells the story.
tone /təʊn/	The writer's hopeful **tone** shows in the last sentence.
imagery /ˈɪmɪdʒri/	Cold rain and dark streets create bleak **imagery**.
metaphor /ˈmetəfɔː/	"Time is a thief" is a **metaphor**. "Time is a thief"
personification /pɜːˌsɒnɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/	"The wind whispered" is **personification**. "The wind whispered"
diction /ˈdɪkʃn/	Choose exact **diction**, not exaggerated words.
rhyme	"Cat" and "hat" **rhyme**. "Cat" "hat"

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Word	Example
rhythm /ˈrɪðəm/	English has a strong **rhythm**: big words are loud, small words are quick.
enjambment	**Enjambment** lets a sentence run on to the next line.
structure /ˈstrʌktʃə/	The **structure** of this sentence is subject, verb, object.
ambiguity /ˌæmbɪˈgjuːɪti/	**Ambiguity** lets a line have two meanings at once.
half-rhyme	**Half-rhyme** repeats some sounds without making a full rhyme.
thesis /ˈθiːsɪs/	The **thesis** is the main claim of the essay.