**Year 11 *To Kill A Mockingbird* Assignment**

**Perspectives:** [**https://clickv.ie/w/0kTr**](https://clickv.ie/w/0kTr)

**Question:** Outline how Lee uses 2-3 narrative techniques to impart her messages to her audience. *Essay of maximum 800 words.*

(How does Lee use the language and stylistic features of her novel to fulfil her purpose or appeal to the audience and their context?)

![MCAN04112_0000[1]]()

**Possible Narrative Techniques:**

1. Narrative perspective/point of view
2. The setting, time and/or place
3. The genre of the novel
4. The tone
5. The writing style elements (various)
6. The major themes
7. The major motifs/symbols
8. ![MCAN04112_0000[1]]()Foreshadowing
9. The events that create the narrative form (rising action, climax, falling action)
10. The gothic elements used
11. The title
12. Others you think of

The trick is to link these features to the message of prejudice and its cure.

**Example:** *reference to question; explanation or interpretation; examples or quotes*

Lee uses narrative perspective in the form of two distinctive points of view to help persuade her audience that prejudice is destructive and teach them about acceptance of others and true courage. She strengthens this purpose by presenting her argument in a rational but also idealistic way. By using the voice of the child as the main perspective, she achieves innocence and makes the audience believe in the value and integrity of her ideas. The audience’s resistance is undermined by the naïve truths of the child Scout such as, “I think there’s just one kind of folks. Folks”. On the other hand, the use of the adult Scout’s perspective adds credibility and reason to the message. The mature view, such as is expressed through the mouth of Atticus in the words, “The one thing that doesn’t abide by majority rule is a person’s conscience,”convinces the audience of the wisdom of Lee’s ideas. Thus, the use of a dichotomous narrative perspective adds greatly to the power of Lee’s message.

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**Performance Standards**

*Knowledge and Understanding*

* KU2 Knowledge and understanding of language features, stylistic features, and conventions to make meaning.
* KU3 Knowledge and understanding of ways in which texts are created for a range of purposes and audiences.

*Analysis*

* An1 Analysis of the relationship between purpose, audience, and context, and how they shape meaning.

*Application*

* Ap1 Precision, fluency, and coherence of writing and speaking.
* ![MCAN04112_0000[1]]()Ap3 Use of evidence from texts to support conclusions, with textual references incorporated in responses.