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| **Patriarchy**  Noun – a system, society or government where men hold the power  *The* ***patriarchy*** *at the time meant that men dictated how women behaved.* |
| **Limerence**  Noun – feelings of obsessive infatuation  *Roemo’s* ***limerence*** *for Rosaline leads us to question if he truly loves Juliet.* |
| **Prologue/ Epilogue**  Noun – section or introduction to literary work (Pro.)  Section or conclusion to literary work (Epi)  *Shakespeare’s* ***Prologue*** *foreshadowed the events yet to take place.* |
| **Sonnet**  Noun – romantic form of poetry; A Sonnet is a poem of an expressive thought or idea made up of 14 lines, each being 10 syllables long.  *The* ***sonnet*** *form is used here to emphasise the foundations of love between Romeo and Juliet.* |
| **Antithesis**  Noun - a person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.  *The* ***antithesis*** *used reveals the battle between love and hate.* |
| **Emblematic**  Adjective – something that is symbolic of a certain idea or concept  *Romeo is* ***emblematic*** *of toxic masculinity in Veronese society.* |
| **Hamartia**  Noun – fatal flaw which leads to the downfall of a character  *Romeo’s unquestionable love, in the end, is his* ***hamartia****.* |
| **Tragedy**  Noun – genre of a play dealing with tragic events, such as death, deception and downfall of main character  *The events join to reinforce the genre of this Shakespearean* ***tragedy****.* |
| **Juxtaposition**  Noun – two things being placed close together with contrasting effect  *The light of the two lovers is a* ***juxtaposition*** *against the darkness of their fate.* |
| **Pilgrim**  Noun – a person journeying to a sacred or religious place; to wander  *Romeo’s name derives from the meaning ‘****pilgrim*** *to Rome’; he is on his pilgrimage for love.* |





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| **Misanthropic**  Adjective – showing dislike of humankind; unsociable  *Scrooge is a* ***misanthropic*** *miser.* |
| **Authorial intrusion**  Noun – where the author penning the text speaks out to the reader  *At this point the writer uses* ***authorial intrusion*** *to speak directly to the reader.* |
| **Motif**  Noun – recurring idea or symbol in a text  *The* ***motif*** *of light is used throughout the novella.* |
| **Benevolence**  Noun (benevolent – adj.) – kindness; well meaning  *The Ghost of Christmas Present is the epitome of* ***benevolence****.* |
| **Metamorphosis**  Noun – change form  *In Stave 5, we see the true extent of Scrooge’s* ***metamorphosis****.* |
| **Redemption**  Noun – the act of saving or being saved from sin, error or evil  *One of the key themes,* ***redemption****, emphasise to the reader that it’s never too late to change.* |
| **Foil**  Noun – contrasting character to another  *Bob* *Cratchit is the* ***foil*** *to Scrooge, showing differing opinions on family.* |
| **Allegory**  Noun – a story, poem or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning  *The novella is a religious* ***allegory****, where Dickens teaches us about the true meaning of Christmas.* |
| **Supernatural**  Adjective/ Noun – manifestations or events deemed not to normally happen in the natural world  *The ghosts represent the* ***supernatural*** *element to this Victorian story.* |
| **Symbolism/ Symbolic**  Noun- the use of symbols to represent an idea  *The throne of food is* ***symbolic*** *of surplus food; Dickens’ attack against Malthusian theory.* |





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| **Socialism**  Noun – a political and economic theory centred on sharing and community  *Priestley uses his play to foreground the ideologies of* ***Socialism****.* |
| **Capitalism**  Noun – a political and economic system centred on private trade and profits  *Mr and Mrs Birling are personified examples of* ***Capitalism****.* |
| **Didactic**  Adjective – intended to teach or share a moral  *The* ***didactic*** *purpose of this play was that we all have collective responsibility for each other.* |
| **Bourgeoisie/ proletariat**  Noun – the middle class, typically linked to materialism. Marxism – typically capitalist  Noun – the lower, working class  *Eva Smith is a typical,* ***proletariat*** *female. The Birlings represent the* ***Bourgeoisie****.* |
| **Impoverished**  Adjective – made poor  *Eva Smith is* ***impoverished*** *by Sheila’s actions.* |
| **Superficial**  Adjective – appearing to be true until examined more closely; false  *Mr Birling is* ***superficial*** *in his actions; being more concerned about his knighthood that the common welfare of others.* |
| **Dramatic irony**  Noun – where significant ideas linked to a character are clear to the audience though unknown to the character  *This moment is an example of* ***dramatic irony*** *as…* |
| **Chronological**  Noun – written or presented in order of time  *The events of the play are* ***chronological****, led by the Inspector.* |
| **Playwright/ audience**  Noun – writer of the play  Noun – read of the play  *The* ***playwright*** *wants us to see that…. The* ***audience*** *would react here by…* |
| **Hierarchy**  Noun – ranking or status of authority  *The hierarchy of society meant there were huge class divisions in 1912.* |





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| **Imagery**  Noun – when words paint a picture in our heads, so we can imagine it  *The poet uses* ***imagery*** *here to fully emphasise how destructive war can be.* |
| **Voice**  Noun – the ‘speaker’ in the text  *Wordsworth’s* ***voice*** *in the poem shares the personal experiences he had on the boat.* |
| **Context**  Noun – social, historical, cultural background information  *Linking to the* ***context****, this reinforces how displaced emigrants can feel, even in the present day.* |
| **Volta**  Noun – the turning point in a poem, when something shifts or changes  *The writer uses a* ***volta*** *when… to shift the tone to more looming and dangerous.* |
| **Semantic Field**  Noun – a category or group of words that are linked  *The* ***semantic field*** *of weather highlights how dangerous war is, and how nature was attacking like an enemy.* |
| **Enjambment**  Noun – when a line breaks, and moves onto the next line  ***Enjambment*** *creates regular lines lengths, which in turn develops regular stanzas that reflect pieces of paper or a ‘paper trail’ of our lives..* |
| **Stanza**  Noun – the verse or ‘paragraph’ of a poem  *Exposure was written in regular* ***stanzas*** *to emphasise how each day was the repetitive and the same for the soldiers.* |
| **Refrain**  Noun – a repeated line in a poem  *Tennyson uses the* ***refrain****\_\_\_\_ to create a rhythm, like beating horse shoes.* |
| **Caesura**  Noun – a strong pause in the middle of a line of poetry  *Caesura has purposely been used when… to force the reader to pause and think.* |
| **Ambiguity**  Noun – when something is unclear or could be understood to mean more than one thing  *The poet uses* ***ambiguity*** *to cause fear and confusion.* |

