**English Literature Paper 1**

**An Inspector Calls Key Vocabulary**

* **Audience:** the assembled spectators or listeners at a public event such as a play, film, concert, or meeting
* **Bourgeoisie:** (in Marxist contexts) the capitalist class who own most of society's wealth and means of production.
* **Conscience:** a person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour.
* **Conservative:** averse to change or innovation and holding traditional values.
* **Cyclicality:** the quality or state of something that occurs or moves in cycles
* **Dramatic Irony**: a literary device by which the audience's or reader's understanding of events or individuals in a work surpasses that of its characters
* **Hierarchy:** a system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.
* **Individualistic:** more interested in individual people than in society as a whole.
* **Materialistic:** excessively concerned with material possessions; money-oriented.
* **Misogynist**: a person who dislikes, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against women.
* **Monologue:** a long speech by one actor in a play or film, or as part of a theatrical or broadcast programme.
* **Moral:** concerned with the principles of right and wrong behaviour.
* **Omniscient:** knowing everything
* **Patriarchy**: a system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.
* **Situational Context**: describes the reason why something is occurring and the appropriate behaviour and actions associated with the situation.
* **Socialism**: a political and economic theory of social organization which advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.
* **Symbolism**: the use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.
* **Theme**: an idea that recurs in or pervades a work of art or literature

**Jekyll and Hyde Key Vocabulary**

* **Duality:** the quality or condition of being dual./ an instance of opposition or contrast between two concepts or two aspects of something; a dualism.
* **Repressed:** restrained or oppressed.
* **Evolution:** the process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.
* **Secrecy:** the action of keeping something secret or the state of being kept secret.
* **Reputation:** the beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something.
* **Victorian Gentleman**: classified by a person who never inflicts pain to anyone. He has a helpful air about him who instead of doing things off of his own initiatives, supports their actions. He has several luxuries that emphasise and embody his gentleman-like nature.
* **Isolation**: the process or fact of isolating or being isolated
* **Depraved:** morally corrupt; wicked.
* **Degenerate:** having lost the physical, mental, or moral qualities considered normal and desirable; showing evidence of decline.
* **Debased:** reduced in quality or value.
* **Savage:** a brutal or vicious person / (of an animal) fierce, violent, and uncontrolled.
* **Subconscious:** of or concerning the part of the mind of which one is not fully aware but which influences one's actions and feelings.
* **Revulsed/revulsion:** a sense of disgust and loathing.
* **Restraint/restrained:** a measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control.
* **Suppression/suppressed**: the action of suppressing something such as an activity or publication.
* **Gothic**: a loose literary aesthetic of fear and haunting.
* **Tension**: mental or emotional strain.
* **Mystery:** something that is difficult or impossible to understand or explain.
* **Allusion:** an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference.
* **Morality:** principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.
* **Vice:** immoral or wicked behaviour
* **Rational/rationality**: based on or in accordance with reason or logic.
* **Contrast:** the state of being strikingly different from something else in juxtaposition or close association.
* **Atavism/atavistic**: a tendency to revert to something ancient or ancestral.
* **Mysticism:** vague or ill-defined religious or spiritual belief, especially as associated with a belief in the occult.
* **Unorthodox:** contrary to what is usual, traditional, or accepted; not orthodox.
* **Uncanny**: strange or mysterious, especially in an unsettling way.

**English Literature Paper 2**

**Conflict Poetry Key Vocabulary**

* **Alliteration:** two or more words that begin with the same first letter
* **Allusion**: an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference.
* **Assonance**: resemblance of sound between syllables of nearby words, arising particularly from the rhyming of two or more stressed vowels, but not consonants
* **Caesura**: a pause near the middle of a line.
* **Connotation:** the abstract meaning of a term
* **Consonance:** the recurrence of similar-sounding consonants in close proximity, especially in prosody.
* **End-stopped line**: A metrical line ending at a grammatical boundary or break—such as a dash or closing parenthesis—or with punctuation such as a colon, a semicolon, or a full stop.
* **Enjambment:** continuation of a sentence or phrase from one line of poetry to the next.
* **Free verse:** Non-metrical, non-rhyming lines that closely follow the natural rhythms of speech.
* **Hyperbole:** a figure of speech that is an intentional exaggeration for emphasis or comic effect.
* **Juxtaposition:** placing two things side by side so as to highlight their differences.
* **Metaphor**: a comparison between two things that are otherwise unrelated
* **Onomatopoeia**: the naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it
* **Personification**: applying human qualities to a non-human being
* **Repetition**: the use of the same word or phrase multiple times
* **Rhyme**: the repetition of syllables, typically at the end of a verse line
* **Simile:** a figure of speech that's used to draw comparisons between two different things using ‘like’ or ‘as’
* **Sonnet:** A 14-line poem with a variable rhyme scheme (often about love)
* **Speaker:** the voice in the poem
* **Stanza:** a division of a poem consisting of two or more lines arranged together as a unit

**Romeo and Juliet Key Vocabulary**

* **Tragedy:** a play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, especially one concerning the downfall of the main character.
* **Elizabethan:** relating to or characteristic of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.
* **Antithesis**: a person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
* **Oxymoron**: a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction
* **Allusion**: an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference.
* **Imagery**: visually descriptive or figurative language
* **Prose**: written or spoken language in its ordinary form, without metrical structure.
* **Sonnet**: A 14-line poem with a variable rhyme scheme (often about love)
* **Iambic Pentameter**: a line of verse with five metrical feet, each consisting of one short (or unstressed) syllable followed by one long (or stressed) syllable, for example *Two households, both alike in dignity*.
* **Rhyming couplet**: a rhyming pair of successive lines of verse, typically of the same length.
* **Protagonist**: the leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc.
* **Antagonist**: a person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something; an adversary
* **Foil:** a character who is presented as a contrast to a second character so as to point to or show to advantage some aspect of the second character
* **Foreshadowing**: a narrative device in which suggestions or warnings about events to come are dropped or planted
* **Fatal flaw**:a flaw which causes an otherwise noble or exceptional character to bring about their own downfall and, often, their eventual death.
* **Metaphor**: a comparison between two things that are otherwise unrelated
* **Soliloquy**: a monologue that is delivered when the character is alone
* **Dramatic Irony**: a literary device by which the audience's or reader's understanding of events or individuals in a work surpasses that of its characters
* **Dialogue**: a written or spoken conversational exchange between two or more people
* **Hyperbole**: a figure of speech that is an intentional exaggeration for emphasis or comic effect.

**Language Paper 1 Key Vocabulary**

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| * **Adjective:** describing word * **Verb:** action word * **Concrete noun**: a noun denoting a material object rather than an abstract quality, state, or action * **Abstract noun**: a noun denoting an idea, quality, or state rather than a concrete object * **Adverb**: word that generally modifies a verb * **Simile**: a figure of speech that's used to draw comparisons between two different things using ‘like’ or ‘as’ * **Metaphor**: a comparison between two things that are otherwise unrelated. * **Extended metaphor**: a metaphor in a literary work, such as a novel or poem, that isn't just used in one line but is extended over multiple lines or throughout the work. * **Symbolism:** something that stands for or suggests something else * **Symbolic:** a tool of figurative language where an image, object, idea or symbol is used to represent something other than its literal meaning * **Visual Imagery:** qualities of how something looks visually to best create an image in the reader's head. * **Auditory Imagery:** enjoyable sounds * **Olfactory:** used when writers' want to appeal to a reader's sense of smell. * **Personification:** applying human qualities to a non-human being * **Semantic field:** a collection of words which are related to one another be it through their similar meanings, or through a more abstract relation. * **Alliteration:** two or more words that begin with the same first letter * **Sibilance:** alliteration of ‘S’ words * **Connotations / connotes:** the abstract meaning of a term * **Hyperbole:** a figure of speech that is an intentional exaggeration for emphasis or comic effect. * **Repetition:** the use of the same word or phrase multiple times * **Rhetorical question:** questions that are asked to make a point rather than to get an answer * **Juxtaposition:** placing two things side by side so as to highlight their differences * **Oxymoron:** a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction * **Pathetic fallacy:** When the weather reflects the mood * **Interrogative:** a direct question * **Imperative:** a command * **Exclamatory:** a sentence that has an exclamation mark * **Declarative:** a sentence * **Fragment sentence:** a sentence that is missing either its subject or its main verb. |

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| * **Adjective:** describing word * **Verb:** action word * **Noun**: a person, place or thing * **Simile**: a figure of speech that's used to draw comparisons between two different things using ‘like’ or ‘as’ * **Metaphor**: a comparison between two things that are otherwise unrelated. * **Personification:** applying human qualities to a non-human being * **Semantic field:** a collection of words which are related to one another be it through their similar meanings, or through a more abstract relation. * **Alliteration:** two or more words that begin with the same first letter * **Sibilance:** alliteration of ‘S’ words * **Euphonic:** pleasing or sweet sound * **Dissonant:** lacking harmony * **Hyperbole:** a figure of speech that is an intentional exaggeration for emphasis or comic effect. * **Repetition:** the use of the same word or phrase multiple times * **Rhetorical question:** questions that are asked to make a point rather than to get an answer * **Juxtaposition:** placing two things side by side so as to highlight their differences * **Oxymoron:** a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction * **Pathetic fallacy:** When the weather reflects the mood * **Interrogative:** a direct question * **Imperative:** a command * **Exclamatory:** a sentence that has an exclamation mark * **Declarative:** a sentence |

**Language Paper 2 Key Vocabulary**