

## Key Vocabulary

Subject-Specific Vocabulary	
<b>Accent</b>	A way of pronouncing words that indicates the place of origin or social background of the speaker.
<b>Adjective</b>	Word that modifies/describes a noun or pronoun.
<b>Adverb</b>	Words that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
<b>Allegory</b>	A story that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.
<b>Alliteration</b>	The occurrence of the same sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.
<b>Allusion</b>	A reference to another work of literature, person, or event.
<b>Ambiguous</b>	Holds more than one potential meaning.
<b>Antagonist</b>	Character who opposes the main character.
<b>Antonym</b>	A word opposite in meaning to another.
<b>Assonance</b>	Repetition of a vowel sound within two or more words in close proximity.
<b>Audience</b>	The listener, viewer, or reader of a text.
<b>Autobiography</b>	An account of a person's life written by that person.
<b>Bias</b>	Prejudice in favour of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another.
<b>Caesura</b>	Use of punctuation within a line in a poem to create a pause.
<b>Chronological</b>	Existing or happening in time order.
<b>Cliché</b>	Phrase or opinion that is overused and betrays a lack of original thought.
<b>Climax</b>	Point of highest tension/excitement in a story.
<b>Colloquial</b>	Characteristic of informal spoken language or conversation; everyday language.
<b>Conjunction</b>	Word that joins two clauses.
<b>Connotations</b>	Ideas or feelings which a word invokes in addition to its literal meaning.
<b>Consonance</b>	Repetition of a consonant sound within two or more words in close proximity.
<b>Contemporary</b>	Dating from the same time; belonging to or occurring in the present.
<b>Context</b>	The circumstances surrounding a particular text that add to its potential meaning.
<b>Couplet</b>	Pair of rhyming lines in a poem.
<b>Cyclical</b>	Occurring in cycles; recurrent.
<b>Denotation</b>	The literal definition of a word, as found in a dictionary.
<b>Dialect</b>	A particular form of a language that is peculiar to a specific region or social group.
<b>Dialogue</b>	Speech between two or more characters.
<b>Dystopia</b>	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice.
<b>Empathy</b>	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
<b>Enjambment</b>	The continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza.
<b>Epic</b>	A long poem that narrates the deeds and adventures of a hero.
<b>Epistolary</b>	A piece of literature contained in or carried on by letters or documents such as journal entries.
<b>Exeunt</b>	Used as a stage direction in a printed play to indicate that a group of characters leave the stage.
<b>Exposition</b>	Beginning of a narrative that provides background information about the characters and their circumstances.
<b>Figurative</b>	Not literal; used for effect or to provoke a particular feeling.
<b>Foreshadowing</b>	Warnings or hints of things to come later in a story.
<b>Fragment</b>	Incomplete sentence that does not consist of an independent clause.
<b>Genre</b>	A major category or type of writing.
<b>Hamartia</b>	A fatal flaw leading to the downfall of a tragic hero or heroine.
<b>Hook</b>	Something designed to capture the reader or audience's attention.
<b>Hyperbole</b>	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.
<b>Imagery</b>	Visually descriptive or figurative language.
<b>Imperative</b>	A sentence or verb that gives a command or instruction.
<b>Implicit</b>	Meaning that is suggested though not directly expressed.
<b>In media res</b>	Narrative work beginning in the middle of the action.

<b>Infer</b>	To conclude something from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements.
<b>Irony</b>	A contrast between expectation and reality.
<b>Jargon</b>	Special words or expressions used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand.
<b>Juxtaposition</b>	Placing two elements side by side to present a comparison or contrast.
<b>Logos</b>	Using language in such a way that the speaker seeks to appeal to the rational thoughts of the audience.
<b>Metaphor</b>	A direct figurative comparison of two unlike things for effect.
<b>Monologue</b>	Speech performed by a single character.
<b>Motif</b>	A recurring image, subject or idea within a text.
<b>Myth</b>	A traditional story concerning the early history of people, typically involving supernatural beings.
<b>Narrative</b>	A story.
<b>Noun</b>	Denotes a person, place or thing.
<b>Novella</b>	A short novel or long short story.
<b>Onomatopoeia</b>	A word that imitates the sound it represents.
<b>Oxymoron</b>	Conjoining contradictory terms (as in 'deafening silence', 'bittersweet').
<b>Pathos</b>	Using language in such a way that the speaker seeks to appeal to the emotional reactions of the audience.
<b>Personification</b>	The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something nonhuman.
<b>Perspective</b>	Point of view.
<b>Preposition</b>	Word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the clause.
<b>Prologue</b>	Separate introductory section of a piece of work.
<b>Pronoun</b>	Word that replaces a noun.
<b>Prose</b>	Written or spoken language in its ordinary form, without metrical structure.
<b>Protagonist</b>	Main character in a story.
<b>Pun</b>	A play on words.
<b>Repetition</b>	Repeated use of sounds, words, or ideas for effect and emphasis.
<b>Resolution</b>	Ending or conclusion of a story.
<b>Rhetoric</b>	Language designed to have a persuasive or impressive effect.
<b>Rhyme</b>	Words that have the same final syllable as another.
<b>Satirical</b>	Use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticise people's stupidity.
<b>Setting</b>	The place where the events of the story are taking place.
<b>Sibilance</b>	Repetition of the 's' sound.
<b>Simile</b>	A figurative comparison of two unlike things using 'like' or 'as'.
<b>Soliloquy</b>	Act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when alone onstage or as an aside.
<b>Speaker</b>	The voice of a poem that is separate from the poet.
<b>Stanza</b>	A group of lines in a poem.
<b>Stereotype</b>	Widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
<b>Subplot</b>	A plot that exists in a story that is separate from the main plot.
<b>Superlative</b>	An adjective of the highest quality or degree, e.g. biggest.
<b>Synonym</b>	Word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase.
<b>Syntax</b>	The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language.
<b>Tension</b>	The element in a novel that evokes emotions such as worry, anxiety, fear and stress in the reader.
<b>Tone</b>	The attitude a writer takes towards the audience, a subject, or a character.
<b>Tragedy</b>	Play dealing with tragic events that has an unhappy ending.
<b>Verb</b>	Word that conveys an action or a state of being.
<b>Villain</b>	Character whose evil actions or motives are important to the plot.