Edexcel Literature Mat

Oasis academy isle of sheppey — Isle of Sheppey — Part of the Oasis Hub Isle of Sheppey

Literature Assessment Objectives

AO1: Read, understand and respond to texts.

A02: Analyse language, form and structure used by a writer to create effects.

AO3: Show an understanding of the text I am studying and the context it was written in.

A04: Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for purpose and effect. My spellings and punctuation are accurate.

'The Tempest' (AO1, AO2 & AO3)

Colonialism – The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country.

Jacobean – Relating to the reign of James I of England.

Reconciliation – The act of causing two people or groups to become friendly again after an argument or disagreement.

Relationship – The way in which two or more people or things are connected.

Renaissance – The activity, spirit, or time of the great revival of art, literature, and learning in Europe beginning in the 14th century and extending to the 17th century, marking the transition from the medieval to the modern world.

Shakespeare – The playwright.

Tempest – A violent windy storm.

'An Inspector Calls' (AO1, AO2, AO3 & AO4)

Capitalism – The wealth and industry is owned and controlled by private owners for profit.

Dramatic irony - When the audience knows more information than the characters.

Foreshadow - To show or indicate beforehand.

Generation – A group of individuals born and living about the same time, regarded collectively.

Parable – A simple story to illustrate a moral.

Priestley – The playwright.

Social responsibility - Acting with concern and sensitivity, aware of the impact of your actions on others, particularly the disadvantaged.

Socialism – The wealth of the community should be distributed fairly to everyone and everything should be organized by the community.

'A Christmas Carol' (AO1 & AO2)

Avarice – Extreme greed for wealth or material gain.

Ignorance – Lack of knowledge or information.

Miser – A person who hoards wealth and spends as little money as possible.

Omniscient narrator – The voice in which a story is written that is outside the story and knows everything about the characters and events in the story.

Philanthropist – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.

Redemption – The action of saving or being saved from sin or error.

Victorian – A descriptive term for the time when *Victoria* was queen of England, from 1837 to 1901.

Workhouse – A building where very poor people in Britain used to work, in the past, in exchange for food and shelter.

Conflict Poetry Comparison (AO2 & AO3)

Autobiographical – A written work dealing with the writer's own life.

Conflict – A serious disagreement or argument.

Contemporary poetry – Poetry written generally within our lifetime. This includes poems written approximately from the mid-20th century to the present day.

Dramatic monologue – A poetic form in which a <u>single</u> character, <u>addressing</u> a silent listener at a critical moment, reveals himself or herself and the dramatic situation.

Epic – A long poem, typically one derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures or the past history of a nation.

Imperative – Expressing a command; commanding/ordering.

Literary Heritage – A term for the literature which has been passed down to us from the best authors who wrote in English in the past.

Unseen Poetry Comparison (AO1 & AO2)

Ballard – A form of poetry that tells a story.

Caesura – A break in the middle of a line of poetry.

Disparity – A great difference.

Enjambment – The continuation of a sentence or clause over a line break.

Layout – The way a piece of poetry is visually presented to the reader.

Persona – A first-person narrator created for a particular poetic purpose.

Rhythm – A strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.

Sonnet – A poem with fourteen lines, usually following a clear rhyme scheme. They are often on the theme of love.

Stanza – A group of lines in a poem.

Tone – The attitude of a place, piece of writing, situation, etc.

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Exam Question Vocabulary

Context – The circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement.

Consider – Think carefully about (something).

Contribute – To be an important factor in; help to cause.

Convey – To communicate or make known.

Empathise – To understand and share the feelings of another.

Evaluate – To determine the significance or quality of something; assess.

Explain – Make (an idea or situation) clear to someone by describing it in more detail or revealing relevant facts.

Explore – inquire into or discuss (a subject) in detail.

Extract – A short passage taken from a text, film, or piece of music.

Impression – An idea, feeling, or opinion about something or someone.

Interpret – Explain the meaning of (information or actions).

Portray – To show or describe someone or something in a particular way.

Present – To make something known.

Significant – Sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention; noteworthy.

General Literary Terms

Circular structure – Refers to a literary structure where the reader reaches a sense of closure, when the piece finds its way back to the beginning of the narrative, play or poem in its conclusion.

Dialogue – The conversation between characters in a novel, drama, etc.

Dramatic tension – Pleasurable excitement and anticipation regarding an outcome, such as the ending of a mystery novel.

Foil – A character who contrasts with another character (usually the protagonist) in order to highlight particular qualities of the other character.

Form – Whether the text is a novel, play, poem film etc.

Imagery – The use of vivid or figurative language to create a picture in the reader's mind.

Mood – The atmosphere or pervading tone of something.

Motif – An object or idea that repeats itself throughout a literary work.

Narrative – The narrated part of a literary work, as distinct from dialogue.

Novella – A short novel or long short story.

Preface – An introduction to a book, typically stating its subject, scope, or aims.

Protagonist – The leading character in a play, narrative or poem.

Social context – The physical and social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops. It includes the culture that the individual was educated or lives in, and the people and institutions with whom they interact.

Stage directions – An instruction in the text of a play indicating the movement, position, or tone of an actor, or the sound effects and lighting.

Structure – A framework of a work of literature; the organization or over-all design of a text.

Symbol – Something that represents something else by association, resemblance, or convention, especially a material object used to represent something invisible e.g. The lamb is a symbol of innocence.

Viewpoint – A person's opinion or point of view.

Connectives

Compare:
Also
Both
Equally
In comparison to
In the same way
Likewise
Similarly

Contrast:
Alternatively
However
In contrast to
Instead
On the other hand
Unlike
Whereas

Language Devices

Anaphora – The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.

Assonance – The repetition of the same vowel sound.

Hyperbole – exaggeration for the purpose of emphasis.

Juxtaposition – The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect, usually to emphasise their differences.

Irony – The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect.

Metaphor – A way of describing something by saying that it is something else, to create an image.

Onomatopoeia – The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (e.g. *crash* or *sizzle*).

Personification – A figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes.

Repetition – The reoccurrence of a word or phrase.

Simile – A way of describing something by comparing it to something else, usually by using the words "like" or "as".

Sibilance – The repetition of the "s" sound, often creating a hissing noise.