

## KS4 Year 10 Student Recall Glossary

Cut and match up the key term with the correct definition.

### Section B. Concept Vocabulary

Key Term	Definition
Social responsibility	To act and behave for the good of wider society.
Gender equality	The belief or idea that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities.
Social class	A person's rank, position and status in society depending on their wealth and background. Social class divides people in categories of working, middle, upper and ruling class.
Injustice (unjust / ly)	To be treated in a way that is unfair or immoral. Something that is not morally right.
Social inequality	A belief or idea that people have unequal access to resources, opportunities and treatment, such as healthcare, education, pay because of their age, race, class, gender, etc.
Social justice	An idea or belief that all people should have equal rights, opportunities and treatment, and should not be discriminated against because of the gender, age, class or orientation. Social injustice is when a group is treated unfairly.
Outsider	A person who does not belong or fit in a particular place or group; an outcast, ostracized, marginalised person. <a href="#">E.g. Scrooge, Jane, Shylock</a>
Ambiguous	Something that is not clear or obvious; open to more than one interpretation for example, a character that is not clearly good or bad at first.
Philanthropist	A person who cares and promotes the welfare of others, especially by donating money to good causes. A misanthrope dislike mankind and avoids society. <a href="#">E.g. Scrooge</a>
Socialism	A political idea or belief that the public should control and own property and the means of production to create an equal society. <a href="#">E.g. Priestley, Inspector Google</a>
Capitalism	A political idea or belief that property and the means of production are privately owned for profit and person gain. <a href="#">E.g. Birling, Scrooge</a>
A conflict of interest	When political parties, people or characters have different priorities and ideas that cause antagonism and tension. <a href="#">E.g. Shylock/Antonio, socialism/capitalism, Jack/Ralph</a>
Antagonism	The hostility, friction or tension between rivals or enemies. <a href="#">E.g. socialism/capitalism; Birling/Inspector; Shylock/Antonio; Jack/Ralph</a>

## Year 10 Glossary Recall Key Terms

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### Section C. Literary Terms

Key Term	Definition
Turning point	An important moment or event that changes the character's life or personality.
Dramatic	An exciting, emotional, or unexpected event.
Protagonist	The main character or narrator in a novel or story. In a poem it is called the speaker or persona. The antagonist is a rival or enemy to the protagonist.
Foil	A character who contrasts the main character and shows opposite or better qualities. This character is also referred to as the antithesis. <a href="#">E.g. Helen/Jane, Ralph/Jack, Scrooge/Fred</a>
Juxtapose	To place two things next to each other to compare and contrast. Characters, plots and setting can be juxtaposed in a story.
Irony	The opposite of what was intended or expected and has a humorous or sarcastic effect. <a href="#">E.g. the ironic title of Great Expectations</a>
Motif	A recurring image, idea or symbol. <a href="#">E.g. fish bait, flesh, ring in MoV, LoF conch</a>
Pathetic fallacy	The personification of the weather to help set a mood or atmosphere.
Personification, personify	To describe something that is non-human with human features.
Forebode, foreboding	A feeling that something bad will happen.
Foreshadow, foreshadowing	A clue, hint or warning at what will happen in the future.
Tragic flaw	A weakness or vulnerability in the hero which causes his demise or downfall. <a href="#">E.g. Macbeth's ambition, Shylock's unmerciful</a>

## Year 10 Recall Section D Drama and Poetry Terms

Key Term	Definition
Dramatic irony	The reader or audience knows something the character does not. E.g. Portia is the lawyer in court; Scrooge doesn't know he is dead in stave 4.
Aside	Speech that is heard by the audience but not by the other characters in a play. E.g. Shylock speaks aside to justify his revenge; Bassanio speaks aside about losing the ring.
Monologue	In a play or poem, a long speech addressed to another person, character or audience. E.g. Shylock's Hath a Jew speech; Portia's mercy speech, Inspector's final speech.
Soliloquy	A long speech spoken alone on stage, often to reveal the character's hidden thoughts and feelings. E.g. 'To be or not to be' by Hamlet; 'Is this a dagger which I see before me' by Macbeth.
Speaker Persona	The voice or person narrating or telling the poem. The poet is not always the speaker/persona.
Stanza	The arrangement of lines in a poem. Also called a verse.
Blank Verse	A poem written with no rhyme and when Shakespeare's characters do not speak in rhyme.
Rhyming couplet	A pair of lines that rhyme.
Alliteration	The same sound or letter at the beginning of each word in a sentence. E.g. tasty tacos
Onomatopoeia	Words that are spelt like they sound; sound words. E.g. crash, bang, sizzle
Plosive	Plosive consonant or letters such as B, D, G, K, P create a harsh or bitter sound effect. You must block your airways and release a short burst of air to make these sounds.
Sibilance	Repetition of the 's' 'sh' 'ch' sounds often creating a hissing, calming or soothing effect. E.g. squeezing, wrenching, grasping; solitary as a oyster
Figurative language	Words and phrases that are not used literally but for metaphorical, allegorical, symbolic or exaggerated hyperbolic effect.
Metaphor, Metaphorical	To say something is something else for comparison.
Simile	To say something is like something else for comparison.