

About this resource

There are a number of activities that could make use of this list.

LITERARY TERMS

- Matching the right definition to the word
- Vocabulary activities using Frayer’s model or the Word checklist
- Word walls
- Sticking the words to a piece of text to highlight evidence of that technique
- Create sentence starters with the definitions to scaffold writing
- Given out as a glossary either completed or the fill in over time.

Term	Description	Example
Alliteration	repeating consonant sounds at the start of words	The different classes of society are seen in Chivalry Assured Term. Pige rair
Allegation	accusing someone of doing something bad	Starting messages and leading but messages
Allusion	making a reference to something or person without explicitly naming it	Big Brother – like a politician that has turned an advertising fiction in Orwell’s 1984
Ambiguity	something that can be interpreted in two or more ways	The Home Lick’s mysterious smile
Anecdote	short account of an interesting or amusing incident or event, sometimes from a person’s own experience	Talking on the tube the other day and a woman got with a gool under her coat
Antagonism	displaying an actual or seeming hostility	Redd and Todd in the Wilson
Antithesis	when a writer puts two opposite ideas together	’Twas the best of times, it was the worst of times. Dickens Tale of Two Cities
Assonance	repeating vowel or consonant sounds in a word?	The lovely bird catches the worm.
Audience	the people who the text is targeted at	if you write a leaflet on changing your phone number you are writing to your parents. If you write in your classmate than your classmate and teacher would be your audience.

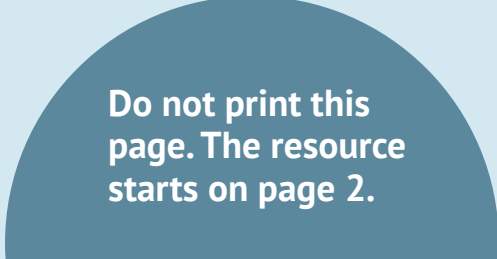
Term	Description	Example
Blank Verse	doesn't rhyme but is written in iambic pentameter (10 syllables)	The billow is white that bill is blue
Cohesion	links that flow throughout the text	That car isn't got lost. Most. Chases the bubble.
Colloquialism	language that may be used in ordinary informal conversation	That car isn't got lost. Most. Chases the bubble.
Concessive	Comparing one thing to another. Sometimes used to add contrast to something modern	I am taller than my brother. About 20 centimeters more. But they don't have same sense. But they are so close to each other. Both are tall. I am taller than my brother. About 20 centimeters more. But they don't have same sense. But they are so close to each other. Both are tall.
Convention	an established custom or practice	'I believe in exact other' C. There traditionally with Sophocles and Icarus Silently with a name
Discourse	text type and structure, as a means of communication	My Geography teacher knows all about about her subject, she can discourse at length about coastal erosion and human geography.
Dynamic	the balance of power in a situation	It is time we rise as a nation and fight forward to defend the enemy.
Elan	the joining of two words	Doesn't become 'blent'?

Term	Description	Example
Elipsis	omitting a word or phrase	The stranger's pale questioned an eye approached the crowd, ready to...
Emphasis	a line of a poem that carries the main meaning	William Carlos Williams 'January Morning' the back wings of the hospital where morning will grow like clouds in which above the broken plates of a green basket www.poetryfoundation.org/teaching/essays/terms/emphasis
Etymology	study of history of words	Modern etymology examples would be the word 'couch' which has changed from 'couch' (from Greek) through the use of the word 'couch' to mean 'couch' (from French) to mean 'couch' (from Greek).
Hyperbole	extreme exaggeration or claim that are not meant to be taken literally	This school bag weighs a ton!
Iambic pentameter	Shakespeare used iambic pentameter in most of his plays	The billow is white that bill is blue

Term	Description	Example
Imagery	the picture built through text using literary techniques, describing something as it appears to sight, sound, touch, smell or taste	It was dark in the forest and the moon was soft under foot (visual and sound imagery)
Inferiority	to give an impression or idea, something that is really important to include	You must that your car door before you drive away
Internal rhyme	rhyming within a line of a poem - like internal rhyme in the same line	Madam's 'twinkle, twinkle, till and trouble for him and condition matter
 juxtaposition	placing two words together that don't normally go together to create a contrast	truth and lies, night and day, light and dark
Metaphor	a statement that one thing is another thing without using 'like' or 'as'	the hand [point] out of the window (it's dark long but it helps create an image)
Meter	a unit of rhythm in poetry, based on a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables	He'll go 'til he's dead, the mouse in on the clock.
Morphology	study of the structure of words and how they are formed	Usually is an example of morphology when a word has morphemes (parts of words) that are used on its own.
Onomatopoeia	making something into an object or sound	'Dink a dink-dink' or 'Dink a dink-dink' (the sound of a car horn)

Term	Description	Example
Oxymoron	figures of speech where two things that are opposites are put together	It's not naturally hot as ice
Paradox	something that seems to contradict itself	more clouds, violent storms
Personification	giving human qualities to objects	the sun had behind the clouds
Phonology	the study of the sound of a language	Sch-sch-sch To-ing To-om-p
Platonic	non-romantic love, platonic relationship	Ramsey and Robin, Change and the Duckbill and Scar
Pose	an attitude or position of a person or an object	I have chosen that one day I will be able to let up my own business to me! I can be my own boss.
Purpose	why the text has been created	to inform, to explain, to provide, to inform, to challenge, to persuade
Refrain	the repeating of a line or phrase	He'll be committing an act of crime by killing King Duncan
Repetition	repeating something, usually a word or phrase	First First First

Term	Description	Example
Rhetoric	art of effective persuasion or communication, often used to persuade	someone may say something about global warming to gain popularity but that doesn't do anything to reduce global warming
Rhyme	similarity between the sounds of words or the ending of words	poem rhymes with spoon and balloon
Sarcasm	often using 'like' or 'as' to describe something in a way that is the opposite of what it really is	She was as brown as a lion
Satire	humourous criticism or mockery	Hamlet: 'To be or not to be' is a soliloquy
Sensory	appealing to the senses	Then you can start to make it better
Simile	comparison between two things	'This looks don't make it bad' Take a seat song and make it better - Remember to let her into your heart - Then you can start to make it better - Example of over state
Supernatural	something that is beyond the laws of nature	everyone was absolutely suggest before to let things were not
Theme	the main subject or message of a text	Her time of vision meant business



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Term	Description	Example
Allegory	something that is used to symbolise something else, could be a story or a picture which has a hidden meaning which could be moral or political	The different classes of society as seen in Orwell's Animal Farm. Pigs rule!
Alliteration	repeating consonant sounds do not always have to be adjacent	Sizzling sausages and sizzling hot sausages
Allusion	to make a reference to something outside of the text, raise awareness of something without directly mentioning it allusions "play with" the original source material in the sense that they use the reference for new purposes.	Big Brother – now a television show but started as a controlling faction in Orwell's 1984
Ambiguity	something that can be interpreted in two or more ways	The Mona Lisa's mysterious smile
Anecdote	short account of an interesting or amusing incident or event, sometimes from a person's own perspective so may not always involve reliable facts	Travelling on the tube the other day and a woman got on with a goat under her coat!
Anthropomorphism	describing an animal as having human qualities	Ratty and Toad in Wind in the Willows
Antithesis	when a writer puts two words together that are opposites	"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times. Dickens Tale of Two Cities
Assonance	repeating vowel or consonant sounds in a word?	The early bird catches the worm .
Audience	The people who the text is targeted at or the group / gathering of people you are speaking to	If you wrote a leaflet on changing nappies then your audience would be new parents. If you spoke in your classroom then your classmates and teacher would be your audience.

Term	Description	Example
Blank Verse	doesn't rhyme but is written in rhythm (like a sonnet) has iambic pentameter where unstressed syllables are followed by stressed ones	The dreams are clues that tell us take chances
Cohesion	links that flow throughout the writing, making sure that points link together so that they make sense and form a clear structure or argument	
Colloquialism	language that may be used in an ordinary, informal conversation, also referred to as slang	That sarnie's gert lush mind. Cheers me babber.
Comparative	Comparing one thing to another. Sometimes used to add familiarity to something readers might not have come across before or to give them a better understanding of the context.	I am taller than my brother. Roast dinners are nicer than pasta bakes. Mum is like a bear with a sore head before she has her morning coffee
Convention	to abide by the rules, to follow the system this can include following the convention for spelling, grammar and structure for things such as essays or letters	'i before e except after c' Yours Faithfully with Sir/Madam and Yours Sincerely with a name
Discourse	text type and structure, as a noun it involves written or spoken communication or a debate. As a verb it involves speaking or writing with authority about something	My Geogrpahy teacher knows so much about her subject, she can discourse at length about coastal erosion and human geography.
Dynamic	the balance of power in a discussion or piece of writing involving energy or clear purpose. If someone is dynamic it suggests they are energetic and active	It is time we rise as a nation and strike forward to defeat the enemy
Elision	the joining of two words	'does not' becomes 'doesn't'

Term	Description	Example
Ellipsis	a set of dots (...) indicating more text to be surmised by reader, you hope the reader has enough information and knowledge to fill in the gaps themselves	The stranger's pace quickened as they approached the crowd, ready to...
Enjambment	a line of a poem that carries onto the next line without a full stop	William Carlos Williams's "Between Walls" the back wings of the hospital where nothing will grow lie cinders in which shine the broken pieces of a green bottle www.poetryfoundation.org/learn/glossary-terms/enjambment
Etymology	study or history of words and how their meanings may have changed over time. Modern etymology sees the creation of new words or acronyms that get used instead of words themselves	Modern etymology examples would be Laugh out loud which has evolved into LOL. People use LOL instead of the three words so in some cases the acronym is used as a word in its own right.
Hyperbole	extreme exaggeration or claims that are not meant to be taken literally	this school bag weighs a ton"
Iambic pentameter	Shakespeare used rhythm of 10 syllables per line (5 metrical feet) consisting of one short/unstressed syllable followed by one long/stressed syllable	Two households, both alike in dignity

Term	Description	Example
Imagery	the picture built through text using literary techniques, describing something so that it appeals to sight, sound, touch, taste or our hearing. The intention is that imagery helps build a mental picture when we are reading the text	It was dark in the forest and the moss was soft under foot (visual and touch imagery)
Imperative	to give an instruction or order, something that is really important to include	You must shut your car door before you drive away
Internal rhyme	rhyming within a line of a poem - has internal rhyme in the same line	Macbeth's "double, double, toil and trouble, for burn and cauldron bubble"
Juxtaposition:	putting two words together that don't match, placing words together in order to establish a contrast	truth and lies, night and day, light and dark
Metaphor	a statement that one thing is another, using language to make an implied comparison between two things that are not alike.	the toast jumped out of the toaster (it didn't jump but it helps create an image)
Meter	a unit of rhythm in poetry, beats in a poem also referred to as a foot	Hick*or*y, dick*or*y, dock, The mouse ran up the clock.
Morphology	word structure, how words are formed and their relationship to other words. They can be free (used by themselves) or bound (used with another morpheme either free or bound)	Womanly is an example of morphology where woman free morpheme and ly is the bound morpheme because it cannot be used on its own
Objectification	saying something is an object when it's not, it can also be a way of making a demeaning or negative comment about someone or something	"She's a doormat" or "She's a trophy wife" this treats the individual as an object with no thought or consideration for their feelings

Term	Description	Example
Oxymoron	A figure of speech where two things that are opposites are placed together, it sometimes involves using words which seem to contradict one another	act naturally, hot as ice
Pathetic fallacy	surrounding mimicking mood, attributing human emotions and feelings to animals or inanimate objects	sombre clouds, violent storms
Personification	description that gives an inanimate object the qualities of being human	the sun hid behind the clouds
Phonology	the distribution and patterns of speech and sound, a study of how different sounds come together to form words	Sch-m-oo-ze Th-ing Fl-um-p
Platonic	non-romantic love, intimate and affectionate but not physical e.g. we may care for someone and love them but we do not want to be with them romantically	Batman and Robin, Danger Mouse and Penfold, Will and Grace
Prose	an ordinary form of spoken or written language which is non-rhythmic and has no metrical structure (no intentional pattern of beats)	I have a dream that one day I will be able to set up my own business so that I can be my own boss.
Purpose	why the text has been created	to inform, to explain, to provoke, to instruct, to challenge, to persuade
Regicide	the killing of a King or Queen	Macbeth commits an act of regicide by killing King Duncan
Repetition	repeating something; usually a word or phrase	Fire! Fire! Fire!

Term	Description	Example
Rhetoric	art of effective persuasion either spoken or written, it can often be seen as lacking meaning or sincerity	someone may say something about global warming to gain popularity but they don't then do anything to reduce global warming.
Rhyme	similarity between the sounds of words or the ending of words	moon rhymes with spoon and balloon
Simile	often using 'like' or 'as' in a sentence to describe one thing as another and create imagery.	She was as brave as a lion
Soliloquy	a speech delivered by a character who is alone – or thinks he's alone – on stage so he will reveal information about himself	Hamlet's "To be or not to be" is a soliloquy
Stanza	Verse, a group of lines in a poem that set the rhythm	<p>"Hey Jude, don't make it bad Take a sad song and make it better Remember to let her into your heart Then you can start to make it better"</p> <p>Example of one stanza</p>
Superlative	describing something as the highest quality, can also be an exaggerated form of praise	everyone was absolutely superb! (when in fact they were not)
Tone	the way something is said, can convey the emotion someone is feeling at that point in time	Her tone of voice meant business