

# 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
<b>Alliteration</b>	repeating consonant sounds at the start of words	The different classes of racing are seen in Chevrolet Assured Team. Pig race!
<b>Allusion</b>	making a reference to something without directly mentioning it	Big Brother - like a soliloquy that has turned an unconvincing fiction in Orwell's 1984
<b>Analogy</b>	comparing one thing to another to help understand it	The Mona Lisa's mysterious smile
<b>Anecdote</b>	short account of an interesting or amusing incident or event, sometimes from a person's own perspective	Traveling on the tube the other day and a woman got with a gold under her coat!
<b>Antagonism</b>	showing an actual or having human opposition	Rafiq and Taji in the Wilson
<b>Antithesis</b>	when a writer puts two words together that are opposites	"I was the best of times, it was the worst of times, Dickens Tale of Two Cities"
<b>Assonance</b>	repeating vowel or consonant sounds in a word?	The lovely bird catches the worm.
<b>Audience</b>	the people who the text is targeted at or the group of people you are speaking to	If you write a leaflet on charity, you need your audience to be your parents, if you speak in your classroom then your classmates and teacher would be your audience.

Term	Description	Example
<b>Blank Verse</b>	doesn't rhyme but is written in iambic pentameter (10 syllables)	The <b>rhyme</b> is <b>rhyme</b> that <b>rhyme</b> is <b>rhyme</b>
<b>Cohesion</b>	links that flow throughout the writing, makes sure that concepts are clear and form a clear structure or argument	That car isn't just a car, it's a car. Check the button.
<b>Colloquialism</b>	language that may be used in ordinary informal conversation, also referred to as slang	That car isn't just a car, it's a car. Check the button.
<b>Comparative</b>	comparing one thing to another. Sometimes used to highlight similarities and differences	I am taller than my brother. Most drivers are not that tall. My car is faster than yours. My car is faster than yours. My car is faster than yours.
<b>Convention</b>	agreed-upon rules or standards that govern the way something is done	"I believe in a secret after C" These traditions with Shakespeare and Hamlet's soliloquy with a name
<b>Discourse</b>	text type and structure as a means of human communication or a subject area with its own language or writing with authority about something	My Geography teacher knows a lot about the subject, she can discuss at length about coastal erosion and human geography
<b>Dynamic</b>	the balance of power in a situation or scene of writing	It is time we rise as a nation and fight forward to defeat the enemy
<b>Elision</b>	the joining of two words	Doesn't become 'Doesn't'

Term	Description	Example
<b>Elipsis</b>	a set of dots (...) indicating more text to be assumed by reader, you judge the reader has enough information and knowledge to fill in the gaps themselves	The stranger's face questioned as they approached the crowd, ready to...
<b>Enjambement</b>	a line of a poem that carries over the end line without a full stop	William Carlos Williams' "Desert Music" the back wings of the hospital where nothing will grow like clouds in which above the broken plains of a green forest
<b>Etymology</b>	study of history of words and how their meaning has changed over time. Modern etymology uses the creation of new words or etymology that get used instead of words themselves	Modern etymology examples would be 'computer' but that's not what we mean by it. Modern etymology uses the creation of new words or etymology that get used instead of words themselves.
<b>Hyperbole</b>	extreme exaggeration or claims that are not meant to be taken literally	This school bag weighs a ton!
<b>Iambic pentameter</b>	Shakespeare used rhythm of 10 syllables per line of iambic pentameter (10 syllables per line of iambic pentameter)	The <b>rhyme</b> is <b>rhyme</b> that <b>rhyme</b> is <b>rhyme</b>

Term	Description	Example
<b>Imagery</b>	the picture built through text using sensory techniques, describing something as if it appears to sight, sound, touch, taste or smell	It was dark in the forest and the moon was soft under foot (visual and touch imagery)
<b>Inference</b>	to give an impression or idea, concluding that to really understand	You must think your car is fast before you drive away
<b>Internal rhyme</b>	rhyming within a line of a poem - this internal rhyme in the same line	Madam's "twinkle, twinkle, till and trouble for him and condition number"
<b> juxtaposition</b>	putting two words together that don't match, placing words together to create a contrast	truth and lies, night and day, light and dark
<b>Metaphor</b>	a statement that one thing is another using language to make an implied comparison between two things that are not alike	the hand (person) out of the window (of a car) that is not a hand but it helps create an image
<b>Meter</b>	a unit of rhythm in poetry, based on a poem also referred to as a foot	It's a "foot" of "iambic pentameter", the "foot" is a "foot"
<b>Morphology</b>	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 other than of itself)	Warily is an example of morphology where wari- has morpheme and -ly is the bound morpheme because it cannot be used on its own
<b>Onomatopoeia</b>	making something in an object which is not, can also be used to describe something	"She's a disaster" or "She's a disaster" this needs the individual as an object with no thought or consideration for their feelings

Term	Description	Example
<b>Oxymoron</b>	A figure of speech where two things that are opposites are put together to create a paradox	It is naturally hot as ice
<b>Pathetic fallacy</b>	attributing human emotions and feelings to animals or inanimate objects	sunrise clouds, vibrant storms
<b>Personification</b>	description that gives an inanimate object the qualities of being human	the sun had behind the clouds
<b>Phonology</b>	the distribution and patterns of speech and sound, a study of how different sounds come together to form words	Sch-oo-oo-oo Th-ing F-rom-p
<b>Platonic</b>	non-romantic love, platonic and affectionate but not physical and not meant to be a relationship	Batman and Robin, Dancer and the Prince of Wales
<b>Poise</b>	an adjective that describes a written language which is non-rhyming and has a normal structure (the internal pattern of being)	I have a dream that one day I will be able to set up my own business so I can be my own boss.
<b>Purpose</b>	why the text has been created	to inform, to explain, to persuade, to entertain, to challenge, to educate
<b>Reptile</b>	the killing of a King or Queen	Macbeth commits an act of regicide by killing King Duncan
<b>Repetition</b>	repeating something, usually a word or phrase	First First First

Term	Description	Example
<b>Rhetoric</b>	art of effective persuasion either spoken or written, it can often be used to describe one thing as another and to persuade	someone may say something about global warming to gain popularity but they don't do anything to reduce global warming
<b>Rhyme</b>	similarity between the sounds of words or the ending of words	moon rhymes with spoon and balloon
<b>Sarcasm</b>	often using 'like' or 'as if' to describe something that is not what it is	She was as brown as a lion
<b>Satire</b>	a genre of literature that is used to criticize or mock someone or something	Hamlet: "To be or not to be" is a soliloquy
<b>Syntax</b>	the way words are put together to form a sentence	"You look don't make it bad Take a seat and make it better - Remember to let her into your room You can start to make it better Example of over syntax
<b>Superlative</b>	describing something as the highest quality, can also be an exaggerated form of praise	everyone was absolutely suggest (happy to see they were not)
<b>Text</b>	the way something is said, can express the explicit message in writing or what is not said	Her tone of voice meant business

Term	Description	Example
<b>Allegory</b>	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!
<b>Alliteration</b>	repeating consonant sounds do not always have to be adjacent	Sizzling sausages and sizzling hot sausages
<b>Allusion</b>	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
<b>Ambiguity</b>	something that can be interpreted in two or more ways	The Mona Lisa's mysterious smile
<b>Anecdote</b>	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!
<b>Anthropomorphism</b>	describing an animal as having human qualities	Ratty and Toad in Wind in the Willows
<b>Antithesis</b>	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
<b>Assonance</b>	repeating vowel or consonant sounds in a word?	The <b>early bird</b> catches the <b>worm</b> .
<b>Audience</b>	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
<b>Blank Verse</b>	doesn't rhyme but is written in rhythm (like a sonnet) has iambic pentameter where unstressed syllables are followed by stressed ones	The <b>dreams</b> are <b>clues</b> that <b>tell</b> us <b>take</b> <b>chances</b>
<b>Cohesion</b>	links that flow throughout the writing, making sure that points link together so that they make sense and form a clear structure or argument	
<b>Colloquialism</b>	language that may be used in an ordinary, informal conversation, also referred to as slang	That sarnie's gert lush mind. Cheers me babber.
<b>Comparative</b>	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
<b>Convention</b>	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
<b>Discourse</b>	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.
<b>Dynamic</b>	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
<b>Elision</b>	the joining of two words	'does not' becomes 'doesn't'

Term	Description	Example
<b>Ellipsis</b>	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...
<b>Enjambment</b>	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 <a href="http://www.poetryfoundation.org/learn/glossary-terms/enjambment">www.poetryfoundation.org/learn/glossary-terms/enjambment</a>
<b>Etymology</b>	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.
<b>Hyperbole</b>	extreme exaggeration or claims that are not meant to be taken literally	this school bag weighs a ton"
<b>Iambic pentameter</b>	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
<b>Imagery</b>	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)
<b>Imperative</b>	to give an instruction or order, something that is really important to include	You must shut your car door before you drive away
<b>Internal rhyme</b>	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"
<b>Juxtaposition:</b>	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
<b>Metaphor</b>	a statement that one thing is another, using language to make an implied comparison between two things that are not alike.	the toast <b>jumped</b> out of the toaster (it didn't jump but it helps create an image)
<b>Meter</b>	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.
<b>Morphology</b>	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 <b>woman</b> free morpheme and <b>ly</b> is the bound morpheme because it cannot be used on its own
<b>Objectification</b>	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
<b>Oxymoron</b>	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
<b>Pathetic fallacy</b>	surrounding mimicking mood, attributing human emotions and feelings to animals or inanimate objects	sombre clouds, violent storms
<b>Personification</b>	description that gives an inanimate object the qualities of being human	the sun hid behind the clouds
<b>Phonology</b>	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
<b>Platonic</b>	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
<b>Prose</b>	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.
<b>Purpose</b>	why the text has been created	to inform, to explain, to provoke, to instruct, to challenge, to persuade
<b>Regicide</b>	the killing of a King or Queen	Macbeth commits an act of regicide by killing King Duncan
<b>Repetition</b>	repeating something; usually a word or phrase	Fire! Fire! Fire!

Term	Description	Example
<b>Rhetoric</b>	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.
<b>Rhyme</b>	similarity between the sounds of words or the ending of words	moon rhymes with spoon and balloon
<b>Simile</b>	often using 'like' or 'as' in a sentence to describe one thing as another and create imagery.	She was as brave as a lion
<b>Soliloquy</b>	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
<b>Stanza</b>	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>
<b>Superlative</b>	describing something as the highest quality, can also be an exaggerated form of praise	everyone was absolutely superb! (when in fact they were not)
<b>Tone</b>	the way something is said, can convey the emotion someone is feeling at that point in time	Her tone of voice meant business