

Key Vocabulary for Lessons

Audience	Who will be receiving your writing.
Broadsheet	A broadsheet is a large-format newspaper known for serious and in-depth journalism, typically featuring less sensationalist and more fact-based reporting compared to tabloids.
Comparison	Showing the similarities and differences between something.
Connectives	Words which join two ideas.
Connotation	Connotation is the feeling or idea that a word makes you think of, beyond its basic meaning.
Denotation	Denotation is the literal, dictionary definition of a word.
Distinction	Above average.
Ethos	Credibility.
Explicit	Clearly state information.
Formal	Language used in professional settings.
Implicit	Implied information that is not obvious.
Inference	Inference is figuring something out based on clues or evidence, not direct information.
Interpret	Explain the meaning of something (showing your understanding)
Language	Devices used to convey meaning.
Logos	Logical argument.
Methods	The writer's use of language and structure for effect.
Pathos	Evoking emotions.
Perspectives	Perspectives are different ways of seeing or thinking about things.
Purpose	The main reason for writing.
Rhetoric	Persuasive writing.
Viewpoints	A viewpoint is how someone sees or thinks about something.

Key Word	Meaning
Affluent	Being rich, having a lot of money
Analysis	A detailed examination of something including meaning, language and structure
Atmosphere	The tone or mood of a place, situation or conversation.
Bourgeoisie	The middle class in a society.
Capitalism	A society where goods and services are owned by private individuals.
Character	A person playing a part in a play or text.
Class	The division of people based on social or economic status.
Conscience	A person's moral sense of right and wrong.
Context	The time in which a text was set which may have an impact on plot or characters.
Contrast	The differences between two or more things
Dialogue	The use of speech.
Dismissive	Rejecting someone or something.
Dramatic irony	When the audience knows more than a character in a play.
Foreshadowing	When a writer gives hints about what will happen later in a text.
Gender roles	Typical behaviour or expectations of men and women.
Generation gap	The difference of attitudes between different age groups.
Hierarchy	Where people in a society are ranked based on status or authority.
Individualist	An independent and self-reliant person.
Imperative	An order or command.
Industrialist	A businessman.

Inequality	Not being equal in status, rights and opportunities.
Interruption	When you speak over someone else or cut them off in some way.
Masculinity	Characteristics typical of a man
Materialistic	Money orientated and focused on possessions.
Methods	The techniques used in writing, explored in English.
Message	The writer's intent
Microcosm	An event or place seen as a small version of something much larger.
Mood	The emotion a writer wants a reader or audience to feel.
Morality	The principles of right and wrong.
Mouthpiece	A character who is used to express another's views; a spokesman.
Misogyny	Hatred or prejudice against women, particularly by men.
Omniscient	An all-seeing, all-knowing narrator who is not a character.
Patriarchal	A society run by men with women seen as inferior.
Patronising	Treating someone as if they are stupid or not important
Playwright	The author of a play.
Portentous	Showing self-importance or arrogance
Power	The ability to direct or influence others.
Prejudiced	Showing an unreasonable dislike for someone or something.
Protagonist	The main character in a play or story.
Repetition	A word, phrase or idea used more than once.
Redemption	The action of saving or being saved from sin, error or evil.
Reputation	How someone is seen by others based on their character and behaviour.
Responsibility	Accepting the blame and consequences for your choices and behaviour.
Society	A community of people.
Socialism	An equal society with public and shared ownership of goods and services.
Social injustice	When an individual or group treats another individual or group unfairly due to class.
Social responsibility	Where every person in a society is responsible for everyone else.
Stage directions	An instruction telling an actor how to speak, move or act; to give additional details.
Suffragettes	Political movement to give women the vote.
Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas.
Themes	The subject of which a piece of writing is focused on.
Welfare state	A system where the State supports people in financial need.

GCSE Homework

- Homework will be set via Microsoft Teams once a week.
- Each weekly homework will alternate between retrieval style questions and exam responses.
- These will be based on what you have learnt over the course of your GCSE study.

Additional Opportunities

If you wish to further develop your skills and knowledge for GCSE English Literature, you can use your revision guides the following links:

- BBC Bitesize

Language Papers: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwh6xsg/revision/5>

Macbeth: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zk3dmbk/articles/z77xs82>

A Christmas Carol: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zk3dmbk/articles/zicxywx>

An Inspector Calls: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zk3dmbk/articles/zrw2p9q>

– YouTube Playlist

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLqGFsWf-P-cAO64IBHZTFwTz2X0DD_Cxk

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yKZ_Tr2Y-CE&list=PLqGFsWf-P-cB-GSeqYup7PXId4pbldQVq