

Week 1: Context

ways to talk about context:	During the Elizabethan period... During the 16th Century...
patriarchy:	a system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.
agency:	the ability to take action or choose what action to take.

Week 2: Genre

dialogue:	a conversation between two or more people
soliloquy:	when a character speaks their thoughts aloud to themselves or to the audience
rhyming couplet:	two lines of the same length that rhyme and complete one thought
foreshadowing:	where we get hints/clues about what might happen later in the plot

Week 3: Language, imagery, symbolism

oxymoron:	a phrase using two contrasting terms (e.g. 'feather of lead')
juxtaposition:	two things being placed close together with contrasting effect
symbolism:	the use of people or things to represent powerful ideas or qualities

Extension QR Codes – Read the information on BBC Bitesize and complete the 'Test- to self-quiz



Week 4: Academic Writing 1

thesis statement:	NAME, VERB, POINT, PLACE, COMMA, QUOTATION
academic verbs:	The author... illustrates evokes highlights
academic phrases	The reader is... struck by alarmed encouraged to

Week 5: Academic Writing 2

the literary present:	In literary analysis, we ALWAYS talk about the text and the writer as if they are in the present tense , even if they were writing hundreds of years ago.
modal verbs:	verbs which show how certain your interpretation is , e.g. this may suggest...; Shakespeare could be implying...

Week 6: Academic Writing 2

extended metaphor:	a metaphor which unfolds across multiple lines or sections of a text.
conceit:	where the vehicle and tenor are two vastly contrasting things, and the effect is surprising, unlikely and complex.

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