

Q2/4 Word class	Definition	Example	Sentence types	Examples
Verb	A verb is a word or set of words that shows action (<i>runs, is going, has been painting</i>); feeling (<i>loves, envies</i>); or state of being (<i>am, are, is, have been, was, seem</i>).	The normally subdued child, <u>tore</u> off the wrapping paper and <u>beamed</u> at her gift. She <u>was</u> elated.	Imperative (giving a command)	Accept that there is nothing to be done. Change the way you think. Pick up the litter.
Adverb	An adverb labels how, when or where something happens (and they often end in '-ly').	The dog growled <u>menacingly</u> whenever the inquisitive bird flew <u>gracefully</u> towards the window.	Declarative (stating information)	It is wrong to assume that everyone is as fortunate as you. There was a disconcerting quality to his grin. As a group, they felt forlorn about their lack of freedom.
Noun Pronoun	Nouns are names, places and things; they also signify imagined things like 'a ghost'; and ideas or concepts, such as 'love', 'guilt' or 'fate'. Words used instead of a noun i.e. 'he', 'she', 'they', 'it'.	There was a flash of <u>hope</u> in his <u>eyes</u> as he looked through the <u>window</u> . <u>She</u> was surprised it was happening.	Interrogative (asking a question. They end with a question mark)	Was it everything you wished for? How could she not feel exasperated by their ignorance?
Adjective	An adjective is a describing word or phrase that adds qualities to a noun. It normally comes before a noun, or after verbs like 'am', 'is', 'was', 'appears' or 'seems'.	He was normally such an <u>insular</u> character; his newly <u>vibrant</u> demeanour had surprised everyone.	Exclamatory (expressing a heightened emotion. They end with an exclamation mark)	I felt obliged! I have resigned myself to the fact that nothing can be done!
Preposition	Prepositions are short words and phrases that give information about place, time and manner	The money was hidden <u>under</u> the bed, <u>beside</u> the old duvet, <u>on top of</u> the shoe box.		

Q2/ Q4 Language features	Definition	Example	Q3/ Q4 Structural features	Definition
Metaphor	A descriptive technique that names a person, thing or action as something else.	The mesmerising circus was a magnet for the children.	Opening	The first mood/ image of the text, where an atmosphere or idea or character is established.
Simile	A descriptive technique that compares one thing with another, usually using 'as' or 'like'.	The horse's majestic mane was like fire.	Cyclical	When end of the text repeats an idea/ character/ setting from the opening.
Personification	Describing an inanimate object as having human feelings.	The carpet lamented the demise of his beloved Hoover.	Widening/ narrowing the perspective	When the writer switches from a broader overview (i.e. describing a crowd) to a more specific point of view (i.e. an individual).
Zoomorphism	A technique in which animal attributes are imposed upon non-animal objects, humans, and events.	The maid had a brusque manner; she snarled at anyone who dared to approach her.	Character development	When the writer presents a character differently as the text progresses.
Imagery	A technique in which the author appeals to the senses i.e. seeing, hearing, touching.	The earthy, unmistakable aroma of coffee weaved through the air.	Repetition	When a word/ phrase is noticeably repeated throughout a sentence/ paragraph/ whole text.
Semantic field	Words from a semantic field are part of a common category.	The writer includes a series of words from the semantic field of nature: 'seedling...hedge...plant'. "A man who had been soaked in water, and smothered in mud, and lamed by stones, and cut by flints, and stung by nettles, and torn by briars; who limped, and shivered, and glared and growled; and whose teeth chattered in his head as he seized me by the chin."	Shift in tense	When the writer deliberately changes tense i.e. I <u>was</u> powerless, I <u>was</u> beaten, I <u>was</u> a wreck. I <u>will</u> never feel that way again.
Intensifier	A word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add emphasis to another adjective, verb, or adverb.	He was <u>too</u> dispirited to continue. The contract was <u>very</u> confusing. The card was <u>extremely</u> sentimental.	Juxtaposition	Two ideas placed together for contrasting effect.
Minimiser	A word that is used to make another adjective, verb or adverb sound lesser.	She was <u>slightly</u> traumatised. They were <u>just</u> considering it. We were <u>a little</u> forlorn.	Foreshadowing	A warning/ hint about what is going to happen next.
Listing	When the writer includes several words/ phrases/ ideas, one after the other.	The familiar <u>tapping, scratching, tearing and shouting</u> echoed down the street.	Introduction of speech	Direct speech between characters.
Oxymoron	A phrase combining two or more contradictory terms.	There was a <u>deafening silence</u> .	Change of mood/ tone	When the writer alters the overall feeling of the text.
Pathetic fallacy	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.	The clouds crowded together suspiciously overhead as the sky darkened forebodingly.	Shift in focus	Focusing on a different topic/ place/ character.
			Shift in the narrator's point of view	When the speaker (the voice telling the story) changes their mind about something; when there is a shift in narrative perspective (e.g. from first to third person).
			Connections/ links across paragraphs	A pattern that can be identified across the text.
			Ending	The final mood/image of the text.

Year 11 Paper 1 Section A: Reading Vocabulary	Definition	Example	Synonyms
1. Dubious	Adjective: questioning whether something is really honest, safe or reliable.	I was somewhat <u>dubious</u> about his claim that he had not seen anything.	
2. Ostracised	Verb: excluding someone from a group.	His colleagues <u>ostracised</u> him after he criticised the company in public.	
3. Resigned	Adjective: accepting something unpleasant.	They felt <u>resigned</u> to their terrible fate.	
4. Insular	Adjective: not willing accept new or different ideas.	I do not think we can afford to live with such an <u>insular</u> approach to our problems.	
5. Forlorn	Adjective: alone and uncared for.	He conducted the interview in a <u>forlorn</u> attempt to persuade the public of her innocence.	
6. Pernicious	Adjective: having a very harmful effect or influence.	The cuts in government funding have had a <u>pernicious</u> effect on local health services.	
7. Disconcerting	Verb: to make someone feel suddenly uncertain and worried.	He had a <u>disconcerting</u> habit of staring until someone spoke.	
8. Disparity	Noun: a lack of equality in a way that is unfair.	The <u>disparity</u> between the rich and poor continues to grow.	
9. Brusque	Adjective: quick and impolite in speech/ manner.	The busy doctor was uncharacteristically <u>brusque</u> with her patients.	
10. Foreboding	Noun: the idea that something bad is going to happen.	The gloomy weather gave me a sense of <u>foreboding</u> .	
11. Ambiguous	Adjective: something having more than one meaning, sometimes intentionally.	His reply to my question was tellingly <u>ambiguous</u> .	

12. Detached	Adjective: not emotionally involved in a situation.	As a writer, he took the role of a <u>detached</u> observer of life.	
13. Dispirited	Adjective: not feeling much hope about a particular situation or problem.	The troops were <u>dispirited</u> and disorganised.	
14. Exasperated	Adjective: annoyed, especially because you can do nothing to solve a problem.	He was becoming increasingly <u>exasperated</u> with the situation.	
15. Sentimental	Adjective: having strong feelings towards something that can be exaggerated.	It is worth very little money, but this ring has great <u>sentimental</u> value for me.	
16. Fragmented	Adjective: something that consists of different, separate (sometimes incomplete) parts.	The diary entries were <u>fragmented</u> and chaotic.	
17. Finality	Noun: being finished and unable to be changed.	The <u>finality</u> of death is sometimes hard to accept.	
18. Vibrant	Adjective: full of life/enthusiasm.	Ignoring her lonely past, she knew she had a <u>vibrant</u> future ahead of her.	
19. Culminate	Verb: if an event or series of events culminates in something, it ends with it, having developed until it reaches this point.	Their many years of research have finally <u>culminated</u> in a cure for the disease.	
20. Ambivalent	Adjective: having two opposing feelings at the same time, or being uncertain about how you feel.	He had an <u>ambivalent</u> attitude towards exercise.	

21. Macabre	Adjective: used to describe something that is very strange and unpleasant because it is connected with death or violence.	She has a surprisingly <u>macabre</u> sense of humour.	
22. Propensity	Noun: a likelihood to behave in a particular way.	He is well-known for his natural <u>propensity</u> for jealousy.	
23. Ominous	Adjective: suggesting that something unpleasant is likely to happen.	The engine had been making an <u>ominous</u> sound all the way from my parents' house.	
24. Beguile	Verb: to persuade, attract, or interest someone, sometimes in order to deceive them.	They were <u>beguiled</u> by the majesty of the mountains.	
25. Antagonistic	Adjective: actively opposing or showing unfriendliness towards something or someone.	He is extremely <u>antagonistic</u> towards all critics.	