### Vocabulary 1

- **anthropomorphism** – assigning human characteristics to non-human entities.
- **personification** – assigning human characteristics to any non-human thing.
- **zoomorphism** – when humans are given animal characteristics.
- **allegory** – a narrative in which the characters and events are symbols of something else, often political or religious.
- **symbol** – something that represents or stands for something else.

### Vocabulary 2

**ACADEMIC VERBS**

- The author...
- critiques
- alludes to
- attacks
- characterises
- satirises
- denounces
- provokes

### Academic Writing

**Revise**

**Thesis statement:**
NAME, VERB, POINT, PLACE, (COMMA), QUOTATION

**Authorial intent and influence:**
The writer reflects their own experiences by...
The writer echoes real events and attitudes when...
The writer challenges their reader to...
The writer is motivated by...

**Language exploration:**
This image/line/word creates the impression that...
This is representative of...
This conjures images of...
This could also suggest that...
This is particularly significant because...

**New:**

**Links and development:**
This idea is echoed when...
...made more significant when we consider...
...is compounded by...
...provides a stark contrast with...

### 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.

**E.g., Orwell is implying that...**
The pigs are manipulating the other animals...

**Polysyndeton:** a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected by the repeated use of the same conjunction

**Asyndeton:** a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected without conjunctions

**Tricolon:** a series of three words, phrases or clauses

### Political Vocabulary

- **Politics** – the way a country is run; a person’s personal beliefs and convictions about how a country is run.
- **Spectrum** – a sliding scale measuring any position between two extreme points.
- **Left wing** – the radical, reforming, or socialist section of the political spectrum; beliefs include higher taxes for the rich to support the poor and vulnerable, as well as greater state intervention.
- **Right wing** – the conservative, reactionary section of the political spectrum; beliefs include free markets, personal profit, social Darwinism and reduced state intervention.
- **Economy** – the system controlling a county’s production and consumption of goods and services, as well as the supply of money.