

English	Romeo & Juliet	Year 7	Term 5
1: Terminology 1		2: Terminology 2	
<p>tragedy: a play where there is great suffering, destruction and distress.</p> <p>peripeteia: the hero's sudden change in circumstances or reversal of luck</p> <p>epiphany: a sudden realisation or important discovery</p> <p>catharsis: when the audience experience an emotional release from the tension of the narrative</p> <p>hubris: extreme pride and arrogance</p> <p>flaw: the hero's weakness that often causes their downfall</p>		<p>soliloquy: when a character speaks their thoughts aloud to themselves or to the audience</p> <p>prologue: a speech delivered to the audience before the main action begins on stage</p> <p>rhythm: the beat of something, often called <u>metre</u> in poetry</p> <p>iambic pentameter: a metre consisting of five (pent) iambs (unstressed followed by stressed syllable, e.g. a-bove), e.g. <i>di-DUM di-DUM di-DUM di-DUM di-DUM</i></p> <p>couplet: a pair of lines that usually rhyme</p> <p>Rhyme: When multiple words have the same sound</p>	
3: Figurative Language		4: Context	
<p>metaphor: a direct comparison to something that isn't literal</p> <p>simile: a type of metaphor that uses 'like' or 'as' to compare</p> <p>extended metaphor: a metaphor which unfolds across multiple lines or sections of a text</p> <p>foreshadowing: when the writer offers a hint or clue about what will happen later</p> <p>dramatic irony: when the audience know something that characters onstage do not</p> <p>juxtaposition: two things being placed close together with contrasting effect</p> <p>symbolism: the use of people or things to represent powerful ideas or qualities</p> <p>pathetic fallacy: when the weather reflects the mood</p> <p>personification: giving any human characteristics to something that is not human</p>		<p>patriarchy: a society that favours men</p> <p>Renaissance: a period between the 14th and the 17th centuries which produced a lot of new art, literature, music and scientific thought across Europe</p> <p>Elizabethan period: When Shakespeare wrote Romeo & Juliet, Queen Elizabeth 1st was on the throne of England. She reigned from 1558 to 1604</p> <p>Ways to talk about context: In the Renaissance era... During the Elizabethan period... In Shakespeare's theatre... During the 16th Century...</p>	
5: Essay Skills		6: Academic Writing	
<p>literary present: In English we ALWAYS talk about the text and the writer in the present tense, even if they were writing hundreds of years ago. e.g. Shakespeare <u>is</u> implying that... NOT Shakespeare <u>was</u> implying that...</p> <p>tentative language: is language we use to show that what we are saying is possible, but not definite</p> <p>examples: Shakespeare could be implying that... this might suggest... ostensibly... perhaps this means...</p>		<p>Basic thesis statements: name – verb – point – place – comma – quote</p> <p>name: always refer to writer by their last name</p> <p>verb: use an appropriate verb (reveals, establishes, implies)</p> <p>point: state your response to the question</p> <p>place: either state where or when this happens</p> <p>quote: use a direct and short quotation to sustain your point</p> <p>analyse: once you have a strong thesis statement you now need to explain in detail what you think and how your quotation backs up the point you have made. This should include methods and connotations of specific words and their effects on the audience</p>	